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19604

THE  
**ANNUAL REGISTER,**  
OR A VIEW OF THE  
**HISTORY,**  
**POLITICS,**  
AND  
**LITERATURE,**

For the YEAR 1811.

*A NEW EDITION.*



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1825.



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**T. C. Hansard, Paternoster-row Press.**

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## P R E F A C E.

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**A**LTHOUGH the year before us is not marked with the fate of kings or kingdoms, it has not been destitute of events to render it memorable. In particular, it forms to Great Britain the era of what the now hopeless infirmity of its venerable sovereign may denominate a new reign: and if the conditions annexed to the regency, and the uncertain duration with which it commenced, have in some measure repressed the usual manifestations of character displayed on a change in the crown, there have not been wanting some indications of the temper in which the regal office is likely to be administered. Of these, however, it would be premature to pronounce a judgment, since that temper will certainly be more fully developed when the restrictions on the regency shall expire, and its permanency be no longer doubtful. The appointment of the regency, with its various prerogatives and limitations, and the provision made for his Majesty's resumption of authority on the event of his recovery, must be regarded as important additions to the constitutional law of the country, and will doubtless be resorted to as precedents on any future occurrence of a similar kind.

Among the domestic events of the year, the efforts of the Irish catholics to obtain an equality of civil rights with their fellow-subjects cannot fail of exciting a lively interest in all who speculate upon that important topic, the connexion of religious with political establishments. The abortive attempt made in England to introduce alterations into the act of toleration will likewise be considered as a

memento of no small importance by those who look up to that act for their protection in the privileges they are permitted to enjoy. In the debates on these several points it will be impossible not to perceive an approach towards that state of public opinion which leads to the maxim, that difference in religious worship ought to make no difference in civil rights.

The acknowledged evils arising from the general substitution of paper currency to specie, and the provision made for a temporary remedy, must also rank among the subjects which render memorable the parliamentary history of the year.

This year will also be distinguished in the military annals of Great Britain by the success of its arms in various severe encounters, in which the courage and discipline of its soldiers were not less conspicuous than the same qualities have long been in its sailors. The complete deliverance of the kingdom of Portugal from its powerful invaders; the bloody and victorious repulses of an adventurous and confident foe; and the authority obtained by a British commander, whose high reputation has enabled him to marshal an allied army so as to co-operate in his active and vigorous plans; are circumstances which must ever attach interest to the peninsular campaign of 1811. Not less of glory, and more entire success, has attended the expedition by which the rich island of Java, with its celebrated capital, the centre of the once powerful dominion of the Dutch East-India company, has been annexed to the British empire, and the Gallo-Batavian flag has been finally struck in that quarter of the globe.

It would have been gratifying to the friends of humanity, if in these events they could have discerned any advance to a restoration of that state of peace which alone can effectually relieve the calamities and distresses pervading so large a portion of the civilized world. But no light yet appears through the gloom in which the political horizon is involved; on the contrary the year closes with rising clouds in the north and the west, threatening new and wider-spread ravages. Determined in his purpose of ruining the finances

of England, the ruler of France will not tolerate any deviation from his rigorous measures for excluding all British commerce from the continent of Europe; and the rights of independent nations are nothing in his view whilst they stand in the way of his ambitious schemes. Meantime the means of mutual retaliation adopted by the two great belligerents have given causes of complaint to the United States of America which seem to have tried their patience to the utmost, and to have brought them to such a temper that, if persevered in, they can scarcely fail of bringing on hostilities with one or both of these powers. It seems in the present year, to have been a leading object in the policy of the French emperor to establish a marine force capable in time of contending with the navy of Great Britain, which he feels to be the principal remaining obstacle to his gigantic plans of aggrandizement. For this purpose, he has endeavoured to provide a large body of sailors by a maritime conscription; and has annexed to his empire all the sea-ports which lay within his grasp, and employed every resource for obtaining supplies of naval stores by inland communications. He has thus been enabled to fit out a fleet which in number and equipment makes a formidable show, but which has not hitherto exhibited any of that confidence in courage and discipline which is requisite for the arduous task of contending with the masters of the ocean. In no year of the war has the French navy been less adventurous, or, in the few actions that have occurred, has proved less a match for its antagonist.

It may be proper to point out to the reader some slight variations between the present volume and those which have preceded. The title of the historical part, which has hitherto been *The History of Europe*, has been changed for that of *General History*, the state of the world being now such, that information would be materially defective, were it to neglect the occurrences passing in the other quarters of the globe. Alterations have been made in the arrangement of some of the other heads. The account of persons deceased, which, in imitation of the magazines, had been given in a new article styled *Obituary*, has been referred to its original head of

*Deaths.* That of *Characters* has been confined to *persons*, and a new division has been made of *Manners and Customs of Nations and People*—the two things being, in fact, essentially different. One article has been entirely discarded as unmeaning or superfluous—that of *Accounts of Books*. After the copious extracts inserted under specific heads from several of the most interesting publications of the year, it seemed perfectly useless to select two or three of them for a particular account. If this were done with a view of giving the Annual Register somewhat of the character of a Review, nothing could be more frivolous and illusory. Whatever might have been the case at the commencement of this work, the present multiplicity, both of publications and reviews, has taken away all the advantage and propriety of such a combination.

We shall venture to add, that our readers may for the future confidently expect, that the Volume for each year will regularly appear during the course of the next.



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**GENERAL**



THE

# ANNUAL REGISTER,

For the Year 1811.

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## GENERAL HISTORY.

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### CHAPTER I.

*Proceedings in Parliament respecting the Regency.—Difficulty relative to Issues of Money.—Regent's Speech, and Debates thereon.—City Address to the Regent.—He declines a Provision for his Household.*

**T**HE great concern which occupied the attention of parliament, and excited the public interest, at the commencement of this year, was the supplying of that deficiency in the executive branch of the government which the continued mental indisposition of his Majesty had created. After repeated adjournments of parliament by the ministers, in hopes of a favourable turn in the King's malady, it appeared no longer possible to avoid the measure of forming a regency; and the chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Perceval, on December 20th, moved in the house of commons three resolutions, copied from those of Mr. Pitt on the like occurrence in 1788-9; the first, declarative of

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the present incapacity of the Sovereign; the second, of the competency of the two houses of parliament to supply that incapacity; and the third, that the proper mode of doing it would be by bill. Of these, the 1st passed unanimously; the 2nd with the single negative of Sir Francis Burdett; but on the 3rd, Mr. Ponsonby moved an amendment, That an address should be presented to the Prince of Wales, praying him to take upon himself the office of Regent. On this motion a division took place, in which the amendment was rejected, the votes for it being 157, against it 269, majority for the minister 112. In the house of lords the same resolutions were proposed, and carried

[B]

after a similar amendment had been moved on the third, and rejected; the division being, Contents 74, Not-contents 100; majority 26. The arguments employed in these debates were in general so similar to those resorted to by the different parties on the former occasion, that it is unnecessary to recapitulate them. It is only observable that the principle then maintained by Mr. Fox and others of the opposition, that the Prince of Wales, as heir-apparent, succeeded of course to the regency on such an emergency as the present, seems in this instance to have been abandoned.

A conference between the two houses was appointed for the 31st, after which the assent of the lords to the resolutions was announced to the commons; and on that day, Mr. Perceval, at the conclusion of a long speech, moved five separate propositions as the basis of an intended bill for regulating the office of Regent. Of these, the first appointed his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Regent, under certain restrictions and limitations; by the second he was restrained from conferring the rank of peerage for a time to be determined; by the third, from granting offices in reversion, or places or pensions for a longer term than during the royal pleasure; the fourth made regulations respecting the King's private property; and the fifth related to his household, vesting the management of it in the Queen. The first stand made by the opposition was against the leading proposition, "That the Regent should be laid under certain restrictions;" the Honourable Mr. Lamb moving an amendment upon it, "That

the entire royal power should be conferred upon him without any restrictions." In this debate the same ground was gone over again as on the occurrence in Mr. Pitt's ministry, with the same result, the amendment being negatived by 224 against 200; but the smallness of the majority indicated that the ministers began to totter in their seats. The views of the two parties at this period are easily understood. The opposition contemplated the establishment of the Regency as the conclusion of the present administration, the members of which were avowedly destitute of the prince's confidence; they therefore naturally wished to put into his hands as much power as possible, and resisted every restriction which would operate as a limitation of that influence and authority to which they expected to succeed. The ministry, on the other hand, borne up by the prospect of the King's speedy recovery, an event which his physicians represented as little less than certain, were chiefly intent upon the means for facilitating his resumption of the regal office, and in the meantime retaining a portion of the influence attached to the possession of court favour. It was therefore their policy on one hand to restrict the Regent in the distribution of his graces, and on the other, to establish a counterpoise to the authority necessarily conferred upon him, in the household appointments, left at the disposal of the Queen.

At the very beginning of the year a difficulty resulting from the suspension of the royal authority occurred, which the ministers had not foreseen. It was stated to the

house of commons on January 3rd, by the chancellor of the exchequer, and related to the issue from the exchequer of certain sums for the use of the army and navy. These sums had been expressly appropriated by parliament to the naval and military services, but a difference of opinion had arisen between the treasury and the exchequer, which required a resolution of that house to sanction the proceeding of the executive government. After putting to the other side of the house whether there was any objection to his making a motion on the subject without notice, which was answered by No, no, he moved, "That there be laid before the house a copy of the warrant from the lords commissioners of the treasury, directed to the auditor of the exchequer, dated the 31st of December 1810; together with copies of the correspondence that has taken place between the lords of the treasury and the auditor of the exchequer, relative thereto."

This motion, after some observations respecting the imprudence of deferring the application to the exchequer until the period when the money was immediately wanted for the public service, was agreed to, and the papers were presented, and ordered to be printed.

The first of these was a warrant signed by the lords of the treasury to the auditor of the exchequer, requiring him to draw an order on the bank on account of the treasurer of the navy for 500,000*l.* for the service of the navy; and the second was a warrant of the same kind for the same sum, on account of the army. The third was a letter from the auditor,

Lord Grenville, stating his objection to draw the order required without the authority of the great seal, privy seal, or sign manual, and desiring a short delay for consideration. After an answer from Mr. Perceval, Lord Grenville transmits a case for the opinion of the attorney and solicitor general, who give it in the following terms: "Having considered the several statutes to which we are referred, and the general practice which we understand to have prevailed in the exchequer, as well before as since appropriation acts similar to the 50th Geo. III. c. 115, have been annually passed, we do not think that the warrant of the lords commissioners of the treasury is in law a sufficient authority imperative upon the auditor, nor consequently a legal sanction for his proceeding to obey the same, nor that any discretion is left to him by the law on this occasion, for the exercise of which he will not be responsible. *V. Gibbs. Thos. Plumer.*"

The next letter is from Mr. Harrison to Lord Grenville, stating the urgent necessity of his complying with the treasury warrant, and the readiness of the lords commissioners to take the responsibility upon themselves. To this Lord Grenville returns the reasons for the difficulty he feels with respect to complying, and suggests an application to parliament for the means of removing it.

The subject being taken up again in the house of commons, on January 4th, a letter was produced from the deputy clerks of the privy seal, Mess. Larpent, stating reasons why they could not prepare letters to pass the privy seal,

for the issue of sums of money for the service of the army and navy. They give a copy of the oath of office taken by them, the tenor of which they conceive prohibitory of their complying with the requisition made to them.

After the house had resolved itself into a committee for the discussion of this matter, the chancellor of the exchequer made a speech introductory to the following motion:—"That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is necessary, in the exigencies of the present conjuncture, that, until due provision shall be made for supplying the defect in the royal authority, such sums as have been appropriated for the services of the navy and army, by the act of last session of parliament, and other acts for enabling his Majesty to raise three millions, should be issued, in conformity with said acts accordingly; and that it is expedient that the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury should be required to issue their warrants to the auditor of the exchequer, for the payment of such sums as the exigency may render necessary; and that the said auditor and officers of the exchequer are authorized and commanded to pay obedience to the warrant in this behalf, and to pay such sums as appear necessary, according to the warrant of any three or more of the lords commissioners of the treasury, which they may issue from time to time."

A long debate ensued, in which the members of opposition argued that the exigency of the case arose from the delays of the ministry in supplying the deficiency in the royal authority, and that the mode

proposed of getting over the difficulty was an assumption of the executive power by the two houses of parliament, for which they had no authority. The question being at length called for, several amendments were proposed, the tendency of which was to limit the sums to be drawn by the treasury, and to ensure their application. These were all negatived, and the question was carried without a division: the report was then brought up, and ordered to be communicated to the lords.

On January 5th, the resolutions of the commons being brought up to the lords, produced a debate, opened on the part of ministers by the Earl of Liverpool. He was followed by Lord Grenville, who declared that he was still of opinion, that the ministers in this business had acted in a manner as injurious to the real interests of the country, and as subversive of the principles of the constitution, as it was possible for them to have done. After various observations concerning the law with respect to issues from the treasury, and the illegality of the act required from himself, he concluded that it was the duty of parliament to relieve the country from its present difficulties in as short a time as possible, during the crippled state of the executive government. He said, he meant to accede to the resolution proposed to their lordships, because he felt the inconvenience of delaying the issuing of public money; but he condemned in the highest degree the conduct of those by whom the necessity had been created.

The lord chancellor, in answer to those who might ask why he had

not made use of the great seal on this occasion, said, that it did not appear to him how he could have employed it to draw money from the exchequer for such services as these.

Some observations of earl Spencer relative to the application of the privy-seal for this purpose, called up the Earl of Westmorland, who declared that, as far as he was concerned, if the necessity of coming before parliament, or of having recourse to the issuing of a warrant by the lords of the treasury, could have been averted by the exercise of the privy-seal, he, as being intrusted with the keeping of that seal, should have been willing to have taken upon himself the responsibility of affixing the seal.

After some other lords had spoken, and some amendments had been moved, which were negatived, the report was agreed to, and a message was ordered to be sent to the commons, desiring a conference on the subject of the said resolution.

A protest against the resolution was, however, entered on the Journals, signed by 21 lords, in the following terms:—

“Dissentient, 1. Because the principle on which the resolution is founded would justify the assumption of all the executive powers of the crown by the two houses of parliament, during any suspension of the personal exercise of the royal authority.

2. Because this unprecedented and unconstitutional measure might have been avoided without injury to the public service, by resorting (as was suggested in the debate) to the mode of pro-

ceeding sanctioned by our ancestors in 1688, namely, an address to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to take upon him the civil and military administration of affairs, and the disposal of the public revenue, until the means of supplying the defect in the exercise of the royal authority should be finally adjusted.

The relation of the proceedings in the two houses during the debates on the several clauses of the Regency bill is involved in singular perplexity, resulting from the fluctuations of party and the vacillations of opinion, whence proceeded a variety of amendments and re-amendments, admitted in one house, and rejected in the other, according to the prevalent feelings of the day. In several of the contested points the ministers were defeated; and at one time it seemed probable that the proposed restrictions would be in great part annulled; but at the actual passing of the bill, it appeared that they had recovered their ground, a circumstance that may reasonably be attributed to the flattering reports of the King's progress in amendment, which excited sanguine expectations that a very short period would intervene before he would be in a capacity for resuming the royal authority. It was doubtless recollected, that in 1789 a recovery had taken place while parliament was still occupied with discussions concerning a regency bill; and a majority looked forward rather to the revival of the present administration, than to the temporary transfer of power to a new one. After, therefore, the draught of the proposed bill had

undergone some inconsiderable alterations, it was presented to the Queen and the Prince of Wales for their acceptance, which was signified by those personages by their separate answers addressed to both houses jointly. In that of the prince, a regret was delicately expressed that he had not been allowed the opportunity of manifesting, by his conduct, what were his reverential feelings towards his father and sovereign; and he accepted the office of regent, restricted as it was, "still retaining every opinion expressed by him on a former occasion."

According to the plan adopted by the ministers in conformity to the precedent of 1789, the great seal was affixed to a commission for the opening of parliament, which ceremony took place on January 15th; and on the 17th, the regency bill was committed. Its clauses underwent fresh discussion in its passage through the two houses, and various amendments were proposed by the opposition, but were negatived by the ministerial majorities. The last stand was made upon the duration of the restrictions, which Lord Grenville attempted to reduce from twelve months to six, but without success. In the debate on this topic Lord Grey renewed, with greater force, a charge which he had on a former occasion brought against the lord chancellor, respecting his conduct in setting the great seal to a commission for giving the royal assent to various bills in 1804, while the King, who in that year suffered a return of his infirmity, was yet in a state requiring medical superintendence. He arraigned

the chancellor on this account of a crime little short of treason, and forcibly urged the necessity of making effectual provision in the present bill against the recurrence of a similar circumstance. The chancellor defended himself with vigour, and professed his readiness to submit the whole of his conduct on this occasion to the strictest investigation. Before the house rose, Lord King, on the ground of this charge, moved, that the name of Lord Eldon be expunged from the list of the Queen's council. On a division, there appeared for the motion 64, against it 189. Further proceedings on this subject will hereafter be mentioned.

Both houses being finally agreed on the clauses of the regency bill, the great seal was affixed to it by commission, and on February the 5th it received the royal assent. Strong protests were however made to the last by the opposition members against the fiction employed of signifying the King's assent by the great seal to an act founded on that very incapacity which disabled him from performing any legislative function; and the expedient was condemned in unqualified terms as fraudulent and unconstitutional. On the other side, it was not denied that there existed an irregularity in the case; but it was contended, that the peculiar circumstance occasioning the suspension of the royal authority, for which no legal provision had been made, rendered some irregularity unavoidable, and that the application of the great seal was the least that could be devised. The speech which on this question appeared to make the greatest impression was that

of Mr. Abbott, speaker of the house of commons, who had hitherto taken no part in the debates, and whose station and character gave the stamp of importance and impartiality to his opinion. After citing examples to prove that the great seal was to be considered not only as the organ of the royal will, but as the seal of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, and that it was by no means unusual for parliament to direct and control its application, he said, "but even if the proceeding upon which the two houses had hitherto acted were now to be abandoned, the Regent, in the course of a few weeks, would have to come down look to parliament for a confirmation of his authority. They had no power by their address to authorize the Regent to perform any legislative act. If he were then to take upon him the exercise of the powers of government by an address, he would still have to look to parliament for a confirmation of his authority; he would then have to put the name of the King, by his great seal, to the act for establishing his own power without the consent of the King, in the same manner as this is proposed to be done by parliament to the commission for giving the royal assent to the regency bill. In what manner could he otherwise give the royal assent to the act but in the name of the King? In his own name, he understood some gentlemen to state; but by what authority? He could have no power to do that but by the authority of parliament; and if his signing could not be valid until authorized by parliament, then the proceeding by address

would end as it began, by the necessity of having the King's signature, without his personal violation, set to an act upon the authority of parliament. But why should parliament resort to such a course, when it could at once, by its own authority, direct the great seal to be applied to the commission for giving the royal assent to the regency bill?

Of the clauses in the bill, the most important of those relating to the Regent himself are the following:—He is to exercise in the name of his Majesty the royal authority belonging to the crown. He is to be deemed a person holding an office in trust, and is to conform to the statutes relating to persons under that circumstance; he is restrained from granting peerages, or summoning heirs-apparent, or appointing to titles in abeyance; likewise from granting offices in reversion, or for a longer period than during pleasure, except those which by law are granted for life, or during good behaviour, and except pensions to the chancellor, judges, &c. These restrictions to continue till after the 1st of February, 1812, and then to determine, provided parliament shall be then assembled, and have been sitting six weeks previously.

With respect to the Queen, the act vests in her the care of his Majesty's person during his indisposition, with the sole direction of such portion of his household as shall be deemed requisite for due attendance on his person, and the maintenance of his royal dignity, and the full power of nominating to all vacancies of officers of his household, with the exception of the lord-chamberlain, the gentle-

men and grooms of the bed-chamber, the equerries, the captain of the yeomen of the guards, and the captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners. Her Majesty is to be assisted by a council, the members of which are named in the bill; and in case of their death or resignation, she has authority to nominate others from among the members of the privy-council.

The important affair of the restoration of the King to authority is provided for in the following manner:—The Queen's council are to meet from time to time, and make a declaration of the state of his Majesty's health, of which a copy is to be transmitted to the President of the privy-council, to be published in the London Gazette; and they may examine the attending physicians on oath. The Queen and council are to notify the King's restoration to health by instrument sent to the privy-council, who are then to assemble and enter the instrument; after which entry, his Majesty may by his sign-manual require the privy-council to assemble, and at his pleasure require proclamation to issue, when the powers of this act are to cease.—The members of the council appointed by this bill are, the archbishops of Canterbury and York, the duke of Montrose, the earl of Winchelsea, the earl of Aylesford, lord Eldon, lord Ellenborough, and sir William Grant.

It cannot escape observation, that the King's resumption of power is placed entirely in the hands of the Queen and her council, and that no public body is vested with a cognizance of the fact of his recovery. As an examination by both houses of parliament preceded the declaration

of his incapacity, it may seem incongruous that the very momentous circumstance of restoring him to his high functions should be decided upon by a kind of secret junta; and although the characters of its members in the present instance preclude all suspicion of collusion, yet it may perhaps be wished that such a precedent had not been established for future times.

The feelings of the Regent on his accession to power were soon made known in a way the nation had not been prepared to expect. It was announced that the present ministers were to be continued in office. As the restrictions imposed upon him, though some diminution of his influence, by no means prevented him from effectually supporting an administration of his own choice, it was obvious that some other cause had produced this unexpected determination. And it cannot be doubted that the expected short term of the regency operated as well to disinclose the Prince to the delicate and somewhat invidious task of marking out the members of a new ministry, as to render the persons themselves who possessed his confidence unwilling to come forward and take upon them, at such a critical period, the burthen and responsibility of offices which they were likely to hold for so short a time. In a letter which has been made public, as that by which his Royal Highness apprized Mr. Perceval of his intention not to remove from their stations, those whom he found in them as his Majesty's official servants, he explicitly declares, "that the irresistible impulse of filial duty and affection to his beloved and afflicted father



leads him to dread that any act of the Regent might, in the smallest degree, have the effect of interfering with the progress of his Sovereign's recovery, and that this consideration *alone* dictates the decision now communicated to Mr. Perceval." This motive, certainly laudable in itself, must have been enforced by the persuasion that his Majesty was in a progress speedily to resume the reins of government; for had there been only a distant probability of such an event, continuing to maintain a system of government which in his judgment he disapproved, would have been a violation of the Regent's duty to the public, which no sentiment of filial duty could justify.

That his Royal Highness really regarded his situation as that of the ceremonial, rather than the efficient, head of the state, was apparently indicated by his declining to open the parliament in person, and delivering by commission, on Feb. 12, a speech in no respect different (except in as far as it touched upon the circumstance of the regency) from that which the ministry would have dictated had the King still been sitting on the throne. With respect to foreign affairs, the speech expressed satisfaction on account of the fresh opportunities afforded during the last campaign for displaying the valour of his Majesty's forces by sea and land; specifying the instances of the reduction of the islands of Bourbon and Amboyna, the repulse of the threatened attack upon Sicily, and the frustrating of the enemy's designs upon Portugal and Cadiz. In alluding to the disputes now pending with America, it declared an

earnest wish of an amicable termination, consistent with the honour of the kingdom, and the preservation of its maritime rights and interests. Of domestic concerns, it slightly adverted to the commercial difficulties of the country, and the deficiency of the revenue in Ireland, but held forth, as matter of consolation, the fact of a greater product of the revenue of Great Britain in the last year than was ever before known, though unaided by any new tax. It expressed the usual confidence in the zeal and liberality of the Commons "for the support of the great contest in which his Majesty is necessarily engaged," and concluded with the Regent's anxious wishes that he might be enabled to restore unimpaired into his Majesty's hands the government of his kingdom.

The customary addresses in echo to the speech were moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Aberdeen, seconded by Lord Eliot; in the House of Commons, by Mr. Milnes, seconded by Mr. Richard Wellesley. In the upper house, Earl Grosvenor rose to make some observations on the speech and address. To the former, he objected chiefly on account of the meagreness of its information, and its total silence respecting many important objects. In the address he said he could not concur, provided it were considered as a pledge to persist in the contest in the peninsula, concerning which he thought that the house had not heard enough to satisfy those who entertained doubts on the policy of sending further reinforcements to maintain the war in those countries.

Lord Grenville followed on the

same side, and stated the question to be, Is it advisable that the mode of assistance to be pursued by this country should be to make ourselves principals in this war, by embarking the whole of our disposable force in the issue of such a contest, where our enemy could bring the whole force of the continent of Europe to oppose us? This question he did not hesitate to answer negatively; and therefore protested against pledging the house to agree to the employment of any additional force in the peninsula. His lordship also touched upon the negotiation with America, expressing his sense of the great importance of the issue, and his hopes that no further opportunities would be neglected of bringing about a thorough reconciliation.

The Earl of Liverpool took up the defence of the address; and with regard to the war in the peninsula, he observed, that it contained no kind of pledge to support any specific mode of carrying on that war; yet when the subject should come before them, he did not despair of being able to convince their lordships, that the system adopted with respect to Spain and Portugal was the best that could have been pursued. In the conclusion of his speech he thus expressed the sentiments of the ministry with respect to America: "He had no hesitation in declaring, that government fully appreciated the value of that connexion; that they were disposed to act towards the United States in the most conciliatory manner; and that there was no political object for which they were more anxious than to establish the fullest and

freest commercial intercourse between the two countries, the incalculable advantages of which both knew from experience. It was never the intention of the British government to provoke a contest with the United States. The measures which we were compelled to adopt were for the purpose of vindicating and asserting our rights; rights which involved the honour, the security, and the prosperity of the country. If the effects of these measures have incidentally fallen upon the commerce of America, it is not the fault of the British government. It is to be lamented that innocent parties should suffer by the arrangements we were compelled to adopt in defence of our honour and interests; but the sense of that honour and those interests would never have allowed any other course to be taken." After these explanations, the address was carried *nemine dissente*.

In the House of Commons no debate of consequence occurred when the address was first moved; but when the report of it was brought up on the following day, Mr. Hutchinson rose, and made several remarks on the conduct of ministers with respect to the continental war, and on the duty of the house plainly to represent to the Regent the embarrassed state of the empire from commercial distresses, the discontents prevalent in Ireland, and other difficulties in which the nation had been plunged by incapable ministers, and which rendered an honourable peace highly desirable.

The question being then put and carried for receiving the report, Mr. Whitbread, in a speech

of considerable length, stated in detail all that he thought objectionable in the Regent's speech, and in those of the mover and seconder of the address, particularly dwelling on the little satisfaction presented by the state of affairs in the peninsula, and the impolicy of persisting in a system which could lead to nothing but the further exhaustion of our resources. He concluded with declaring his resolution, whilst the same measures were continued, to continue in the same unrelaxed, systematic, and undeviating opposition to them. He was answered in a spirited manner, not without a mixture of personal acrimony, by Mr. Perceval. Other members afterwards joined in the debate, which was no farther important than as it showed that the relative state of the ministry and the opposition was not at all changed by the regency; the latter party evidently regarding the Prince as only the nominal head of the government, and in no wise personally interested in the support of an administration not of his own appointment. The address, however, passed without a division.

An address of a very different complexion from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons, of the city of London, was presented to the Regent on February 24th. It was, in fact, a strong remonstrance, respecting the insult lately received by the corporation of London, through the ministers of the crown; the grievances and distresses undergone by the country in general; the criminal deception practised by ministers in carrying on the government by the royal authority

during his Majesty's incapacity; the restrictions laid upon his Royal Highness by the Regency bill; and the defects of the representation in parliament. The Regent's answer was guarded and general: the feelings suggested by his situation were however expressed, where he assured the addressers, that "the happiest moment of his life would be when, by the blessing of Providence, he should be called upon to resign the powers now delegated to him, into the hands of his beloved and revered father and sovereign."

Another proof of the manner in which the Regent viewed the temporary authority with which he was invested, was afforded in a communication made to the House of Commons on Feb. 21, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, stating, that his Royal Highness, on being informed that a motion was intended to be made for some provision for the Regent's household, declared that he would not, for his own personal magnificence, add another burthen to those already imposed on the nation. The fact was further explained by Mr. Adam, who said, that the Regent put into his hands the letter from Mr. Perceval, mentioning the intended provision, accompanying it with written instructions, that should any proposition for an establishment, or a grant from the privy purse, be made to the house, he should inform that assembly, that his Royal Highness declined it, and that, during a temporary regency, he would not accept that which ought to belong to the crown.

## CHAPTER II.

*Debates on Mr. Wellesley Pole's Circular Letter respecting an intended Delegation from the Irish Catholics.*

**T**HE first subject of importance that came before the consideration of the Regency Parliament, was a circular letter sent by Mr. Wellesley Pole, Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the sheriffs and chief magistrates of all the counties in that kingdom. It was in the following terms :

*Dublin Castle, Feb. 13, 1811.*

Sir,—It being reported that the Roman Catholics in the county of . . . . . are to be called together, or have been called together, to nominate or appoint persons as representatives, delegates, or managers, to act in their behalf as members of an unlawful assembly sitting in Dublin, and calling itself the Catholic Committee, you are required, in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the thirty-third of the King, ch. 29, to cause to be arrested, and commit to prison (unless bail shall be given) all persons within your jurisdiction, who shall be guilty of giving, or having given, or of publishing, or having published, or causing or having caused to be given or published, any written or other notice of the election or appointment in any manner, of such representative, delegate, or manager as aforesaid; or of attending, voting, or acting, or of having attended, voted, or acted, in any manner, in the choice or appointment of

any such representative, delegate, or manager. And you are to communicate these directions, as far as lies in your power, forthwith to the several magistrates of the county.

N. B. Sheriffs are to act under the warrant of magistrates in cases where the crime has been committed.

By command of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant,

W. W. Pole.

When information of this proceeding arrived in England, it excited much surprise and alarm; and on February 18th the Earl of Moira brought the matter before the House of Lords. After reciting the substance of the circular letter, he said, “ Standing as this extraordinary transaction did at present, he could not but feel the greatest anxiety. Every body who mixed in good company had, for the last two days, been a witness of the general feeling and astonishment it had created. The sudden return of Mr. Secretary Pole to that country had caused much surprise, and occasioned a great variety of suggestions as to the probable reason of it. From this important measure, adopted so speedily after his arrival there, it might certainly be inferred, that the measure had been settled by the government of this country,

and that the unexpected departure of the Secretary was for the purpose of carrying it into effect. In that case, as in every other view of the matter, he supposed that ministers must have received some very important information to justify their having recourse to such a measure, and which, he should imagine, they would be ready to communicate to the house. There were two points on which he should desire ministers to give some explanation. Did they, or did they not, know at the time of their giving such instructions to the Irish government, whether they were to remain in their situations as the ministers of the Prince Regent? If they did know it, he wished to learn whether they had made any communication on the subject to his Royal Highness? If they did not know of their continuance; if they thought they were to retire from power; and to be succeeded by others, such were his views of this transaction, that he could compare their conduct only to that of a set of desperate incendiaries, who set the house in flames which they could no longer inhabit. In adopting this measure, they had gone back to a law passed in a period of irritation, and long before the accomplishment of that union, which was held out to the people of that country as the best means of relieving them from what was obnoxious and oppressive in the measures of their own parliament. The offences created by this law might, indeed, be designated crimes by virtue of the law, and those who infringed it might be legally criminal; but was it not known that since the passing of the Union act, such assemblies

as are now forbidden had been repeatedly tolerated, and that petitions from them had been received? There was another leading feature in the circular letter, which struck him with great astonishment—the law itself was general against all who transgressed its provisions; but the letter exclusively directs the sheriffs and magistracy to that great portion of the Irish people, the Roman Catholics. Whatever might be offered on this subject, he was quite certain that it presented no feature of that spirit and desire of conciliating the public feelings, which was the true policy of an enlightened government. And let their lordships reflect at what a time, too, this obnoxious measure was taken; a time when we were most seriously called upon to look, not only at the domestic difficulties that attended the government of the country, but when we had so much to consider and apprehend in our external relations; when not only at home, but from abroad, we were urged to the serious consideration of menaced dangers." His lordship concluded his speech by moving that a copy of the circular letter should be laid on the table.

The Earl of Liverpool answered the questions put by Lord Moira by affirming, that with respect to the departure of Mr. Pole, it was wholly unconnected with this measure, which was not at all in the contemplation of ministers when he went thither, nor since, for that they knew nothing of the matter till Thursday last. The intelligence, however, was accompanied with reasons for the procedure, founded on various sources of information, some of them of a se-

cret nature, which proved that a systematic attempt was making for the violation of the law, which the government of Ireland felt to be such as to justify it in having recourse to this means of prevention. He concluded with coupling the noble Earl's motion with another, for a copy of the letter of the secretary of the Roman Catholic Committee.

After some other Lords on both sides had delivered their sentiments on the occasion, the Earl of Rosse gave a brief statement of the facts which had given rise to the letter of Mr. Pole. He said, it was well known that there was a body of men calling themselves the Catholic Committee constantly sitting in Dublin; and that as long as they were confined to a few individuals, there was no disposition on the part of government to interfere with them; but that, after they had prepared petitions to both houses of parliament, to be presented in the present session, they had begun to proceed further, and to resolve that a deputation of ten from every county in Ireland should meet in a sort of convention, which, added to their own number of 38, would compose a representative body of 358 members; and he appealed to their lordships whether it were possible for the government of Ireland to permit such a course to be pursued, after all the ostensible business of the Catholic Committee had been gone through.

The two motions were then put, and agreed to.

The same subject was introduced in the House of Commons with similar observations, by Mr. Ponsonby; and the same assertion

of the previous ignorance of the measure by the ministry was made by Mr. Perceval.

On Feb. 22nd, the Marquis of Lansdown again brought the subject before the Lords; and after some remarks relative to the two letters, in which he dwelt upon the fact, that there had elapsed no less than 48 days from the publication of Mr. Hay's circular addressed to the Irish Catholics, to that of Mr. Pole, during which it did not appear that any thing had been done by government to conciliate the Catholics, or dissuade them from the proposed delegation, he moved for the production of copies of all such dispatches as related to this subject from and to the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland.—The motion was opposed by the Earl of Liverpool, on the ground that the house was already possessed of all the necessary information in the letters laid before it.

Earl Grosvenor, who rose next, thought that it would be best to keep clear of the question whence these proceedings had occurred, and only consider whether the strong steps taken by the Irish government could be justified in point of policy. To him it appeared that there was little ground for the alarm excited; but he thought that further information was necessary, which might be disclosed to a secret committee.

Lord Grenville condemned the precipitancy of the measure, and asked, Had the Lord-lieutenant's secretary the power to do this act, without consulting the King's commands, or those of the illustrious person who exercised his authority? The letter could not in any way be defended, but on the supposition of an indispensa-

ble urgency, unless the ministers were prepared to maintain, that the Lord-lieutenant's secretary was actually the regent of Ireland. The transaction was against all forms, as the established mode would have been by proclamation of the Lord-lieutenant in council.

After some further discussion, of which it is unnecessary to give the particulars, the motion was negatived without a division.

In the House of Commons on the same day, a similar motion was made by the Hon. Mr. Ward, whose speech principally tended to show the little necessity for the measure in question, and the expediency of further information on the subject. He was replied to by Mr. Yorke, who argued, from the terms of the Convention act, that the paper issued by the secretary of the Catholic Committee was a gross violation of the law, and required the notice of government. He also affirmed that it was not in the power of ministers to gratify the desire for further information, since they were not yet in possession of any such as could elucidate the subject more than what had been given.

Mr. Grattan then rose, and said, that he should consider this matter simply as it was likely to affect the most important interests of the two parts of the empire, one of which could not exist without the other. He thought that the house was peculiarly bound to watch over the concerns of the Catholics in Ireland, since they composed the mass of population there, and had no representatives of their own to speak for them. The house should also endeavour to keep open the communication with the Catholics, and show them every disposition to listen

to their claims, so long as they are preferred in a peaceable and constitutional manner. With respect to the Convention act, he looked upon it as a bad law, made in bad times, and calculated by its arbitrary constructions, and acrimonious provisions, to keep alive, and in a state of continual activity, the basest passions of the most malignant minds. According to the exposition just given of it by the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, it went directly to throw difficulties in the way of the Catholics, in expressing their general sense, and approaching that house and the executive with their humble and just petitions; for which reason the house ought to take its provisions in the most liberal sense and interpretation they would admit of. Great allowances should be made for the circumstances in which they stood, and the peculiar prejudices and difficulties with which they had to contend. He remembered that when he was in the habit of particularly attending to the claims of the Catholics in the Irish parliament, he never presented a petition from them, but he was constantly met by the objection, that such petition did not speak the *general sense* of the Catholics. It is true, said the opposers of these petitions, here are a great number of names, but still those persons bear a very small proportion to the whole body of Catholics, and we cannot receive this petition as coming from that whole body. It was clear, therefore, that the *general sense* of that body could only be obtained by a fair and constitutional delegation; and such a delegation had been allowed by the government of Ireland for several years last past.

After Mr. Parnell and Sir John Newport had spoken on the same side, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, first deprecating inflammatory language in discussing the case of the Irish Catholics, asserted his conviction that their proposed convention was illegal, and that therefore the only question for the House to consider was, whether there was a *prima facie* ground for censuring the proceeding of the Irish government. He concluded with asserting, that it was not the intention of the government of either country to obstruct the Catholics in the exercise of the right of petitioning the legislature, or expressing their grievances.

Mr. Whitbread succeeded, and, in a speech of much asperity, condemned the conduct of government towards the Irish Catholics. Some personal remarks which he made on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as having come into power under a bond to make no concessions to the Catholics, called up that minister again, positively to deny that he had given such a bond to any one. Mr. Whitbread, in explanation, said that his coming into power in place of a ministry which had gone out because they declined to give such a pledge, virtually implied such a condition on his part; which was all that he meant to assert.

The House divided upon the motion, which was rejected by 80 against 43.

On March 3rd, Mr. Wellesley Pole appearing in his place in the House of Commons, Mr. Ponsonby rose to make a motion concerning his letter, and previously requested to know from that gentleman what were the circum-

stances which induced him to issue the circular communication to which he was calling the attention of the house. He then read from a widely circulated Dublin newspaper a public relation of the proceedings in the Catholic Committee on January 19th, at which the secretary read several letters in answer to his circular of Jan. 1st, and he desired to be informed how it happened that the government suffered 24 days to elapse before it thought proper to interfere with the acts of what it denominated an unlawful assembly. He also expressed his surprise that this interference should not have been by a proclamation, which would have had the sanction of the council and the law-officers of the crown; and wished to know whether the opinions of the latter had been taken on the proceedings; and whether the Right Hon. Gentleman had been advised to call the Catholic committee an unlawful assembly. He concluded his speech with moving, "That an humble address should be presented to the Regent, praying that he would order to be laid upon the table copies of all proclamations issued in the year 1811 by his Grace the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland, relative to the enforcement of the 33rd of the King in that country; and also copies of all cases on that subject referred to his Majesty's Attorney or Solicitor-General in Ireland, or to either of them, with their opinions thereupon; and also copies of all dispatches between the Lord-lieutenant of Ireland and the government of this country relative to the assembling of the Catholic committee."

Mr. W. Pole began his reply



with fully admitting the right of the hon. gentleman to demand from him an explanation of the measures alluded to. He then proceeded to consider the first charge made against the Irish government, viz. that they had not executed the law in time, and that if the Catholic committee was really an illegal assembly, it should have been sooner terminated. He gave a history of the committee of 1809, the deliberations of which were always confined to their petition, and which had declared their resolution not to transgress the convention act by any thing like a delegation. That of 1810, he said, acted upon very different principles. It called an aggregate meeting of the Catholics, which came to a resolution that the committee should have power to manage, not the Catholic petition, but the Catholic affairs. Some of the members, Lord Fingal in particular, now began to apprehend that they were going too far; and some instances appeared of the committee's taking into consideration certain supposed grievances under which the Catholics laboured. A committee of grievances was then appointed, which met weekly, and imitated all the forms of the House of Commons. They grew more and more violent, till at length some of the more respectable of the Catholics took the alarm; and a resolution was passed, but afterwards rescinded, that the committee, by proposing a delegation of ten members from each county, had exceeded its powers. A petition was transmitted to England, after which, Lord Ffrench said, "Your commission is at an end; you have exceeded your powers; do you

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mean to erect yourselves into a perpetual parliament?" and Lord Fingal was publicly attacked at a meeting for his moderation. The Lord-Lieutenant had hitherto forbore to take notice of their proceedings, though he viewed them with an anxious eye; but it now became the general opinion that it was high time for the government to interfere.

With respect to the question why the Irish government deferred so long to control their proceedings, he assured the House that neither he, nor any other member of administration, ever saw Hay's letter till the 10th of February, at which time they received secret information that it had been circulated in every part of Ireland, that many delegates had been chosen in consequence of it, and that several would certainly meet on the 16th or the 23rd at furthest. Government was likewise informed that various modes of election were so arranged, as to ensure secrecy, and that several names had been transmitted from Dublin for election, in order that there might be always a majority residing in that capital to carry on the purposes of the committee. In answer to Mr. Ponsonby's question, whether the great law-officers had been consulted on the measure pursued? He assured them that the Lord-Lieutenant had taken the opinions of the Lord Chancellor, the Attorney and Solicitor-General, and that the Attorney-General had drawn up the letter issued in his (the Secretary's) name, framed in such a manner as to bring closely before the eyes of the Catholic committee the tendency of their proceedings to violate the convention act. With

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respect to denominating the Catholic committee an illegal assembly, it was in consequence of their having constituted themselves a committee of grievances.

Mr. Pole then proceeded to observe, that the Irish government could not wait for instructions from this country, because this self-constituted parliament would first have held one meeting, which might have produced a dangerous effect. He concluded a long speech with trusting that his statement had given satisfaction to the House, and that they would see no necessity for the production of the papers moved for.

After a reply from Mr. Ponsonby, in which he denied that the requisite satisfaction had been afforded by the explanation given, the question was put, and the motion was defeated by a large majority, the numbers being 133 against 48.

On April 4th the matter was taken up in the House of Lords by Earl Stanhope, who began his speech with reading the following motion: "That the House having given full consideration to the circular letter of Mr. W. W. Pole, Secretary in Ireland, and to the act of 33rd George III. chap. 29, to which the said letter referred, and to the consequences such letter might produce, deemed it necessary to declare, that the said letter required from the magistrates of Ireland acts of severity not authorised by the act to which it referred, and contrary to law; and that the said letter did require of the magistrates to attack the legal rights of the people; that it was an unjust attempt to invade the liberties of

the subject; and that it was contrary to that spirit of conciliation which it was the policy and duty of government to adopt and pursue." In his subsequent speech, the Earl began with considering the nature of a representative or delegate, and contended that these terms did not apply to persons deputed to convey the assent of others to a petition which they were not able to present by themselves. He then made various acute remarks on the wording of the letter, and contended that it was an illegal measure, which rendered the writer responsible for all the ill consequences it might have produced.

The Earl of Liverpool defended the Irish government, as having acted with all possible lenity and forbearance. He was answered by Lord Holland, who strictly confined himself to the legality of the letter. He argued that, in the first place, it deduced inferences from the act of the 33rd, that were neither authorised by the common law, nor by that statute; and secondly, that it did not describe the offence as it was described in the act.

The Lord Chancellor, in defending the measure generally, confessed that its language did appear to him put together in rather a slovenly manner. After some further discussion in a thin house, a division took place, in which there were for the motion 6, against it 21.

Thus ended the parliamentary proceedings respecting this memorable letter. We shall hereafter have occasion to speak of the consequences it produced in Ireland.

## CHAPTER III.

*Mr. Whitbread's Motion relative to the State of the King's Health in 1804.—Commercial Distresses: Report of Committee appointed to inquire into them, and Bill brought in for their Relief.*

**I**T has already been mentioned in the account of the debates on the Regency Bill, that Lord Grey took notice of the King's being suffered to perform some of his royal functions at a time, in 1804, when his mental malady still placed him under medical control; and that a particular censure had been moved upon Lord Eldon for his conduct in that point. The subject was brought before the House of Commons on Feb. 25th, by Mr. Whitbread, who founded a motion upon it, prefaced by a long speech. After having adverted to the circumstance that upon his Majesty's indisposition in 1801 a commission was issued under his sign manual on Feb. 24th, two days before his illness was declared, he said that he meant to confine his motion to what occurred in the year 1804. In that year the King was attacked with a return of his disorder on Feb. 14th, and it was announced to the public on the 15th. From that time bulletins continued to be issued to March 22nd; but it was not till April 23rd, when his Majesty attended a council in person, that he could be considered as perfectly recovered. On March 6th, however, the Chancellor, Lord Eldon, stated in the House of Lords, that he had been with the King on the 5th, and also on the 4th, and after having explained to

him the nature of a bill then pending, for alienating certain crown lands to the Duke of York, that his Majesty had commanded him to signify his assent to that bill. On March 9th a commission signed by the King was issued; and when Lord Eldon was asked on that day whether he had personal knowledge of the state of the King's health, he declared that he was aware of what he was doing, and would take the whole of the heavy responsibility upon himself. Mr. W. however would take upon himself to assert that his Majesty was at that time, and to a period long posterior, unsound in mind; that he was incompetent to his functions; that his reason was clouded, and his judgment eclipsed. Yet whilst the King was still in that state, Lord Sidmouth, on the 26th of March, brought down a message to that House from the King. This fact he should broadly assert; and he called upon the House to put him in the situation to prove his charge. It was necessary for the character of the individuals that they should be disproved if not founded; and it was material to the public that they should be proved if true; because if the case was as he had stated it, the public had been imposed upon, and might be so again, if not prevented by the result of the inquiry proposed.

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After many other observations tending to show the impropriety of relying on the statements of physicians in such cases, and the cautions observed in restoring lunatics in private life to the exercise of their social privileges, he concluded by moving, "That a committee be appointed to examine the Lords' Journals for the evidence of the physicians respecting his Majesty's state in 1804, and to report the same to the House."

Lord Castlereagh, as the only cabinet minister of that year now present, rose to defend the Lord-Chancellor, and at the same time to take upon himself an equal share of responsibility respecting the transactions on which the charge was founded. His defence turned upon the unanimous declaration of the physicians, of the King's competency to transact business on Feb. 27th, though, in fact, none was submitted to him till March 5th, when the physicians again agreed that it might be done. On the 9th it became necessary to submit other bills to him, one of which was the mutiny act, which could not have been suffered to expire without the greatest danger; ministers therefore took upon themselves to obtain the sign manual upon the same assurance. On March 26, a message came to the House relative to the Irish militia, and the physicians being again examined on April 9th, declared the King fully competent to act. Having thus laid the whole case before the House, his Lordship submitted to its judgment and that of the country, whether ministers could justly be charged with having acted improperly.

Mr. Yorke followed, as one of

the ministers of that time, in confirmation of the statements of the last speaker. He also made some remarks upon the length of time which the hon. gentleman had suffered to elapse before he had thought proper to bring on his accusation.

Sir F. Burdett spoke in support of the charge. He observed that it was, in his opinion, impossible for any man to believe that the King could be in a proper state of mind to transact public business, when it was thought necessary to keep such persons as Dr. Simmons and Dr. Willis in constant attendance about him. If the King was to be considered as a person of any consequence in the government (and he thought him a most essential one), if the kingly power was essential to the constitution, then his Majesty ought to be free from such restraints as the presence of such attendants imposed, before he could be judged competent to transact the most important business of the state. If, on the contrary, the King was a puppet, to be occasionally brought down to parliament in a gilt coach, then the argument of ministers was valid.

No other speaker rising in defence of the ministers, Mr. Whitbread concluded with asserting that not a word had been advanced against the truth of his charge. Let him have an opportunity of cross-examining the physicians before the House, or a committee, and he would pledge himself satisfactorily to make out the whole of it. As to his not having brought forward the charge sooner, his answer was, that he did not know that the King was under such control at the time. The noble lord

had spoken of the great affairs then pending, and had said, Would you have the mutiny act unpassed, and every thing thrown into confusion? According to this doctrine, whenever the King is in a state of mental derangement, though parliament be then sitting, ministers may refuse to make any provision for the misfortune, and perform all the acts of the executive government themselves, because, say they, the King has responsible advisers; and afterwards these very advisers come to the House, and use all their influence to persuade it to vote against their responsibility.

The House then divided, when the motion was negatived by 198 against 81.

Upon the whole, though it was not supposed that on this occasion the royal assent had been obtained to any measure not in itself proper, yet the public appeared to be considerably impressed with a conviction that he had been induced to exercise his functions at a time when he was not in possession of a free will and distinguishing judgment, and that it would be highly expedient to obviate any future occurrence of the same kind.

The growing commercial distresses of the nation now began to be so sensibly felt, that the attention of government was necessarily drawn to them; and on March 1st, the chancellor of the exchequer moved for a committee to consider the present state of commercial credit in this country. He said that various applications had for some time been made to him on the subject, which at first did not seem to demand serious attention; but that of late they

had become so numerous, and were supported by such authorities, that he thought it expedient to bring the matter before the house. He accordingly proposed the appointment of a committee of 21 members, which was then nominated, and comprized the individuals most distinguished for commercial knowledge, taken indifferently from both sides of the house. On March 7th, the first report of the committee was brought up. It began with stating three points to which they had thought proper to direct their attention:—1st, the extent of the difficulties and embarrassments at present experienced by the trading part of the community; 2ndly, the causes to which the same might be ascribed; 3rdly, the expediency, with a view to the present and future interests of the merchants and manufacturers, of the affording any assistance by parliament. The committee then refer to memorials presented to the treasury board from the cotton manufacturers of Glasgow and Paisley, and to the representation of a meeting held in London on February 12th, the statements of which they had found upon the examination of evidence to be founded on fact; and whence they drew the conclusion, that the principal part of the distress complained of had arisen out of great and extensive speculations, which commenced upon the opening of the South American markets in the Brazils and elsewhere, to the adventures of British merchants. The committee also found that great distress occurred in a quarter much connected with this trade, viz. among the importers of pro-

duce from the foreign West-India islands, and from South America; a great proportion of the returns for the manufactures exported to those parts of the world coming home in sugars and coffee, which not being entitled to sale in the home market, there were no immediate means of realizing their value. Another cause which might be considered as connected with and aggravating the existing distress, was the extent to which the system of warehousing the goods of foreigners, as well as of native merchants for exportation, had been carried. To this purpose they refer to the evidence of Mr. Cock, commercial and public agent for the corporation of Liverpool, and general agent to the merchants of that town.

Upon the whole, the committee state, that the embarrassments at present experienced are of an extensive nature, and though most severely felt among the manufacturers and merchants in the trades above specified, yet that they are so in a considerable degree in some other branches; that, however, it does not appear that they exist in the woollen trade to a degree that would justify parliamentary relief. They also state it to be their decided opinion, that though many circumstances create a great difference between the present period and that of 1793, yet that the distress is of such a nature as to render parliamentary relief highly expedient and necessary, and likely to be productive of extensive and important benefit; and having considered the happy effect of the relief afforded in 1793, they recommend similar provisions to be adopted in the present case, and

that the amount of exchequer bills to be issued should not be less than, or exceed, 6,000,000*l.*, to be repaid by equal payments from three months to three months, the first not commencing till the middle of January next.

On March 11th, this report was taken into consideration in the House of Commons, on a motion of the chancellor of the exchequer. After a speech, in which he recapitulated the substance of the report, he moved a resolution for a sum not less than six millions to be advanced to certain commissioners for the assistance of such merchants as should apply for the same, on their giving sufficient security for repayment of the money so advanced.

Mr. Ponsonby rose to make some observations on the statements of the right hon. gentleman. Their tenor was chiefly to show the great dissimilarity between the period of 1793 and the present, in the former of which the continent of Europe was open to British commerce; whereas in the latter it is almost entirely closed. He imputed the distresses chiefly to the improvident speculations to South America, promoted by the expectations of an almost unlimited demand for goods in that country, which had been so industriously fostered by the ministerial writers. The markets being hence so much glutted with manufactures thrown in beyond the natural consumption, little advantage could be expected from the proposed relief, whilst the present state of things should continue; on the contrary, such relief affording a ready escape from the difficulties brought on by improvident specu-

lation, might be attended with the ruinous consequences of encouraging merchants to engage further in them.

Mr. Huskisson took a larger view of the subject. The report of the committee of 1793 had clearly stated the cause of the distresses felt at that period to be the sudden discredit brought upon bankers' paper, and a consequent deficiency in the amount of the circulating medium which could not readily be replaced; and the remedy suggested was a supply of that circulating medium which had suddenly been withdrawn. At that time, though there was no scarcity of markets, or stagnation of the usual channels of commerce, there were no means of obtaining discounts. Even public securities were extremely low, and some of the most respectable houses could not procure funds upon their paper, to which, under other circumstances, no objection could be made. The case, at present, was quite the reverse. There was plenty of circulating medium, and no difficulty in getting good bills discounted to any amount; but good security was wanting to obtain them. The obvious cause of the present evils was the too great facility in speculating, afforded by the state of the currency. He would not deny the propriety of extending some relief, but proper care should be taken that it was not misapplied, and made a means of stimulating the spirit of speculation.

Mr. Henry Thornton briefly stated the difference between the period of 1793 and the present, to consist in three points:—1st, that in the former, the paper credit gave way, but now the commer-

cial credit; 2nd, that then the banks failed, now the mercantile houses; 3rd, the most important difference was, that in 1793 the Bank of England continued to make its payments in cash.

After several other speakers had given their opinions on the subject, in which some expressed a doubt whether any good at all would result from the proposed measure, and none regarded it as more than a remedy for some temporary distress, the resolution was agreed to without a division.

On the motion for the third reading of the commercial credit bill, on March 22nd, Mr. Whitbread stated his objections to it on the grounds of a possibility of its being made the means of an unconstitutional influence, and of its inadequacy to relieve the present distresses; and he divided the house upon it. The reading was, however, carried by 41 votes against 4.

On the third reading of the bill in the house of lords, April 1st, the Earl of Lauderdale moved an amendment to restrain the Bank of England, under penalties, from issuing notes upon the proposed exchequer bills; the purpose of which was to prevent a proportional increase of circulating paper. This motion was opposed by Earl Bathurst; and the bill finally passed. Its effects appear to have been inconsiderable in relieving the distresses for which it was meant as a remedy. The sums applied for were to a less amount than the provision made; for not many of those in embarrassed circumstances were able to furnish the required security; and the radical cause of the evil was

of a nature which such relief was not at all calculated to remove. How, indeed, should a manufacturer be induced to take on again the working hands he had been obliged to discharge, and recommence the making of goods, by a loan of money which would only plunge him deeper, without a renewed demand for the products of his manufactory? or a merchant

to add to his importations of articles which were daily depreciating in his warehouses for want of their usual vent? In fact, the commercial distresses went on increasing during the whole year, displaying themselves by frightful lists of bankrupts in every gazette, amounting to an aggregate to which no former year exhibits a parallel.



## CHAPTER IV.

*Sir Samuel Romilly's Bills for restricting Capital Punishments.—Lord Holland's Motion concerning Informations ex Officio.—The same subject discussed in the House of Commons.—Motion concerning Delays in Appeals and Chancery Causes.—New Clause in the Mutiny Act.*

**A**MONG the various proposals for reform in the system of our jurisprudence which are occasionally offered to the notice of parliament, none are more interesting than those, the object of which is the melioration of the criminal law, and especially the reduction of that numerous list of capital punishments, which, while it impresses a sanguinary character on our code, in reality tends to encourage offenders with the hope of absolute impunity. The person who has most distinguished himself by his humane and patriotic labours in this matter, both as a writer and a senator, is Sir Samuel Romilly. This eminent lawyer rose on Feb. 21st, in the House of Commons, to make a motion relative to the criminal law. He said, it would not be necessary for him to preface his motion with many observations, since he understood that it was not to meet with any opposition. Of the different bills which he formerly had offered on the subject of capital punishments, one only, that for repealing the act which made it capital to steal privately from the person to the amount of five shillings, had been passed last session. He had the satisfaction to find that great benefits had already resulted from its consequences. The principle

on which he had proposed most of these bills was, that the severity of capital punishments, prevented men from prosecuting and juries from convicting, in cases which appeared to them not to deserve such a penalty; and that therefore lessening this severity would prevent crimes from escaping so often with impunity. The increase of prosecutions and convictions since the passing of that bill was a proof of the justness of this reasoning; and he was convinced that the same effects would follow from the adoption of the others which he was now about to propose. The first, that for repealing the act making it capital to steal to the value of forty shillings in a dwelling-house, was rejected last session in a thin house by a majority of two. The next was for repealing the act respecting stealing on navigable rivers and canals. Sir Samuel concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the acts of the 10th and 11th of William III. as takes away the benefit of clergy from persons privately stealing from ships, warehouses, coach-houses, and stables.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, regarding the grounds stated for bringing forward these measures, as satisfactory, did not mean to oppose the motion;

though he thought his hon. friend somewhat prejudiced in favour of his plans when he stated the increased number of convictions last year as a proof of the beneficial effect of his bill, which might be owing to other circumstances.

Mr. Davies Giddy said that he had opposed the former bills from an apprehension that the principle would be pushed further; but should feel disposed to support these particular measures.

The Solicitor General would not oppose the motion, though he would reserve his claim to resist the measure.

After a few words from Sir Samuel Romilly, the motion was agreed to; and also a similar motion for a bill to repeal the capital part of the punishment for stealing privately on navigable rivers and canals.

On Feb. 27th Sir S. Romilly presented a petition to the House from several proprietors of bleaching grounds in the north of Ireland, praying for the repeal of several acts which made stealing cloth from bleaching grounds a capital felony, giving it as their reason that the excessiveness of the punishment deterred both juries and witnesses from doing their duty, so that the petitioners were left without redress. He also presented a petition to the same effect from the calico-printers in the neighbourhood of London; and he gave notice that he should take an early opportunity of offering bills for the repeal of the acts complained of. On March 4th he accordingly moved for leave to bring in two bills for taking away the capital part of the acts of his present Majesty re-

specting robbing in bleaching-grounds, and stealing linen cloth, which was granted.

On March 29th, the proposed bill for repealing the act making it capital to steal in a dwelling-house, was read a second time in the House of Commons, after a division, in which the numbers were, for the second reading 79, against it 53. On April 8th it was read a third time and passed, after another division, in which the numbers for it were 50, against it 39, and the other four bills brought in by Sir Samuel Romilly were also passed.

After they had been sent up to the House of Lords, Lord Holland, on May 24th, rose to move the second reading of the bill relative to stealing in a dwelling-house. He entered into a brief review of the origin, purpose, and history of the laws which it was the object of the bills in question, particularly that immediately before them, to repeal. He affirmed that they had by no means answered the purpose for which they were made; and then proceeded to show the inefficacy of the laws, as they at present stood, for the prevention of offences, and the striking contradiction between the law and its administration. He contended that certainty of punishment was much more effectual in deterring from crimes, than a severity which humanity prevented from being carried into execution; and after a variety of observations tending to prove the propriety of making the criminal law consistent in theory and practice, he concluded with the motion for the second reading.

Lord Ellenborough said he was convinced that the present bill

would not produce any beneficial change, but the reverse; and affirmed that such had been the case with respect to the bill passed two years ago relative to privately stealing from the person. He saw no alternative between the present system and punishments held out in terror to the guilty, modified by the judges' discretion according to the varying shades and degrees of offences, and a graduated scale of penalties which he thought visionary in theory, and impossible to be reduced to wholesome practice; and he instanced a variety of cases to prove its impracticability, and the superior advantages of the law and practice as it now stands. He made a general panegyric on the system of criminal law in this kingdom, and the wisdom of its founders, and cautioned their lordships against alterations suggested by the speculations of modern philosophy; and he concluded by moving that the bill be read a second time on that day six months.

The Lord Chancellor spoke on the same side, and argued on the great variety of shades that occurred in the complexion of offences which might make capital punishment proper in some cases, though too severe in others, which yet could not be discriminated in a definition. He said the universal opinion of those who were engaged in the administration of justice was against the bill, which circumstance, added to his own doubts respecting its utility, would induce him to vote against it.

Lord Erskine acknowledged that there were difficulties on both sides, but if out of a great number of capital convictions the actual executions were very few in pro-

portion, he should not doubt that capital punishments were improper for that offence; and this being the case with the enactment which the bill proposed to repeal, he should support the bill.

After Lord Redesdale and the Earl of Liverpool had spoken against the bill, and Lord Holland had made his reply, the House divided, and the second reading was negatived by 27 votes against 10.

Three out of the five bills sent up were thus thrown out; but the two bills relative to stealing from bleaching-grounds in Ireland and England were read a second time, and ordered to be committed. They afterwards passed without opposition.

In the House of Lords, on March 4th, Lord Holland made his announced motion respecting informations *ex officio*. In the speech by which it was introduced, his Lordship began with impressing upon the minds of his auditors the great importance, as well as the reasonableness of the measure he was about to submit to them. His motion went merely to the production of such documents as either were, or ought to be, public to all the kingdom, concerning matters that related to the administration of justice in the case of individuals accused of libels. To such production he thought parliament ought not to object. In the other House there was a standing Committee of justice appointed every session to watch against any abuses in its administration; and in their own House, their Lordships had information recently moved for before their Committee, of the number of prosecutions entered in the lower

courts against persons for offences incurring capital punishment under the revenue laws. It was not the purpose of his motions to meddle with the law of libel as it stood: he admitted the difficulty of defining libels, though he thought the law had not solved that difficulty as he could wish to see it done in a complete Utopia. One great point to which he would call their Lordships' attention was, that the crime of libel (state libel) was placed on a different footing from all others, with the exception of treason. In both these cases, the persons who must be the agents of government could not but have a bias towards viewing offences as great crimes, even where they could not be denominated such by any just definition. In the case of treason, the law had guarded against this circumstance by a careful definition of the crime, but nothing of the kind existed in the case of libel. It was evident that even lawful discussion was often thought libellous by persons in power where it was disagreeable to them, and in opposition to their views. His Lordship then proceeded to consider the particular point of the power vested in the Attorney-General to file his informations *ex officio*. He did not mean to dispute the legality of such a mode of proceeding, though this had been called in question by high authorities in the law, but to show that they were never meant to be carried to the extent now complained of. For this purpose he gave a history of their introduction, and quoted Blackstone's account of the object of the power thus granted, which was, that immediate prosecutions might be

commenced against such enormous misdemeanors as disturbed the government, and impeded the exercise of the royal functions. If then (his Lordship said) he could show to the House that not only such prosecutions had been instituted against such crimes as were considered of an inferior nature, and not of that dangerous description which alone required them, but also that no prosecution was followed up in a great proportion of those cases, and that by this practice the filing of an information was in many cases fining the party in the expenses, he would assert that he had proved an abuse in this power which called upon their Lordships to search into the instances, and to devise some remedy against the repetition of the abuse. He then mentioned the fact, that from 1801 to 1806 only fourteen informations *ex officio* were filed, and that in the three succeeding years they amounted to forty-two, of which only sixteen had been brought to justice; and he adverted to the case of a *nolo prosequi* having been granted on a prosecution for libel by the present Attorney-General in favour of the Morning Post, a ministerial paper, as a proof that such power was partially exercised. He stated the ulterior proceedings which he should propose, were his motion agreed to. In that case he should move certain resolutions; one, to confine the filing of *ex officio* informations to a certain period from the publication of the paper charged with being libellous; another, that it be compulsory on the Attorney-General to bring the matter to trial within a certain time, or to state to the court the reasons why he does not; and that after

a verdict had against the defendant, judgment should be prayed against him within a limited period. He should also be disposed to move for the repeal of the late act of parliament, which enabled the Attorney-General to hold to bail any one against whom he chose to file an information. After some further remarks, relative to the liberty of the press, his lordship concluded by moving, "That there be laid before that House a list of all the informations *ex officio* filed by the Attorney-General from the 31st of January 1801 to the 31st of January 1811, with the names of the persons against whom the informations were filed."

Lord Ellenborough then rose, and said that he had expected, that when the noble Lord moved for these files of informations, he would have stated some abuse or grievance as the foundation for his motion; whereas nothing had been particularized but a simple act of lenity towards the editor of the *Morning Post*. He greatly deprecated any attempt to impress the public mind with an opinion that informations *ex officio* were in any respect illegal; and made some personal reflections on the mover, which called up Lord Holland again to vindicate his conduct.

Earl Stanhope and Lord Erskine then spoke in defence of Lord Holland, and in favour of his motion. The Lord Chancellor, on the other side, made various observations on the invidious nature of the office of Attorney-General, and attested the forbearance with which for many years past it had been exercised. He declared that he must oppose the motion, because the very adoption of it would, in some degree, sanction

a suspicion that there was something improper in the administration of justice.

Other lords spoke on the subject, and after Lord Holland's concluding reply, the House divided, when there appeared for the motion 12, against it 24.

On March 28th the same topic was brought before the House of Commons by a motion from Lord Folkestone, of a similar import with that made by Lord Holland. In the introductory speech he went over much of the ground taken by that speaker, but entered more into a personal attack upon the present Attorney-General, attempting to show that great partiality had been displayed in his prosecutions by information, the objects of them being almost exclusively writers or editors in opposition to the ministry, while others, equally culpable for virulence and invective, had been passed over.

The Attorney-General, who was called up by this attack, went through a variety of particulars relative to the late prosecutions, in his justification.

Sir Francis Burdett, who followed, took up the matter of prosecutions for libel on a general and constitutional ground; and asserted his conviction of the illegality of informations *ex officio*. He also took a view of the manner in which special juries are struck (to which Lord Folkestone had adverted), and spoke from his own experience in his action against the Speaker of the House of Commons.

He was applied to in a personal manner by Mr. Stephens, who likewise defended his learned friend on the charge of the late frequency

of prosecutions, by the fact of the vast increase of periodical publications. Of this he gave the House an idea from the circumstance that in last January alone there were no fewer than 2,037,000 stamps for newspapers issued from the Stamp-Office.

Sir Samuel Romilly would not enter upon the several questions which had been that night debated; but he would state as the reason of the vote which he intended to give, that the public had a right to information on the subject, since prosecutions, especially those in which the liberty of the press was involved, ought never to be matters of secrecy; and if the Attorney-General had acted the meritorious part that from his speech might be concluded, why should he object to giving decisive evidence of it by the papers moved for. There was often heard in the speeches of ministers a disposition to talk loudly of their responsibility, and in so doing they were always cheered by their friends for the great magnanimity they displayed, while, perhaps the very next day they refused all information, and thus prevented inquiry, without which there could be no responsibility.

The question being at length impatiently called for, the house divided; for the motion 36, against it 119.

Intending to devote this chapter to the discussion of judicial topics in parliament, we proceed to notice a motion on March 7th, by Mr. M. A. Taylor, respecting the delays in appeal and chancery causes. The mover began with stating the great evils which arose from the delay of justice in these

causes, which was such, that suitors in the court of chancery were often unable during the course of their lives to bring their business to a termination. This he did not in the least impute to any negligence on the part of the noble lord who presided in that court, but merely to the great increase of business, which rendered it impossible for the same persons to go through with it. This fact he first exemplified in bankruptcies, of which the annual number in the time of Lord Talbot, not a century ago, was 106, whereas in 1809 it had been 1,100, and in 1810 about 2,400. In the house of lords there was now an arrear of more than 300 appeal causes. Various cases occurred in which an appeal to the lords, or a writ of error, was adopted merely for the purpose of delay, whereby persons possessed of the clearest right were kept out of their property for many years. After giving several examples of the grievances attending such delays, and anticipating an objection that might be raised to his motion from the circumstance that the lords had just commenced an inquiry of a similar kind, whereas he had given notice of his intention so long ago as May last; he moved, "That a committee be appointed to ascertain the number of appeals before the lords, and to report them to the house."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted that there was a deficiency in the judicature alluded to, but thought that they should wait the result of the inquiry set on foot by the Lords.

Mr. Adam proposed, as an amendment, that the debate should

be adjourned for at least a fortnight.

Sir Samuel Romilly gave his reasons for supporting the original motion. He attested, in the strongest terms, the great anxiety of the present Lord Chancellor to fulfil the duties of his office, but confirmed the fact of the grievances resulting from the unavoidable delay of justice. He thought inquiry was necessary for discovering a remedy, and that it was unworthy of the House of Commons to consider what was doing in another place.

The House at length divided, and the amended motion for adjournment being lost, the previous question was put upon the original motion, and carried against it.

It was not till May 30 that the select committee of inquiry in the House of Lords above alluded to made their report. It was presented by the Earl of Liverpool, and stated generally the great increase of appeals and writs of error then undecided before that House, amounting to 338, of which 42 were writs of error. It also noticed the vast increase of business in the courts of chancery; for which causes it was impossible that the chancellor could dispatch this great arrear, without some assistance being provided for him by parliament. The report then recommended that another judge should be appointed to assist his lordship in the court of chancery, and that his rank should be equal to that of the Master of the Rolls. It further recommended, that a period should be fixed in each session of parliament, for the purpose of limiting the time when appeals could be made to that house. With the view of expe-

diting judicial business, it recommended the allotting of three days in each week to the determining of appeals and writs, and that the house should on those days meet at ten o'clock in the morning, until such time as the arrears should be considerably reduced in number; after such reduction, to meet only two days in each week. Upon these suggestions in the report, four resolutions were framed, which were agreed to by the house *nem. con.*

After these proceedings in the house of lords, the subject was again brought before the house of commons on June the 5th, when Mr. Taylor having moved the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate on this topic, renewed his motion for the appointment of a committee. Sir Samuel Romilly then rose, and observed that nothing had occurred to induce him to alter his opinion before expressed on the occasion. The report from the lords which had been communicated to that house appeared to him to contain nothing which should prevent the formation of the committee moved for by his honourable friend. The measure proposed of appointing another judge to assist the lord chancellor, was of too great importance to be carried into effect at that late period of the session, and besides was liable to some serious objections, which he stated. If the duties of the chancellor were too great for him to perform, it might be better to separate from his office those of speaker of the house of lords, or the decision of bankrupt cases, though there were objections to both these expedients. He thought upon the whole,

that a temporary remedy would be best, and if a commission were appointed to assist the chancellor, he was persuaded all the arrears in the court might be disposed of in the course of a year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer gave it as his opinion, that it would be best to wait till the bill should come down from the lords, and said he should vote against the motion.

After Mr. Ponsonby and Mr. Adam had spoken for the motion, and Mr. Wilson against it, Mr. Taylor, in a concluding speech, enforced the necessity of a complete investigation of the causes of the existing evils. A division then took place, on which there appeared for the motion 36, against it 36. The Speaker then gave his casting vote in its favour, and a committee of inquiry was nominated.

The severity and disgracefulness of the punishment by flogging in the British army had frequently been a subject of animadversion

as well in parliament as from the press; and though government had shown itself very sore on the subject, and some writers had been prosecuted for the manner in which they had exposed this practice in their addresses to the public, yet an impression had been made which it was apparently thought unsafe to disregard. When, therefore, the mutiny bill was passing through the house of commons, on the 11th of March, Mr. Manners Sutton proposed an amendment to give a power to courts-martial to inflict the punishment of imprisonment in the place of corporal punishment, when they should judge proper. The clause was adopted with general concurrence; and this acquisition to the interests of humanity may fairly be numbered among the benefits resulting from public discussion by means of the press, however reluctant persons in power may be to listen to such a monitor.



## CHAPTER V.

*Distilleries, proposed Acts concerning.—Further Relief granted to Portugal.—Debates on the Subject in both Houses.—Eleemosynary Aid to the distressed Portuguese.—Printers' Bill.—Debates concerning the Press in India.*

THE House of Commons, on the 8th of March, having gone into a committee on the acts respecting the distilleries of Great Britain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had some time before explained to the house the principles upon which he was desirous of placing the duties on spirits distilled from grain or sugar, introduced a measure which he hoped might be permanent, though it was his intention at present not to extend its operation beyond a period of two years. Its object was, to produce such an equalization of the duties on spirits, whether distilled from malt or sugar, as that, when those articles were at fair and reasonable prices, it might be at the option of the distiller which material to employ. When the suspension of the distillery from corn took place, the duties on sugar used for spirits were arranged so as to be supposed equal to those of so much malt as would have yielded an equal quantity of spirits; but it was afterwards found that from the quantity of wash calculated to yield 11 gallons of spirit, 12 were actually produced. He therefore proposed an increase of one halfpenny per gallon on the wash of sugar-spirits to effect the balance at first intended. Then, entering into a

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minute calculation of the expenses of distilling a certain quantity of spirits from sugar, and from barley, at the present respective prices of those articles, he showed, that in order to put sugar-spirits and malt-spirits on a level, an additional duty must be laid on the latter. This would be no new tax on the consumers, as malt-spirits could still be afforded at the present price of sugar-spirits, and yet it would produce an increase of the revenue calculated at 380,000*l*. He then moved a resolution *pro forma*, "That the present duties on the distillation of spirits from wash do cease and determine, &c."

A debate followed, in which they who opposed the motion dwelt upon the policy of giving every support to the national agriculture and to the production of the necessaries of life; whilst on the other side the importance of attending to the commercial and colonial interests of the empire was suggested. The resolution was at length passed by 70 votes against 21.

On the 12th, the report of the committee on the distilleries was brought up, and occasioned a long and desultory conversation, from which it appeared that the landed interest had taken great alarm at the supposed competition between

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the growers of corn and of sugar. The Chancellor of the Exchequer endeavoured to show that their apprehensions were unfounded. The principle of his proposed regulation was, to make the duties such, that if the price of barley did not exceed 30s. per quarter, it must be the interest of the distiller to use grain, but, at that price, he might use grain or sugar at his option. He had been agreeably disappointed at the manner in which his measure had been opposed. Instead of arguing that barley was at 40 or 42s. and therefore sugar would be let into a competition, the argument had been, that barley was only 26s. In this case the distillery would afford it a market till its price should rise to 38s. The West-India gentlemen disapproved of the measure as insufficient for their relief, and yet voted for it; and the landed gentlemen voted against it, though it was to give barley an exclusive market in the distilleries till its price rose to 38s. The resolutions were then read and agreed to.

On the order of the day for reading the distillery bill a second time, April 2nd, the same objections were repeated to it, as injurious to the interests of agriculture, and the same arguments were used in refutation of them. Mr. Shaw, of Dublin, complained that there was no mention of Ireland in the title or preamble of the bill, yet there was a clause in the body of it continuing the prohibition of importing spirits from Ireland into England, a prohibition enacted in the last session, when the distillation of spirits from corn was permitted in Ireland, though prohi-

bited in England. Now the distillation from corn being proposed to be allowed in this country till barley should reach a certain price, the reason for prohibiting the importation from Ireland no longer existed, and consequently the spirit intercourse ought to be restored between the two countries on the principle of equivalent duties and drawbacks as directed by the union. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to this observation, said that it was his intention to limit the operation of this clause to four months, which would render it much less objectionable than it appeared to be. The house then divided, when the second reading was carried by 74 against 49.

A recommittal of the report on the Distillery Bill being moved for by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on April the 9th, the former objections to its principle were renewed, and Mr. W. Smith referred to the opinions of the corn distillers themselves, who considered it as a death-blow to their trade. He regarded the measure as a tax to a large amount on this country in favour of the West-Indies. On the other side Mr. Hibbert observed, that upon the average of the last eleven years, four millions annually had been paid for imported corn, and all the West-India proprietors asked was, to be let into one fifth of this sum. On a division the recommittal passed by 66 against 31. The house then went into a committee on the clause for limiting the duration of the act to three months for Ireland; which was agreed to.

The bill was introduced into the House of Lords on May the 6th, when its principles were discussed

upon the same grounds as had been done in the House of Commons. As it was not made properly a ministerial question, the superior influence of the landed interest in the House of Lords proved fatal to the bill, and the motion for the second reading was lost by a majority of 20, the contents being 36, and the not-contents 56.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, did not renounce his purpose of making the distillery productive of some relief to the colonial planters: and on May the 9th he obtained leave to bring in a bill for exonerating the distillers of spirits from sugar from the excess of duties to which they were liable, in consequence of the expiration of the act of the 48th of Geo. III, above the duties imposed by the said act. This bill was brought in, and read for the first time, and ordered to be read again on the following day. The minister then gave notice, that on the morrow he should move for a bill to lay a duty on the distillation on grain, in the same manner as if this bill had passed. It was also his intention, in correspondence with these duties, to propose a remission of duty on spirits made at home, in order to put them on a level with foreign spirits; and also an alteration in the spirit intercourse between this country and Ireland, and a countervailing duty on the spirits of the latter country. These proposals he introduced on the 10th, the house being in a committee of ways and means, and after some conversation on the subject, his resolutions were agreed to. Bills were at length passed by both houses re-

lative to these objects, the heads of which appear among the public acts of the year.

A message from the Prince Regent on the subject of granting additional relief to Portugal having been sent to parliament, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on March 18th, the House of Commons being in a committee of supply, rose to introduce it to the attention of the members. He said, that although the proposition which he had brought forward last year on the same subject had incurred some opposition, and though the grant he now meant to submit to the committee amounted to a considerable increase beyond the sum then voted, he conceived that, under the present circumstances, it was not likely that his motion should be objected to. He then proceeded to advert to the happy effects which had ensued from the employment of Portuguese troops in British pay, and under British officers and discipline, and to shew that it had not relaxed the exertions of the Portuguese government. He dwelt at large on the advantages which had accrued from carrying on the campaign in Portugal; on the frustration of the enemy's confident expectations of expelling the British army from that country; and on the hopes for the future that might be entertained from a vigorous persistence in the same plan; and concluded with moving, "That a sum not exceeding two millions be granted to the Prince Regent, to enable him to take a certain number of Portuguese troops into British pay, and to afford such further assistance to the Por-

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tuguese nation as the circumstances of the campaign may render necessary."

Mr. Ponsonby said, that when he coupled this increased grant with the formal stipulation in which he had entered, never to acknowledge any King of Portugal except an heir to the house of Braganza, he could see no end to our experiments and extravagance. We were to assist Portugal because its people were deprived of their usual resources by the occupation of the greatest part of their territories by the French. Was this then the boasted success? Was our selected theatre of war only the distance between Lisbon and Cartaxo? The honourable gentleman proceeded in a similar strain of observation, and dwelt on the very disadvantageous terms on which we transmitted money to Portugal, and on the little hope presented, while we were thus weakening ourselves, of ultimate success in our attempts to defend the peninsula.

After some other members had spoken on each side, the motion was carried without a division.

In the House of Lords, on March the 21st, a similar motion was made by the Marquis Wellesley, introduced by an eloquent speech. Its topics were in general the same with those dwelt on by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, consisting of displays of the benefit already derived from the measure of disciplining Portuguese troops under British officers, and of the spirit manifested by that nation in its own defence. He concluded with adverting to the declared wish of the Regent to deliver back into the hands of his royal father the

whole state of the public affairs unimpaired; and he asked their lordships if they could consent to deprive his royal highness of the means of restoring entire that branch of the public service which was of such high importance to the glory and substantial interests of the country!

Lord Grenville, who rose next, began with remarking on the singular argument last employed by the noble marquis for persisting in the same system, as if not only the functions of the crown, but those of the parliament, were to be suspended till his Majesty's recovery, and that the Prince Regent, instead of administering affairs to the greatest advantage of his country, should act only upon the cold and narrow principle of leaving them in the same state, and conducted upon the same plan, in which he had found them. He then proceeded to state his objections to the whole system adopted by ministers, and the little hope there was that the utmost exertions of this country could produce the effects expected from them. He thought that before grants were made for the service of foreign troops, it should be ascertained what resources the country possessed for home service and for its own defence; and he adverted to those commercial distresses, for the relief of which aid had been demanded from parliament; to the deficiency of the Irish revenue; and other financial difficulties.

He was replied to by the Earl of Liverpool, who founded his argument upon the benefit that had already been experienced from taking the Portuguese troops into pay,

and the great exertions that were making by that nation. He refuted the erroneous opinion which had gone forth, that the subsidy to Portugal was to be remitted in bills or specie, affirming that a great part of it was to be sent out in articles of clothing, ammunition, &c. to enable the Portuguese army to keep the field; and he also corrected the assertion that that kingdom was almost entirely in the possession of the French, whereas in four of its provinces there was not a French soldier. He maintained that the war in the peninsula was generally popular in the nation; and gave it as his opinion, that the longer the contest lasted, the better for us, since it removed hostilities from our own doors.

After some further debate, the motion was here also carried without a division.

The relief afforded to this old ally did not terminate with a public subsidy. In consequence of a message to parliament from the Regent, on April the 8th, relative to the private distresses brought on the Portuguese by the French invasion, an eleemosynary aid to the sufferers, of 100,000*l.* was agreed to by both houses, without opposition. The idea, however, of having engaged in the task not only of defending Portugal from an invader, but of maintaining a great proportion of its population, seemed to make a serious impression upon some of the members; though it was not denied to be a measure of justice to relieve individuals from the calamities into which they had fallen through a plan of policy which had rendered their country the seat of war.

The benevolence of the English

nation was not limited to a parliamentary grant. Meetings were held both in London and Westminster for promoting voluntary subscriptions for a more extensive relief of the distressed Portuguese, and considerable sums were raised for that purpose.

Among the various measures by which, during the progress of the French revolution, the dissemination of principles considered as dangerous to the British constitution and the public welfare had been repressed, one was an act of parliament obliging all printers to put their name and place of abode at the beginning, and if more than one leaf, at the end, of every paper or book, of whatever kind that they should print. On failure, they were subjected to a penalty of twenty pounds for every single copy of such paper or book. That this bill was passed in the haste and precipitation of alarm, was manifest from the enormity of the penalty imposed upon defaulters, which might arise to a sum absolutely ruinous even to a considerable property, and that, when the crime might be nothing more than mere negligence. The body of printers had submitted in silence to this hardship, thinking themselves secure in the intention of not offending; till some instances had occurred of prosecutions instituted by informers on the most trifling deviations from the provisions of the act, and where traps had been purposely laid for producing those negligences. A petition was therefore at length agreed upon from the printers, booksellers, and publishers of the united kingdoms, which was presented by Mr. Henry Martin to

the house of commons, on March the 4th. It stated, in strong but respectful terms, the grievances to which the important business of printing and publishing was exposed by the injunctions of the bill, and prayed for such relief as the house might think expedient. The penalties which might be possibly incurred by a printer, through the carelessness or malice of a servant, were calculated at 100,000*l.*; and the remarkable circumstance was mentioned that, in every instance of prosecution that had hitherto occurred, the publication was of an innocent, or even useful nature. The petition was ordered to be laid upon the table, and Mr. Martin gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the act of the 39th of the king relative to this subject.

On March 19th, Mr. Martin made his promised motion. In his introductory speech he enumerated all the provisions of the act, and dwelt upon the evils which might result, and had actually resulted from it. Some of the cases stated were curious exemplifications of the detestable artifices practised in that trade of informing, which is too much encouraged by the imposition of heavy penalties, of which a moiety goes to the informer. In one instance, persons had gone about to different printers to procure an impression of title pages to an Elzevir edition of Cicero's Works, many copies of which were defective in that particular; and as the printer could not consistently put his own name instead of Elzevir's, penalties were incurred to a vast amount. In another, a printer who was employed to print

proposals for a military work had, in specifying his place of abode, inadvertently omitted the word London, after that of Paternoster-row; and he was summoned to Guildhall to show cause why he should not be fined 20,000*l.* for this omission. In these, and other cases, the magistrates had indeed ventured to dispense with the injunctions of the act; but it would be obviously better to give them a discretionary power by law, or grant to the parties aggrieved a right to appeal to the quarter sessions. He concluded with moving to bring in the announced bill, in which he was seconded by Lord Folkestone.

After a few further observations on the subject, leave was granted.

The committal of the bill was moved for on April 5th, when the attorney-general objected to a clause in it, by which the magistrate was confined to the levying of one penalty only for every publication, however numerous the copies; asserting that if this were to pass, the end of the law would be entirely defeated, since no man wishing to circulate a mischievous paper would be deterred by such a consideration.

Mr. Martin, in reply, observed, that all the penalties to which printers had been liable before the passing of the act in question would be still in force after this proposed amendment. He recalled to the recollection of the house the circumstance under which the act had been originally framed, which was that of the existence of seditious societies who circulated a vast number of papers, of which it was scarcely possible to discover the

printers. Such societies no longer existed; the exigence therefore being at an end, it was reasonable that the bill should be repealed, or at least modified. The attorney-general himself, he believed, had found it necessary to bring in a bill to indemnify those who had violated it; and was it fitting that such a bill should be left standing on the statute books in *terrorem*? His wish was not to innovate, but to restore the law to that it was before, with the exception of the small penalty of 20*l.* for a whole impression, if without the printer's name.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended that this penalty would be entirely useless with respect to those offenders on whom the law was intended to operate; and he proposed that a discretion should be left with the magistrate to raise the number of penalties in cases where it should appear just and proper.

Lord Folkestone objected to this proposal, as lodging an enormous power in the hands of the magistrate. His real opinion was, that it would be best to repeal the act altogether.

Sir S. Romilly also thought the proposed provision extremely objectionable, if it went to allow the magistrate to impose at his pleasure the full penalty for every copy. Was it to be the law of this country that a magistrate might, in a summary manner, levy penalties on a subject to the amount of 20,000*l.*, a sum which no court would think of imposing, even after conviction for a libel? He then made some remarks against subjecting the business of printing to new and severe restraints, and declared that,

if the mover had proposed repealing the act, he should have decidedly supported him.

After some further discussion, the attorney-general, "in order to show how willing he was to go along with his honourable and learned friend as far as he could," proposed that the magistrate should in no case have the power of imposing more than twenty-five penalties of 20*l.*, or 500*l.* It was next agreed, that the magistrate should be allowed to mitigate the fine to 5*l.*; that an appeal to the quarter sessions might be entered within twenty days from the time of conviction; and that six days notice should be given to the prosecutor.

The bill thus modified was reported, and afterwards passed into a law.

On March 21, Lord A. Hamilton introduced a motion in the House of Commons, relative to the state of the press in India. He began with saying, that his object was, not to find fault with any of the regulations to which his motion referred, but merely that an opportunity might be afforded of knowing what were the laws in existence upon this subject, and also upon what authority they had been established. It might be urged, that though there might be no positive law, yet long practice might be sufficient to establish an usage, and give it the efficacy of law; he could not, however, admit that any such usage could justify such regulations of the press as appeared now to exist in India, and had never received the sanction of that house. By those, as he understood, no newspaper could be published in India which

had not previously received the sanction of government, on the penalty of immediate embarkation for Europe. They also contained rules for the guidance of the secretary of the government in revising newspapers. He was to prevent all observations respecting the public revenues and finances of the country—all observations respecting the embarkations on board ships, of stores or expeditions, and their destinations, whether they belonged to the company or to Europe—all statements of the probability of war or peace between the company and the native powers—all observations calculated to convey information to the enemy, and the republication of paragraphs from the European papers which might be likely to excite dissatisfaction or discontent in the company's territories. If the press was to be prevented from publishing any thing on all these heads, he was at a loss to know what subject was left open to it. With respect to the administration of justice at Madras, it was considered as pure, yet the courts appeared to be ashamed of their proceedings, since they would not suffer them to be published; yet such publication might have the effect of allaying the ferment occasioned by the late trials: and he then stated that two grand jurors, and three petty jurymen, had been sent away from Madras for their conduct on these trials. He concluded by moving "for copies of all orders, regulations, rules, and directions promulgated in India since the year 1797, regarding the restraint of the press at the three presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, whether acted upon

by the government there, or sent out by the court of directors, or the board of control."

Mr. Dundas rose to state his reasons for opposing the motion of the noble lord, not only in its present form, but in any possible shape in which it could be framed. The noble lord seemed to infer from his statement of the regulations of the press in India, that no restraint ought to be imposed upon it. If such was his meaning, he must say that a wilder scheme never entered into the imagination of man than that of regulating the Indian press similarly to the English. There could be no doubt that the very government would be shaken to its foundation, if unlicensed publications were allowed to circulate over the continent of Hindostan. There could be but two descriptions of persons in India; those who went to that country with the licence of the company, and those who lived in its actual service; and there could be no doubt whatever that the company had a right to lay any regulation it pleased on those who chose to live under its power, and who, when they went into its territories, knew the condition of submission to its authority on which their stay depended.

Lord Folkestone did not call in question the right of the East India Company to make rules for their own territory, but that was no reason why the house should be kept in ignorance what these rules were. It was not only proper, but highly expedient, that we should know to what our fellow subjects in India were subjected.

Sir John Anstruther made various remarks on the impropriety



of allowing a free press in India. He said, he remembered a series of essays, very ingeniously written, for the purpose of proving how small a number of natives might massacre all the European inhabitants in Bengal, which was dispersed all over the capital, Calcutta.

Sir Thomas Turton spoke in a strain of severe sarcasm on the principles of our government in India. He fully agreed that so delightful a plant, as the liberty of the press, could never flourish in the sterile soil of despotism. "Why (said he) should you give Indians the advantage of knowledge?" You would only thereby be giving them the means of detecting your own injustice. You have ransacked their country, you have despoiled its people, you have murdered their princes; and, of course, for your own protection, you must keep them deluded, deceived, and ignorant. You might as well tell me of the liberty of the press in Morocco and Algiers, as under your government in India. According to the right honourable gentleman, the people of India are considered as nothing. If such is your principle, to keep them ignorant is as much your policy, as to keep them enslaved has been your crime.

Mr. Wallace opposed the motion, saying, that the liberty of the press was for the preservation of freedom, and that there was no liberty in India to preserve; and he seemed to think that the licence of the press required checking even at home.

Mr. C. Grant observed, that we did not carry despotism to India, but found it there; and he thought

the subject under discussion highly dangerous.

Mr. Lockhart made some remarks unfavourable to the extension of the liberty of the press.

Mr. Whitbread observed, upon Mr. Wallace's opinion, that the licence of the press had made rapid strides, that in reality the rapid strides which he had witnessed for many years past were in a retrograde direction. He answered some of the remarks which had been made in disparagement of the liberty of printing; but at the same time asserted that the opposition to his honourable friend's motion on the ground that he was the advocate of a free press in India, went upon a mistake, for that his arguments had no such object. He thought that his honourable friend had made out a sufficient case for the production of the papers moved for, and should therefore support the motion.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer objected to the production of the papers, because granting them would convey an idea that there was something wrong in the conduct of the persons concerned, and in his opinion no case had been adduced to warrant such a supposition.

Sir J. Newport could not concur in the opinions advanced, that the servants of the company were bound to abide by all the regulations of the company, or else return to England. The company might make regulations highly unjust and oppressive; and it was the duty of that House to take care that they did not.

Lord A. Hamilton thought it unnecessary, after the able manner in which his motion had been sup-

ported, to trespass further on the time of the House. If, as an honourable gentleman had said, India *must* at all events be governed as it now is, there was an end of his motion, and all of a similar nature. He remembered, however, to have heard very different

arguments held by those who sat on the treasury bench; and he thought if that country must be governed as it now is, the public had much better not have it at all.

A division took place. For the motion, 18; against it, 53.

## CHAPTER VI.

*Discussion on the Report of the Bullion Committee.—Their Resolutions moved by Mr. Horner, and rejected.—Those of Mr. Vansittart, voted.—Lord Sidmouth's Bill for amending the Act of Toleration.*

SCARCELY any subject occupied more of the attention of the House of Commons, during this session, than the consideration of the report of the committee, appointed in the preceding session, to examine the state of the bullion and currency of the kingdom. Mr. Horner, on May 6th, in a committee of the whole house, introduced the subject in an elaborate, and very intelligent speech. He began with stating the arrangement he proposed to adopt in discussing the highly important topics before them; which was, to divide the resolutions passed by the committee into two series; of which, the first set went to the causes of the high price of bullion; the second, to the effect and remedy. The general tenor of his speech was to shew that the paper currency of the country had undergone an actual depreciation, and that the only remedy was, to provide for the resumption of cash payments at the bank as speedily as possible.

He was replied to by Mr. Rose, who undertook to maintain three points;—that the bank paper was not depreciated—that it was not in the power of the bank materially to affect the circulation—and that not a guinea more would be seen, even were the bank restriction taken off to-morrow.

The debate thus commenced was protracted by daily adjournments till the 9th, and was conducted by many of the ablest speakers on both sides of the house. To give any adequate idea of the arguments employed would require the compass of a pamphlet: in general terms it may be observed, that principle was opposed to principle, and fact to fact; and that the very opposite lights, in which the subject was viewed by men of great ability and information, seemed to prove that the theory of this important part of political economy is yet crude and undetermined. When the question was at length put upon the first resolution moved by Mr. Horner, it was rejected by 151 votes against 75. This division decided the fate of all the other resolutions, except the last, the purport of which was to oblige the bank to re-commence its cash payments at the expiration of two years from the present time, instead of six months from the ratification of a definitive peace, as it now stood. A second division took place upon this resolution, which was negatived by 180 against 45.

On May 13th, the house being in a committee on the same subject, Mr. Vansittart introduced his rival set of resolutions, supported by the ministry. The debates upon them,

which were in great measure a recapitulation of those on the topics of the preceding resolutions, continued by adjournment to the 15th; when, after various amendments had been moved and rejected, they all passed. The resolutions thus sanctioned may be regarded as matter of history; we therefore insert them at length. The rejected ones will be found under the head of State Papers.

*Propositions respecting Money, Bullion, and Exchanges.*

I. That the right of establishing and regulating the legal money of this kingdom hath at all times been a royal prerogative, vested in the sovereigns thereof, who have from time to time exercised the same as they have seen fit, in changing such legal money, or altering and varying the value, and enforcing or restraining the circulation thereof, by proclamation, or in concurrence with the estates of the realm by act of parliament: and that such legal money cannot lawfully be defaced, melted down, or exported.

II. That the promissory notes of the governor and company of the Bank of England are engagements to pay certain sums of money in the legal coin of this kingdom: and that for more than a century past the said governor and company were at all times ready to discharge such promissory notes in legal coin of the realm, until restrained from so doing on the 25th of February, 1797, by his majesty's order in council, confirmed by act of parliament.

III. That the promissory notes

of the said company have hitherto been, and are at this time held to be equivalent to the legal coin of the realm, in all pecuniary transactions to which such coin is legally applicable.

IV. That at various periods, as well before as since the said restriction, the exchanges between Great Britain and several other countries have been unfavourable to Great Britain: and that during such periods the prices of gold and silver bullion, especially of such gold bullion as could be legally exported, have frequently risen above the mint price; and the coinage of money at the mint has been either wholly suspended, or greatly diminished in amount: and that such circumstances have usually occurred, when expensive naval and military operations have been carried on abroad, and in times of public danger or alarm, or when large importations of grain from foreign parts have taken place.

V. That such unfavourable exchanges, and rise in the price of bullion, occurred to a greater or less degree, during the wars carried on by King William the IIIrd, and Queen Anne; and also during part of the seven years war, and of the American war; and during the war and scarcity of grain in 1795 and 1796, when the difficulty increased to such a degree, that on the 25th of February, 1797, the Bank of England was restrained from making payments in cash by his majesty's order in council, confirmed and continued to the present time by divers acts of parliament; and the exchanges became afterwards still more unfavourable, and the price of bullion higher,

during the scarcity which prevailed for two years previous to the peace of Amiens.

VI. That during the period of seventy-five years, ending with the 1st of January, 1796, and previous to the aforesaid restriction, whereof, with the exception of some small intervals, accounts are before the house, the price of standard gold in bars has been at or under the Mint price thirty-four years and five months; and above the said Mint price thirty-nine years and seven months; and that the price of foreign gold coin has been at or under 3*l.* 18*s.* per ounce thirty-one years and two months, and above the said price forty-two years and ten months; and that during the same period of seventy-five years, the price of standard silver appears to have been at or under the Mint price, three years and two months only.

VII. That the unfavourable state of the exchanges and the high price of bullion, do not, in any of the instances above referred to, appear to have been produced by the restriction upon cash payments at the Bank of England, or by any excess in the issue of bank notes; inasmuch as all the said instances, except the last, occurred previously to any restriction on such cash payments; and because, so far as appears by such information as has been procured, the price of bullion has frequently been highest, and the exchanges most unfavourable, at periods when the issue of bank notes have been considerably diminished, and to have been afterwards restored to their ordinary rates, although those issues have been increased.

VIII. That during the latter

part and for some time after the close of the American war, during the years 1781, 1782, and 1783, the exchange with Hamburgh fell from 34.1 to 31.5, being about 8 per cent; and the price of foreign gold rose from 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* per ounce, and the price of dollars from 5*s.* 4½*d.* per ounce, to 5*s.* 11½*d.* and that the bank notes in circulation were reduced between March 1782, and December 1782, from 9,160,000*l.* to 5,995,000*l.* being a diminution of above one-third, and continued (with occasional variations) at such reduced rates until December 1784; and that the exchange with Hamburgh rose to 34.6, and the price of gold fell to 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* and dollars to 5*s.* 1½*d.* per ounce before the 25th of February, 1787, the amount of bank notes being then increased to 8,688,000*l.*

IX. That the amount of bank notes in February, 1787, was 8,688,000*l.* and in February, 1791, 11,699,000*l.*; and that during the same period, the sum of 10,704,000*l.* was coined in gold: and that the exchange with Hamburgh rose about 3 per cent.

X. That between the 25th of February, 1795, and the 25th of February, 1797, the amount of bank notes was reduced from 13,539,000*l.* to 8,640,000*l.*; during which time the exchange with Hamburgh fell from 36 to 35, being about 3 per cent; and the said amount was increased to 11,855,000*l.* exclusive of 1,542,000*l.* in notes of 1*l.* and 2*l.* each, on the 1st of February, 1798, during which time the exchange rose to 38.2, being about 9 per cent.

XI. That the average price of

wheat per quarter in England, in 1801, 118s. 3d.; and in 1802, the year 1793, was 50s. 3d., in 67s. 5d.  
1799, 67s. 5d.; in 1800, 113s. 7d.;

The amount of Bank notes of 5*l.* and upwards :

In 1793 about	11,527,000 <i>l.</i>	and under	5 <i>l.</i>	1,810,800 <i>l.</i>	=	13,337,000 <i>l.</i>
In 1799	12,408,500 <i>l.</i>	-	-	1,653,800 <i>l.</i>	=	14,062,300 <i>l.</i>
In 1800	13,421,900 <i>l.</i>	-	-	1,831,800 <i>l.</i>	=	15,253,700 <i>l.</i>
In 1801	13,454,300 <i>l.</i>	-	-	2,715,100 <i>l.</i>	=	16,169,500 <i>l.</i>
In 1802	13,917,900 <i>l.</i>	-	-	3,136,400 <i>l.</i>	=	17,054,300 <i>l.</i>

That the exchange with Ham-  
burgh was in January, 1793,  
38s. 2d.; January, 1799, 37s. 7d.;  
January, 1800, 32s.; January,  
1801, 29s. 8d.; being in the  
whole a fall of above 22 per cent.  
In January, 1802, 32s. 2d.; and  
December, 1802, 34s.; being a  
rise of about 13 per cent.

XII. That during all the periods  
above referred to, previous to the  
commencement of the war with  
France in 1793, the principal states  
of Europe preserved their inde-  
pendence, and the trade and cor-  
respondence thereof were carried  
on conformably to the accustomed  
law of nations; and that although,  
from the time of the invasion of  
Holland by the French in 1795,  
the trade of Great Britain with the  
Continent was in part circum-  
scribed and interrupted, it was  
carried on freely with several of  
the most considerable ports, and  
commercial correspondence was  
maintained at all times previous to  
the summer of 1807.

XIII. That since the month of  
November, 1806, and especially  
since the summer of 1807, a sys-  
tem of exclusion has been estab-  
lished against the British trade on  
the Continent of Europe, under  
the influence and terror of the  
French power, and enforced with  
a degree of violence and rigour  
never before attempted; whereby

all trade and correspondence be-  
tween Britain and the continent of  
Europe has (with some occasional  
exceptions, chiefly in Sweden, and  
in certain parts of Spain and Por-  
tugal) been hazardous, precarious,  
and expensive, the trade being  
loaded with excessive freights to  
foreign shipping, and other un-  
usual charges: and that the trade  
of Britain with the United States  
of America has also been uncer-  
tain and interrupted; and that, in  
addition to these circumstances,  
which have greatly affected the  
course of payments between this  
country and other nations, the  
naval and military expenditure of  
the United Kingdom in foreign  
parts has, for three years past,  
been very great; and the price of  
grain, owing to a deficiency in the  
crops, higher than at any time,  
whereof the accounts appear be-  
fore parliament, except during the  
scarcity of 1800 and 1801; and  
that large quantities thereof have  
been imported.

XIV. That the amount of cur-  
rency necessary for carrying on the  
transactions of the country must  
bear a proportion to the extent of  
its trade, and its public revenue  
and expenditure; and that the an-  
nual amount of the exports and  
imports of Great Britain, on an  
average of three years, ending 5th  
January, 1797, was 51,199,141*l.*

official value; the average amount of revenue paid into the exchequer, including the profit on the lottery, 19,495,945*l.* and the average amount of the total expenditure of Great Britain, 42,855,111*l.* and that the average amount of bank-notes in circulation (all of which were for 5*l.* or upwards) was about 11,262,000*l.* and 57,274,617*l.* had been coined in gold during his Majesty's reign, of which a large sum was then in circulation.

That the annual amount of the exports and imports of Great Britain, on an average of three years, ending 5th of January, 1810, was 70,554,719*l.* the average amount of duties paid into the exchequer, 59,960,525*l.* and the average amount of the total expenditure of Great Britain, 77,802,674*l.* and that the amount of bank notes, above 5*l.* on an average of the years 1808 and 1809, was 13,763,000*l.* and of notes under 5*l.* about 4,500,000*l.* and that the amount of gold coin in circulation was greatly diminished.

XV. That the situation of this kingdom, in respect of its political and commercial relations with foreign countries, as above stated, is sufficient, without any change in the internal value of its currency, to account for the unfavourable state of the foreign exchanges, and for the high price of bullion.

XVI. That it is highly important that the restriction on the payments in cash of the bank of England, should be removed, whenever the political and commercial relations of the country shall render it compatible with the public interest.

XVII. That under the circumstances affecting the political and

commercial relations of this kingdom with foreign countries, it would be highly inexpedient and dangerous, now to fix a definite period for the removal of the restriction of cash payments at the bank of England, prior to the conclusion of a definitive treaty of peace.

In May the public was surprised with the introduction into parliament of a subject of peculiar delicacy—a proposed alteration in the act of toleration. It may be proper to premise, that for several years past the established clergy had manifested considerable uneasiness at the rapid growth of Methodism, which in many places had become a sect entirely detached from the church, and closely allied with other popular classes of separatists. The readiness with which licences for preaching could be obtained according to the usual interpretation of the toleration act, had favoured the multiplication of preachers, of a kind whose manners and language peculiarly fitted them for acquiring influence over the inferior ranks; and by their means numerous congregations had been formed, to the great diminution of the frequenters of parish churches. How far the measure now to be mentioned was the result of any clerical consultation is not known, but it is affirmed that the noble mover was warmly encouraged to proceed in his design, by letters from persons of eminence in the church.

Lord Sidmouth, a nobleman once at the head of his Majesty's councils, on May the 9th, moved in the House of Lords for leave to bring in a bill for amending and explaining the acts of William and

Mary, and of the 17th of Geo. III., as far as they applied to protestant dissenting ministers. These acts, he said, within the last 30 or 40 years had received a novel interpretation. At most of the quarter sessions where the oaths were taken, and the declarations made, requisite for enabling a person to officiate in a chapel or meeting-house, it was now understood that any person, however ignorant or profligate, was at liberty to put in his claim to do those acts before the justices, and to demand a certificate which authorised him to preach, and exempted him from the militia, and from many civil burthens to which his fellow-subjects were liable. In some counties, however, the magistrates admitted no person to qualify, unless he shewed that he was in holy orders, or pretended holy orders, and the preacher or teacher of a congregation. This he conceived was according to the real meaning of the toleration act; and it was in this way that the bill he intended to introduce would explain that act. He should propose, that in order to entitle any person to a qualification as a preacher, he should have the recommendation of at least six reputable householders of the congregation to which he belonged, and that he should actually have a congregation willing to listen to his instructions. With regard to preachers who were not stationary, but itinerant, he would propose that they should be required to bring a testimonial from six householders, stating them to be of sober life and character, together with the belief of such attestors that they were qualified to perform the function of preachers.

His lordship then proceeded to shew the great annual addition made to the number of dissenting preachers of late years, which circumstance he partly imputed to the increase of population, and of the religious spirit of the people, and partly to the pluralities and non-residence of the clergy, and the deficiency of churches in many parts, which he thought well worthy the attention of parliament. At present, he said, we were unfortunately in danger of having an established church, and a sectarian people.

Lord Holland rose in this early stage of the bill, to declare his total dissent from its principles. One fundamental error, he said, ran through the speech of his noble friend, namely, that the right of any man to teach and preach was derived only from the permission of the government under which he lived. For his part, he held it to be the unalienable right of every man who thought himself able to instruct others, to do so, provided his doctrines were not incompatible with the peace of society. He thought it highly imprudent to meddle with the act of toleration, and that the evils arising from an abuse of the exemption granted to dissenting ministers were not of magnitude sufficient to justify the interference of this house.

Lord Stanhope made some observations to the same purpose; after which the bill was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

When the nature and provisions of this proposed bill were made publicly known, an alarm was excited among all those upon whom



it was calculated to operate, which produced a more general and zealous association between the several classes of separatists for opposing it, than had perhaps ever been witnessed on a similar occasion. As they could not conceive it to be the real object of the noble mover to add more respectability to the dissenting ministry, they regarded the measure as intended, in effect, to contract the limits of toleration, and subject the licensing of preachers to the control of magistrates; and although those sects which might be reckoned inferior in rank of life and education, would be chiefly affected by the restrictions proposed, yet the others considered it as a matter of common interest to all who dissented from the established church. When, therefore, on May the 21st, the bill was to be read a second time, such a deluge of petitions was poured in against it, that the mover was left alone in its support. In his speech on the occasion, he began with complaining of the misunderstanding that prevailed respecting the bill, and endeavoured to show that it was intended to effect no real change in the toleration laws, but merely to give uniformity to the two acts on which the system of toleration was founded. He then went through the several provisions of the bill, and replied to the objections that had been made against them. He asserted his adherence to the principle of the toleration laws, which, he said, never meant that any person should assume to himself the privilege of a preacher or teacher without some testimonials to his qualification for such an important office; and could not ad-

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mit the broad principle that had been advanced on this head. In conclusion, he expressed his wish that it should be read a second time, in order that it might go to a committee, and receive the necessary amendments; and he made a motion to that effect.

The Archbishop of Canterbury then rose, and declared his full conviction of the right of separatists from the national church to profess their own systems of religious opinion. The bill in question he considered as having two objects in view; that of producing uniformity in construing the act of toleration, and that of rendering dissenting ministers more respectable by excluding unfit persons from the office. These objects, he said, seemed laudable in themselves; but as the dissenters were the best judges of their own concerns, and as it appeared from the great number of petitions on the table that they were hostile to the bill, he thought it would be unwise to press the measure against their inclination.

Lord Erskine, after premising that if the bill had been postponed some weeks, ten times the number of petitions would have poured in against it, made some observations to prove that there was no necessity for such a measure. If a man inculcated sedition or blasphemy from the pulpit, there were existing laws to punish him. With respect to the exemptions granted to ministers, the law was clear. If a man was a teacher of religion, and had no other avocation, he was the pastor of a flock, from which it was the meaning of the toleration act that he should not be abstracted to serve in civil or military offices; but

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if this were not the case, he could claim no such exemption. He then moved that the bill be read a second time on this day six months.

The Lord Chancellor believed the bill to be well intended, and capable of doing good, but thought it not advisable in the present circumstances to press it on the house.

Lord Holland, in a speech of some length, began with observing that the assertion which had been made, that the majority of the petitioners probably did not understand the measure against which they petitioned, was singularly offensive and unbecoming. He then proceeded to maintain the broad principle of religious toleration which he had before advanced; and he made various remarks upon the reasons alleged in favour of the bill, and upon the oppressive nature of its provisions.

After some other lords had spoken in reprobation of the bill, and not one in its support, Lord Sidmouth made a brief reply; and the question being then put on the motion for deferring the second reading, it passed without a division.

Thus terminated, at least for the present, this business, of which the most remarkable circumstance seems to have been, the great surprise manifested by the mover at the violent opposition he encountered from the body of dissenters. Yet it required no uncommon share of sagacity to foresee, that tampering with an act considered by the dissenters as their grand palladium, could

not fail of exciting jealousy and alarm, however slight were the alterations proposed; and as his lordship must necessarily have been conscious to a design of rendering at least more difficult the assumption of the ministerial office by the separatists, and eventually subjecting it in some measure to the approbation of the magistracy, he must have been extremely uninformed of the sentiments of dissenters upon that point, to suppose that they would not regard such an interference as subversive of their religious rights. Though they would admit the right of government to identify in any manner it chose, the persons to whom it was to grant civil privileges and immunities, they could not, consistently with their principles, acquiesce in a similar inquest with respect to the persons invited to ascend their pulpits. Another effect of this measure, which his lordship certainly did not contemplate, was that of shewing them how, notwithstanding their great diversities of doctrine and discipline, they may be brought to unite upon one common object; and also the strength they possess when thus acting in union; a species of knowledge which, if they were already formidable to the established church, must tend to render them much more so. We are disposed, however, to believe that no dangers really threaten the church from that quarter, which the clergy themselves may not obviate, by a regular discharge of their duties in the spirit of mildness and moderation.

## CHAPTER VII

*Interchange of Militia between Great Britain and Ireland.—Petition to Parliament from the Irish Catholics, and Debates thereon in both Houses.*

A MEASURE of considerable importance to the internal state of Great Britain and Ireland, especially the latter country, was the interchange of the militia of each island; for the effecting of which, a bill was introduced into the House of Commons on May 17th, by Mr. Secretary Ryder. At the first reading it was opposed by Lord Temple, on the ground that it gave to his Majesty a power which he did not before possess over the militia; that it would render the men independent of their officers, and destroy the discipline of that body; and that it would cause many gentlemen to resign their commissions. Also, that it would increase the price of substitutes, and impose a heavier burthen for the maintenance of the wives and children of militia-men.

Colonel Bastard concurred in disapproving the bill, which he regarded as a breach of faith to the militia; and he affirmed that for his part he would not volunteer on the occasion, yet would hold his situation till the resentment of the crown should be manifested against him on that account.

On the motion to read the bill a second time, May 23d, similar objections were made to it by Col.

Stanley, Mr. Elliott, and some other members; whilst it was supported as a measure useful to complete the union between the different parts of the empire, which ought now to be regarded as composing one and the same country. Mr. Whitbread asked if any clause were intended for allowing the Irish Catholic the full liberty of his religious worship when in this country; and was answered, that no difference was to be made in his situation in consequence of the present bill. It was then read a second time.

On the 27th, when a motion was made that the House should go into a committee upon the bill, some of the Irish members proposed a postponement of it till the Irish Catholics should have an opportunity of communicating with their representatives on the subject, and an amendment to that purpose was moved, but negatived. The bill being then committed, Mr. Ryder proposed a clause to confer on the Irish Catholics serving in England all the civil, military, and religious exemption which they possessed in Ireland.

On the third reading of the bill, Mr. Parnell moved that a clause should be introduced establishing the *right* of the Catholic soldier to

attend his proper place of worship on coming into England; but it was rejected on a division.

When the bill, on June 17th, was brought before a committee of the House of Lords, Lord Stanhope moved the insertion of the words which he had proposed for introduction into the Mutiny Bill, importing that no officer should have power to compel any soldier not of the church of England to attend its service, and that he should have the right of attending on the worship to which he was attached; and though he was warmly supported by some other lords, who argued that such a matter should not be left to discretion, it was negatived. The Earl of Radnor then proposed as an amendment, that the interchange should be limited to the cases of invasion and rebellion; which was also negatived, and the bill finally passed without further debate.

The purpose of this interchange, which has since been extensively carried into effect, is obvious, though, probably from motives of delicacy, it was not touched upon in the debates. By its means a military force will be quartered in Ireland, not influenced by the local interests or prejudices of that country, which will be at hand to assist in the suppression of the disturbances that may arise from the disappointed hopes of the majority of the people respecting their civil or religious privileges. The policy of the measure will not be questioned, provided that of subjecting them to such disappointments be established.

The Irish Catholics having agreed upon a petition to be presented to parliament, the same was

presented by Mr. Grattan to the House of Commons on May 20th. On the 31st, that gentleman moved that the petition above mentioned, and also the votes of the House conveying their thanks to the armies under Lord Wellington and General Graham, should be read. This having been done, he rose, and said that he had desired that the petition and the votes should be read, in order that the House should be reminded of the grievances which they were called upon to redress, and that the petitioners might have the benefit of the recorded opinion of the House in favour of their allegiance. He then proceeded to show that there was nothing in the Roman Catholic religion itself which encouraged disaffection, but that the manner in which the Catholics had been treated by the government was the cause of their discontents. If, said he, the government should keep any class of its subjects in a state of imperfect privilege, it must occasionally find that class in a state of imperfect allegiance. In order to take away all subjects of grievance, they should take away the penal laws which formed the *dictum* of discontent, and the repeal of which would ensure the allegiance of the subject, and establish the tranquillity of the people. After dwelling some time upon these ideas, he proceeded to make some observations upon the principle adopted by government, that of disqualification, and he contended that, when applied to a population like that of the Irish Catholics, it was wholly and absolutely inadmissible. He assumed as undeniable maxims, that no government has a right to make partial laws,

or arbitrary laws, that is, without reason; that no government has a right to establish an inquisition into the thoughts of men, or to punish a man purely on account of his religion. The existing penal laws did not in fact impose any religious creed. An atheist or a deist might take the oath or subscribe the declaration; it was sufficient that he was not a Catholic. Did the House then mean to say that an atheist was fitter to make laws than a Catholic? No—the Catholics had been excluded only on account of a supposed connection with a foreign power; but did such a connection now exist? The government itself had made a league with two Catholic sovereigns, and this country more than any other was now exerting itself to support Catholic establishments. His inference from these observations was, that there was nothing in the Catholic religion to disqualify a nation for making laws, for the proof of which he appealed to our ancestors—nothing to create a connection with our enemies, for which he would appeal to our allies; and upon these two propositions he would found a third—that the Irish Catholics had the same right as any other dissenting subjects to any privileges possessed by any other body of subjects. With respect to the objection, that to repeal the penal laws would be to endanger the religious establishment in Ireland, he said it was a bad way to support the establishment by disqualification, and the law of conquest. The benefices of Ireland did not exceed twelve hundred, and were four millions of people to be disqualified through consideration for them? Not for the

preservation of their property, for that was secured; but for bigotry, for intolerance, for avarice, for an abominable, illegitimate and atrocious usurpation. If the question were, whether the church were to be established by the ruin of the civil liberties of Ireland, they had no right to make the attempt. The church establishment was not meant for the king, because the people were not to be of his religion, but he of the religion of the people: it was not for the court, or for persons of fashion, but for the people. On this principle the kirk had been established in Scotland. If they were to attempt to fix a church establishment upon any other ground, it could not possibly succeed: they could not call it Christianity; it would be a church of ambition, of avarice, of bigotry, of intolerance. Many (said Mr. G.) there are who imagine that the Irish Catholic is indifferent to the fate of these demands. That, however, is not the question: you have no right to ask them whether they desire, but ask yourselves whether it is justice to grant. If you really think them careless on the subject, all you can establish by your argument is this—"We, by our bad government have so debilitated you, so broken your hearts and debased your spirits, that even liberty is become of no account with you." Will this be a matter of boast to England? You need not gloss over your injustice by the idea that what you refuse is trifling. The Catholics have wisely refrained from stating their grievances in this petition; but what they are excluded from is not a bauble.

They are excluded from a seat in this house, from offices in the Bank, from the situation of sheriff, from the best places at the bar, from the highest stations in the army, from any participation in the state: they are deprived of their civil liberties, they are galled by tythes, they are oppressed by their landlords; and what remedy do you offer them? Nothing.

Mr. Grattan then noticed the objection drawn from the coronation oath, and argued that the laws against the Catholics were by no means fundamental, but provisional, and were so declared by the acts of union with Scotland and Ireland. Both these declared such penal laws not permanent, but capable of repeal provisional, as circumstances might occur. He next entered into the consideration of the security that would be derived from the repeal, by uniting the force of the country against the dangers that now threaten it. "I tell you (said he), unless you tolerate each other, you must tolerate a conqueror. I know you are a very grave, a very wise people; but on this one point, the very point of your vitality, you are stupid, stripped by bigotry of every sense, and you must certainly at one stroke be crushed." He then made an animated reference to the late services of the Irish Catholic soldiers in Spain; and concluded a long speech with moving that the petition be referred to a committee of the whole House.

After Sir J. Coxe Hipplesey and General Matthew had spoken in favour of the motion, Dr. Dui-genan rose, and made a speech of great severity against the principles and claims of the Catholics.

He stated the oath of fidelity to the pope and the church of Rome taken by every Catholic bishop and priest, and affirmed that intolerance was an essential part of their religion. He ridiculed the exaggerated terms in which their numbers were represented, and asserted that the whole population of Ireland did not exceed three millions and a half, of which one million and a half were not Catholics; and he disparaged their consequence with respect to landed and personal property. He maintained that it was still a doctrine of their belief that oaths taken to heretics were absolutely null and void. He spoke with contempt of the origin of the present petition; and concluded with reading long extracts from the pamphlets and speeches of the Catholics, in order to show that they were hostile to the established government of this country.

Lord Jocelyn declared himself unfriendly to the Catholic claims, and imputed the principal grievances of the poor in Ireland to the non-residence of landlords.

Mr. Banks apprehended that the Catholics would still be going on with demands, and thought that the present petition was urged on by ambitious men, rather than by the voice of the country.

Mr. Ponsopby said he was called up, though reluctantly, by the remarks of the last speaker. He maintained that there was in the restrictions themselves, without other motives, cause enough for complaint on the part of the Catholics, and that even the peasantry must feel the degradation under which those of their communion laboured. He argued upon

the absurdity of the fears that the repeal would tend to the overthrow of the established church ; and said the future times must be astonished at the infatuation which permitted a question of this sort to be matter of debate in a British House of Commons.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer treated the claim to political power as a palpable absurdity, especially as coming from the men who perpetually spoke of all power as only a trust for the people. If there was an apprehension that any body of men would use their power improperly, it ought not to be put into their hands. He said that Mr. Grattan's language in speaking of tythes as an oppression, showed the spirit of the motion and of the Catholics. Would not this be preliminary to the abolition of tythes, and of the establishment ? He loved Christian toleration, not the toleration of philosophy ; and thought, that the more great sects were brought to an equality of honours, the nearer they were to a struggle. It was not to be supposed that the Catholic petition was now more agreeable to the nation, because the public voice was less loud against it than formerly. The feeling would be roused again the moment that the danger seemed probable.

Mr. Whitbread reprobated the speech of the minister as one of the most inflammatory things he had ever heard ; and made an eloquent appeal to the house respecting the principles of toleration, and the public merits of the Irish. He said, in conclusion, that he hoped the trumpet sounded by the right honourable gentleman that

night would not be attended to by the people, and that no other infernal cry could be raised in this country with any hope of success.

The call for the question at length becoming very general, Mr. Grattan rose again to make a few observations on what had fallen from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. After having replied to him in a strain of animated asperity, he concluded, " I have thought proper to say thus much, because I see the right honourable gentleman has assumed a higher tone in bigotry than he has even done in politics ; and I must further tell this intolerant minister, that it is not in the declamatory tone of any earthly power to defraud my country of her civil rights, or prevent her from obtaining her religious liberty."

On the division, there were for the motion 83, against it 146.

On June 18th, the Catholic petition was introduced to the House of Lords by the Earl of Donoughmore. In his speech on the occasion, his lordship chiefly dwelt upon the folly and injustice of imputing to the Catholics, who composed the greatest part of the Christian world, principles subversive of all civil society ; on the different state of things relative to the succession to the crown since the penal laws were imposed ; and on the objection drawn from the supremacy of the pope in the Catholic church. He concluded with moving that the petition be referred to a committee of the whole House.

Lord Longford opposed the motion on the ground of its inexpediency at a period when the con-

stitution was incomplete through the incompetency of one of its branches.

Lord Redesdale was persuaded that the majority of the Catholics were not anxious that the question should be agitated, because they were persuaded that the purpose could never be accomplished. He denied that any pledge had been or could be given to the Catholics at the time of the union; and with respect to Mr. Pitt, he affirmed that in a conversation with himself he had said that he had not been able to devise any plan for effectually securing the Protestant if the Catholic claims were granted. It was of the essence of the constitution as established at the revolution, that the King should be a Protestant, and it must consequently be essential that the ministers and officers employed in conducting the affairs of government should not be Catholics.

The Marquis of Lansdowne could not content himself with giving a silent vote in favour of the motion. He would contend, in answer to the supposed danger to the constitution from the relief sought, that the disabilities of the Catholics formed no part of the British constitution. In forming a judgment of the Catholics of Ireland, their lordships were only to look at the principles they professed and the conduct they pursued, and it was unfair to go back to the doctrines of councils now exploded. Not a single instance had been produced in which the interference of the pope had produced any effect in the management of the affairs of any country in Europe. The Catholics had

proved their loyalty by their glorious actions in the Peninsula; but if there was any apprehension of the influence of a foreign power, that might be provided against when their lordships went into a committee. He considered granting the claims of the Catholics as necessary to the completion of the union.

The Bishop of Norwich was of opinion that it was expedient to gratify the just expectations of the Irish Catholics. Various examples showed the advantages arising from the employment of talents in the public service, without regard to difference in religion. It was with regret that he differed from his brethren on the bench, and other wise good men, on this subject, but his arguments were derived from authorities to whom all parties were accustomed to look with respect—from Locke, Hoadley, Stillingfleet, and Wake. And when he quoted the opinions of such men as Burke, Fox, Pitt, and Windham, he felt that he referred to an authority greater than that of the two universities, or of all the divines in the country. No one was more ready than himself to prove his attachment to the established church, which he believed to be the purest form of Christian worship established upon earth; but he must decline giving such a proof of his sincerity as to declare the Catholics idolaters, and that they ought not to be admitted to the highest offices of the state.

The Earl of Buckinghamshire thought that the policy of foreign countries relative to different religions was no ground for our conduct; and he mentioned, with dis-



approbation, some of the proceedings of the Irish catholics on the present occasion.

The Earl of Aberdeen said, that of all the applications on this subject, the present was the most unreasonable in time and circumstances; yet he was convinced that the question must finally be carried, and that, at no distant period. He wished that the Irish catholics had followed the example of their brethren in England, and forborne to press their petition at this time.

Earl Spencer rose chiefly to advert to an assertion made by Lord Redesdale in speaking on this question—that there were other grounds for Mr. Pitt's resignation in 1801, than his not being able to carry into effect his intentions respecting the Catholics. He said that this was the reason given publicly, and what had operated on himself, and that he had never heard of any other. He admitted that no positive and distinct pledge had been given to the catholics, but he knew that the measure of an union was undertaken in the contemplation of such a plan.

Lord Redesdale, in explanation, affirmed that Mr. Pitt in conversation on this subject, admitted the difficulties to be so numerous, that he did not see how to provide the means of accomplishing this object.

Lord Grenville felt himself called upon as one of the friends of Mr. Pitt; and appealed to all who were connected with or attached to him, and even to those who differed with him in political sentiments, whether he had left that character behind him which could give credit to an imputation that in those awful moments

of our public affairs he had deserted his duty to his king, his country, and the whole civilized world, on motives different from those which he had publicly avowed? For his part, he could not entertain the least suspicion that the grounds of his retirement were any other than those agreed on by Mr. Pitt and himself to be stated to parliament on that occasion; and he lamented that a great opportunity was then lost, which would never recur with equal advantage, through the misguided councils, and by the wicked misconceptions, imposed on the mind of the sovereign.

The Lord Chancellor said, that he had always entertained so sincere and rooted an opinion on the subject, that he could not suffer the motion to be discussed without declaring his sentiments, though he might be called a bigot for them. With respect to Mr. Pitt, he averred upon his honour, that in many conversations with him, he could never learn what securities or safeguards he had to propose for the protestant establishment in case of granting the catholic claims. He had never heard of any but the *veto*, in which the Catholics refused to concur. The revolution was founded on a belief that certain tenets existed which precluded persons holding them from power; and the existence of these tenets was now denied. We had therefore been guarding the constitution by various laws, which we were now told meant nothing. Was he too rash in standing on the principles which united and knitted together a protestant state and constitution, and a protestant church establishment, for the

express purpose of handing them down together to the remotest posterity? To any charge of bigotry he should only answer, give me your distinct propositions, explain to me your safeguards and securities, and I will seriously examine them on their own grounds; but I will not consent to go into a committee on any general statement of a petition.

Lord Holland spoke with much force in refutation of the arguments advanced by the Chancellor. He contended that in cases like the present, the *onus probandi* lay not upon those who claimed, but upon those who refused, the rights questioned. Though it might be often unsafe to discuss abstract rights, yet no one could properly understand questions of this nature whose mind was not imbued with the grounds on which civil and religious liberty rest. The noble and learned lord had calumniated the Revolution by the way in which he had spoken of it, as if it had nothing further in view than providing that the King should be a protestant. It embraced much higher interests; it was a great question between the power of the crown and the rights of the people. The proposal for making the test act a fundamental law was rejected both then, and at the union with Scotland; and it was

in vain to say that such laws were inherent in the constitution of England, since they did not subsist from Magna Charta to the Reformation, nor from that period till Charles II. As to the matter of the supremacy, was not Scotland a part of the kingdom? yet the Scotch church totally rejected such a doctrine. If, in the decrees of councils and other Romish documents, there were uncanceled doctrines which were repugnant to the principles of the British government, there were doctrines in the homilies of the church of England decidedly in opposition to the Bill of Rights. With respect to the objection of unfitness of the present time for bringing on such a subject, he thought, on the contrary, that of all periods it was the fittest, as the concession would come with the best grace now that the successes in Portugal had removed all immediate danger of an invasion of Ireland, so that any favour shown to the Catholics could not be attributed to fear.

After some other lords had spoken on each side, and the noble mover had made a brief concluding speech, the House divided; when there appeared,

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## CHAPTER VIII.

*Finance.—The Budget.—Cotton-Wool Duty opposed, and given up.  
Vote of Credit, and Debate.*

**O**N May 20th, the House of Commons having resolved itself into a committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer opened the budget for the year. He said, that having entered into a contract that morning for a loan for the service of the present year, it became his duty to submit for the approbation of the committee the terms upon which he had negotiated it, and which he trusted would appear to the committee highly advantageous for the public. But

before he should bring under the consideration of the committee the terms upon which the loan had been obtained, he felt it necessary, according to the ordinary practice upon such occasions, to state clearly and distinctly the various sums which had already been voted in the shape of supply, and the various ways and means by which, according to his judgment, the charges for such supplies ought to be met and provided for. He should begin, therefore, by stating the supply voted—

For the navy, exclusive of ordnance	-	-	-	£. 20,276,144
For the army, including barracks and commissariat	-	-	-	£. 14,209,421
Ditto Ireland,	-	-	-	3,233,421
Extraordinaries, England	-	-	-	3,200,000
Ireland	-	-	-	200,000
Unprovided extraordinaries last year	-	-	-	627,098
Making a total for the army	-	-	-	21,269,940
Ordnance	-	-	-	5,012,378
Miscellaneous already voted, and to be voted, including Irish permanent grants	-	-	-	2,050,000
Vote of credit	-	-	-	3,000,000
Ditto for Ireland	-	-	-	200,000
Sicilian subsidy	-	-	-	400,000
Portugal	-	-	-	2,100,000
Total joint charge	-	-	-	£. 54,308,453

But before he should proceed farther with the enumeration of the items of supply, he felt it necessary to make one or two observations upon the subject of the Sici-

lian subsidy, and to throw himself upon the indulgence of the committee for an inadvertent omission of which he had been guilty respecting that vote. The com-

mittee would recollect, that when he proposed the vote in the last session for the Sicilian subsidy, he founded his application not alone upon a treaty then subsisting, but upon one at the time in a state of progress, which as soon as it should be received in this country, he pledged himself should be laid before the House. That treaty had been received during the recess; and when he proposed the vote on a former day for the Sicilian subsidy, he thought that the treaty had been laid upon the table. It was not till within a few days that he discovered his mistake, and as he should be able within two or three days to lay it before the House, he trusted he should be pardoned for the unintentional omission of which he had been guilty.

The joint charge for the supplies which he had already enumerated was, as the committee would recollect, 54,374,485*l*. The separate charge for Great Britain was for loyalty loan, 1797, 113,416*l*.; interest of exchequer bills, 1,600,000*l*.; total separate charge, 1,713,416*l*.:—making in all a total charge of 56,021,869*l*. If from this be deducted the sum of 6,569,000*l*. there will remain to be provided for the service of Great Britain 49,452,869*l*.

He came now to state the ways and means by which he proposed to meet these various items of supply. The first article he should mention was the amount of the annual taxes, which he took at the usual sum, 3,000,000*l*.; surplus of the produce of the consolidated fund last year over its estimated produce, 1,363,780*l*.; surplus of the consolidated fund for the present year, estimated at 5,000,000*l*.

Before he should go into explanations, he conceived it would be desirable for him to state all the items, after which he should take occasion to enter into a detailed consideration of any articles which might seem to require explanation. The war taxes he should take at 20,000,000*l*.; lottery, 300,000*l*.; exchequer bills, part of the seven millions which had been funded this session, 4,000,000*l*.; the remaining three millions not being to be re-issued, but to be set against the vote of credit of last year: the vote of credit for the present year, 3,000,000*l*.; loan in the 5 per cent stock, 4,981,300*l*.; in the 3 and 4 per cents 7,500,000*l*.; making together, 12,481,300*l*.; naval stores, 420,364*l*.; making a total of ways and means of 49,555,379*l*.; giving an excess of 102,000*l*. above the supplies of the year.

He should now, with the permission of the committee, proceed to state the ground upon which he was led to estimate the surplus of the consolidated fund for the present year at five millions. The produce of the consolidated customs he had, upon an average of the two preceding years, estimated at 4,485,538*l*.; but they had actually produced 4,987,391*l*. being an excess of the produce above the estimate of more than 500,000*l*. Taking the two last years average as the basis of his estimate for the present year, he felt himself warranted in taking the produce of the consolidated customs at 5,000,000*l*. The consolidated excise upon the average of the two preceding years, he had last year estimated at 16,880,625*l*.; whereas, in point of fact, it had produced 17,399,312*l*.; upon the

average, then, of the last two years, he felt justified in taking the excise for the present year at 17,167,000*l*. In each of these two items of the consolidated fund revenue he estimated, according to the scale supplied by their progressive improvement, an increase of full 200,000*l*. The assessed taxes had produced last year 5,781,831*l*., and it could not be thought, therefore, too much to estimate their produce in the present year at 5,800,000*l*. The produce of the stamp duties he estimated at 5,300,000*l*., though it had actually in the last year amounted to 5,302,000*l*. And in this place he trusted he should be allowed by the committee to advert briefly to the circumstances which took place last year, when he had submitted to the house his view of the probable produce of these duties. It would be recollected, that in consequence of the very abundant increase which had taken place in the produce of these duties, particularly from some additions and regulations which he had himself suggested in a former session, he was enabled to defray the whole charge for the loan of the year without having recourse to any new taxes, out of the excess of these duties, without any reduction of their ordinary amount. At the time he had submitted a proposition for that purpose, and submitted an estimate of the probable produce of these duties, after defraying the charge of the loan, he had been accused of being too sanguine, and told that the increase in the preceding year was an extraordinary excess, and would not warrant any rational expectation that the duties would conti-

nue to be equally productive in any subsequent year. The estimate which he proposed last year was, 5,193,000*l*., but the actual produce of the duties amounted to 5,302,000*l*., and with such a confirmation of the propriety of his former estimate, and the steady productiveness of the stamp-duties, he hoped he should not be thought too sanguine in calculating the produce for this year at 5,300,000*l*.

The revenue of the post-office he had estimated last year at 1,276,000*l*.; this year he proposed to estimate its produce at 1,280,000*l*. But in passing he could not omit to notice the gradual and progressive improvement of this branch of the revenue. In the year ending the 5th of April, 1809, the post-office revenue produced 1,083,000*l*.; in 1810, 1,194,000*l*., and in the year ending the 5th of April, 1811, 1,276,000*l*. Thus it appeared that this branch of the revenue had within the last three years been improved to the extent upon an average of 90,000*l*. a year; and that without any addition of duties, but by the natural growth of the revenue, in consequence of the augmented and increasing business of the nation. This increase was the more satisfactory, because if it should be the pleasure of the house to grant any relief to the persons in whose behalf his noble friend (Lord Binning, we suppose) had presented petitions with respect to tolls on mail coaches in Scotland, that relief might be conveniently afforded out of this growing produce of the post-office duty. The duty on hawkers and hackney-coaches, together with all the other items

of the income of the consolidated fund, he estimated at the same amount as last year; so that the whole estimate of the produce of that fund would amount in the present year to 36,317,000*l.*; to which was to be added the sum of 2,246,000*l.* transferred to the consolidated fund from the war taxes, which would make the total receipt 38,563,000*l.* The charges upon this fund he estimated the same as last year, 3,291,300*l.*, which, deducted from the total receipt of 38,563,000*l.*, would leave a balance of 5,649,000*l.*; so that, in taking the estimated surplus for the present year at five millions, he would leave an excess of balance of 649,000*l.* applicable, either to cover any unexpected deficiency, or to be carried to the service of a future year. But he had to state to the committee still further reasons for his estimating the surplus for the present year so high as 5,000,000*l.* The actual surplus last year amounted to 5,753,750*l.*, being a much larger surplus than had been produced in any preceding year since the year 1803. When the committee considered the circumstances in which the country had been placed whilst this surplus had risen to such an amount, he was persuaded that it would not appear to any honourable member that he had taken too sanguine a view of the probable produce of the fund in the estimate he had submitted.

The next item he had to bring under consideration was the estimated amount of the war taxes, which he felt justified in taking at 20,000,000*l.* The grounds upon which he formed this calculation he would proceed to explain to the committee. The average pro-

duce of the war duties, of customs and excise, for the last three years, was 9,296,805*l.*; it amounted in the last year to 9,727,213*l.* He should take the average of three years as the estimate; to which was to be added 400,000*l.* due from the East-India Company, on account of these duties, and the whole estimate would then be 9,696,805*l.* The produce of the property duty on the 5th of April, 1811, was 11,800,000*l.* being 400,000*l.* more than he had estimated it last year, though it was less than had been received in the preceding year, in consequence of the large amount of arrears received in that year. There was at present outstanding and due as arrears of the property-duty from the year 1804 to 1810, a sum of 2,086,268*l.* which could not be considered any larger arrear upon a revenue of such an amount. The nett assessments, as he had already observed, amounted on the 5th of April, 1811, to 11,800,000*l.* of which 4,864,267*l.* had actually been received, and 6,935,733*l.* was still to be received; which, with the amount of arrears since the year 1804, made an amount of arrear to be received of 8,622,000*l.* If this sum be added to the assessment for the present year, of 11,800,000*l.*, the whole would amount to 20,422,000*l.* If from this aggregate was to be deducted the arrear for last year of 6,935,733*l.* it would leave an amount of 12,886,267*l.* to be received in the present year. Add to this sum the estimate of the produce of the excise and customs, 9,696,000*l.*, and the whole amount would be 22,592,000*l.*; from

which, deducting the two millions two hundred thousand pounds already pledged to the consolidated fund, and there would remain 20,390,000*l.* to be received for the service of the present year. In taking the produce of the war taxes, therefore, at twenty millions, the committee would perceive that he estimated it short of what he might be warranted in doing, according to this view of the case.

Having disposed of these two heads of the supplies and ways and means, he came next to state to the committee the terms upon which he had contracted for the loan, and the ways and means by which he proposed to provide for the charge to be created thereby. The committee was already in possession of the terms upon which a loan had been in a former part of the session effected, and exchequer bills funded to the amount of twelve millions in the whole. The amount of capital stock created by these operations was 12,244,711*l.*, the charge for interest 622,335*l.*, the amount of sinking fund 124,447*l.* and charge of management 3,733*l.*; making in the whole a charge to be provided annually of 760,416*l.* The loan which he had contracted for that day would require an annual charge of 465,403*l.* 10*s.* The loan had been effected in the 3 per cent. reduced, the 3 per cent. consols, the 4 per cents, and the bidding taken in the long annuities. The terms were, for every 100*l.* subscribed the contractors were to have 100*l.* 3 per cents. reduced, 20*l.* 3 per cent. consols, 20*l.* 4 per cents. and 6*s.* 11*d.* in the long annuities. The nature of this contract, and the terms upon which it

had been effected, would be best appreciated by the committee, if he were to state the money value of the stock, taken according to the prices of the respective stocks in the day preceding the contract. At 64½, 100*l.* 3 per cent. reduced was worth 64*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; at 65½, 20*l.* 3 per cent. consols, was worth 13*l.*; and 20*l.* 4 per cents. was worth, at 80½, 16*l.* 6*s.* making together 93*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.*; to which was to be added, the money price of 6*s.* 11*d.* long annuities, which, at 17½ years' purchase, was 5*l.* 18*s.* so that the whole amounted, for every 100*l.* subscribed, to 99*l.* 1*s.* 4*d.* There was, however, a discount for nine months, from the date of the engagement, of 3*l.* which would give a bonus to the contractors of 1*l.* 1*s.* 10*d.*

These were the terms upon which he had contracted for the loan, and he apprehended that, under all the circumstances of the times, it could scarcely have been expected to be obtained on more favourable terms. He had, however, the satisfaction to acquaint the committee, that the gentlemen who had taken the loan were not likely to lose by it, as he understood that it was already at a premium of one and a half per cent. The calculation upon which those gentlemen had acted, was, that from the present state of the funds, there was rather a rise to be expected than any fall to be apprehended. The interest upon this loan was 355,937*l.* the charge for sinking fund 106,122*l.* and charge for management 3,344*l.* making a charge in the whole of 465,403*l.* Add to this the charge on the sum borrowed in the 5 per cents. and exchequer bills funded, 760,416*l.* and the whole charge to be pro-

vided for this year would be 1,215,819*l*. It might be satisfactory to the committee to be informed, that the total charge per cent. on the loan was 6*l*. 4*s*. 1½*d*. that on the twelve millions borrowed in the 5 per cents., and on the exchequer bills funded, was 6*l*. 5*s*. 0¾*d*. The rate of interest upon the loan was 4*l*. 14*s*. 11*d*. the rate of interest upon the former twelve millions, 5*l*. 3*s*. 8½*d*. Though there appeared this difference between the rate of interest upon both, if the amount of the sinking fund upon each were considered, it would be found, that very little difference indeed existed between them. Here he must be allowed to express the satisfaction he felt at having been able to obtain so large a portion of the sums wanted for the service of the year in the 5 per cents. He must recall to the recollection of the committee how he had persevered; even with an appearance of pertinacity, in pressing this measure. The house would be gratified to find, in consequence of the steadiness with which the 5 per cents. maintained their value, with how small a difference a larger sum was raised in that stock this year than last year. When the sum raised in the 5 per cents. last year was only 8,500,000*l*. the charge created upon it was 6*l*. 4*s*. 7½*d*.; whereas, upon 12,000,000*l*. raised in the present year, the whole charge was but 6*l*. 5*s*. 0¾*d*. being only 5½*d*. per cent. more than the charge of last year. This arose from the 5 per cents. not having any depression correspondent to that which the 3 per cents. had undergone. The difference was greater between the charge on the sums respectively raised

in the 3 per cents. in consequence of the alteration in the price of that stock. Last year the charge had been 5*l*. 13*s*. 3*d*. This year it was 6*l*. 4*s*. being about 10*s*. higher. He felt the more satisfaction in the advantage derived from borrowing in the 5 per cents. because it confirmed the policy with which, with a firmness which might have been construed into obstinacy, he had persevered in his determination to take a large portion of the loan in that fund.

It now remained for him to put the committee in possession of the ways and means by which he proposed to provide for the charge which he had just explained to the house. But before he should proceed to that part of the question, he thought it might be as well for him to state his intention to abandon a tax which had already been some time in existence. The tax he alluded to was that upon hats (*hear! hear!*). Ever since he had been in office he had found that this tax was the uniform subject of complaint, and eternally represented as productive of great inconvenience to the fair dealer. In giving it up, which it was now his intention, he would acknowledge that he did not propose to give up much; because though the tax when first laid on had produced 60,000*l*. it had since gradually fallen off. In 1809, it produced 38,000*l*.; in 1810, 31,000*l*.; and in the year last past only 29,332*l*.; so that when this decreasing ratio was taken into consideration, it would be obvious, that he was not abandoning a productive tax, but releasing the subject from an inconvenient duty, which was gradually wearing it-



self out. But, independent of this consideration, it was desirable, in consequence of the injury and inconvenience it produced to the fair dealer, to withdraw a tax which was so obviously evaded. It was not to be supposed that people did not now wear as many hats as formerly; and as persons must have been ready as well to sell as to purchase hats without paying the duty, the revenue was defrauded, and the fair dealer who was too honest to evade the law, was the sufferer. Under these circumstances, therefore, he thought it desirable to give up the tax; but before he could abandon it altogether, he had felt it his duty to consider whether he could not lay it on the article in some other shape, so as to guard against its evasion. Upon the best consideration which he had been able to give the subject, he believed that impossible. The house would recollect, that a tax of a similar description had been formerly given up for the same reason; and when it should be generally known that the tax on hats and gloves were given up as impracticable and unproductive, he trusted the intelligence would not be thrown away upon those gentlemen, who, in their anxiety to assist the Chancellor of the Exchequer in discovering new objects of taxation, honoured him with their communications. He could assure the committee, that there was not an article of dress,

boots, shoes, leather-breeches, &c. not an article of furniture in a house, locks, keys, bells, &c. which had not been frequently recommended, no doubt from the best motives, as objects of taxation. If the fact of giving up this tax should have the effect of putting a stop to communications of that description, it would save the treasury from much inconvenience. He came next to a part of his duty which was, on all ordinary occasions, the most irksome and painful to one holding the situation he filled, that of proposing the means of covering the charge. But he had the satisfaction to state, that it would not be necessary for him to submit any new taxes for the adoption of the committee; the house having already voted not only sufficient to defray the charges of the present year, but a much greater amount than would be required for that purpose.

He was happy to say, that in consequence of the sums voted in the present session, he would have no occasion now to propose any new tax. The duty on spirits alone would amount to 751,000*l.*, a sum equal to the charge created by the twelve millions funded in the 5 per cents. The duties on foreign timber, cotton-wool, pearl and pot-ashes, and foreign linen, would amount to 866,000*l.*, which he meant to apply to the war taxes. The following was the estimate:—

British spirits.—The produce of the duty on British spirits, in the year ending 5th of April, 1811, was	- £.2,505,448
Add the amount of duty due from the customs in Scotland, and unpaid for the same year	- - - - - 360,000

£.2,865,448

Upon which the additional duty of 19l. 4s. 7d. per cent. would amount to	£. 551,000
Foreign spirits.—The additional duty of 12½ per cent. upon the present excise duties on foreign spirits (exclusive of rum), which produced 1,580,000l. in the last year, would amount to about	200,000
Making together	£. 751,000
Timber.—Double the amount of the present duty, on the average of the last two years	622,000
Cotton-wool.—From the American, States, and other parts (exclusive of British and Portuguese colonies), being the average of the last six years, 35,304,000lb. per annum, at 1d. per lb.	147,100
Pearl and pot-ashes.—Except from the British colonies, on an average of six years, 111,000 cwt. at 4s. 8d. per cwt.	25,900
Foreign linen.—In proportion to the quarter ending 5th January, 1811, when the duty first had full effect	71,600
	£. 866,600

These duties are, of course, subject to such diminution as may be occasioned by the discouragement which they are intended to produce.

The annual charge created by the twelve millions funded was 750,416l. 2s. 2d. The amount of the additional duty on spirits was 751,000l. The annual charge on account of seven millions and an half in the 3 and 4 per cents. was 470,000l. This sum he proposed to charge upon the war taxes; but it was to be recollected, that by the taxes on foreign timber, cotton-wool, &c. he had added above 800,000l. to those taxes, which justified him in taking 400,000l. from them.

He had now to submit a very important point to the consideration of the committee. His Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Foster) would, when his statement was finished, present an Irish budget, in which new taxes would be pointed out for the interest of the two millions and an half which were borrowed

in Ireland; but for the four millions and an half borrowed in this country for the service of Ireland, his right hon. friend was not now prepared to propose taxes in the present embarrassed state of the Irish revenue. He should, therefore, now propose, that the interest of this four millions and an half should, in the first instance, for the security of the creditors, be charged on the consolidated fund of England. He trusted that no English members would feel the smallest repugnance to giving this accommodation for one year, at least, to Ireland, considering her present embarrassments, and the comparative abundance of the finances in this part of the united kingdom. This would afford a great temporary accommodation to Ireland; and in the hope that parliament would agree to it, he

had forborne to take credit for the whole surplus of the consolidated fund, leaving a sufficient part of it to pay the charges on account of this four millions and an half. He hoped that this arrangement would be received on the part of Ireland in the way that it was meant, as originating from a sincere desire to render every accommodation to that country, which the superiority of the financial situation of England allowed her to give. Those new taxes which were voted this session, and which he proposed to be added to the war taxes, had been voted by the house, not with a view of revenue, but for the advantage of British shipping, to favour the growth and produce of our own manufactures and colonial produce. In order to show the general increase of our revenue and affluence, he should state some increases which had taken place in our customs and excise, and in the consumption of tea, wine, tobacco, and other articles of general consumption. For the year 1807, the customs were 9,612,000*l.*; for the year 1808 and 1809, they fell something below that amount; but for 1810, the customs amounted to 10,575,000*l.*; and for the year ending 1811, they amounted to 10,523,000*l.* which exceeded by a million the average of the years 1807, 1808, and 1809. The duties on excise also for the last year exceeded by a million the average amount of those three years. The consumption of tea had also increased last year above the average of those years, which was 2,844,000*l.*; whereas that of the last year was 3,236,000*l.* notwithstanding that the reduction of the

duty on coffee would naturally be supposed to produce a diminished consumption of tea. He knew no possible mode of accounting for this increased consumption, but in the increasing population and opulence of the country. As to wine, for the years 1785, 1786, and 1787, the average yearly consumption was 14,800 tons, although the duty was then only 30*l.*; whereas now that the duty is 95*l.* a ton, the average annual consumption for the last three years has been 23,726 tons. He then showed that there had been a nearly similar increase in the consumption of tallow, although the consumption of oil was also increased. As to the consumption of tobacco, it had nearly doubled in the same time. For the three years ending 1787, the average consumption of it was 6,700,000 lb.; but for the three last years it was 12,491,000 lb. When he thus saw not only our revenues, but the consumption of all the necessary articles of life, so regularly increasing, he could not have the least doubt but that the country was regularly and progressively advancing to a greater height of prosperity and affluence. Indeed, it was impossible for any one to move in this country without being convinced that its wealth was increasing. He thought it unnecessary to detain the committee with any further observations, and concluded by moving his first resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Baring said, that when the bill came forward respecting the tax on cotton, he should oppose it as one most injurious to our manufacture. He thought the manufactures of America had been much

improved by the unhappy differences with this country, and that our laying a duty on the importation of a raw material, so necessary to our manufactures, would be a further encouragement to the manufactures of America.

The Chancellor of the exchequer apprized the honourable gentleman, that as to the tax upon cotton, no new bill was to be brought into the house; but a bill for that purpose was already before them, and in an advanced state. As to the supply of cotton, he did not fear but that our own colonies and the East Indies would yield a very sufficient supply, in case we should get none from America. If some diminution of revenue took place on the imports, in consequence of those measures which were calculated for the protection of British produce and British shipping, it must on the other hand be considered, that whatever favoured and served our manufacturing and shipping interests, would produce some revenue in another way.

Mr. Rose said, that he believed there never could be any deficiency in the supply of cotton-wool, as the East Indies could yield a supply to any extent.

Mr. Baring did not think our manufactures could do well without the fine cottons of America, nor did he think the East India cotton would be an equivalent for it. As to our West India colonies, they produced but little of that article.

#### IRISH BUDGET.

Mr. Foster, in rising to present the budget, for Ireland, said, that he would make no preliminary observations, but go directly to the point. The interest of the Irish

debt was 4,259,000*l.* The proportion of the joint expenses of the empire, and her own civil establishment, amount to 6,569,000*l.* which in Irish money amounted to 7,116,000*l.* which, with the separate expenses for Ireland, required a supply of 13,627,000*l.* The ways and means to meet that supply are the surplus of the consolidated fund, 740,000*l.* the ordinary revenue of Ireland, 4,500,000*l.* one million of treasury bills, which he should propose to vote, two millions and an half which had been raised by loan in Ireland, and four millions and an half which had been raised here for the service of Ireland, making altogether a sum a little exceeding the supply. Now, as to the loan which had been made in Ireland, the terms of it were very advantageous. The English loan was raised at an interest of 4*l.* 14*s.* 11*d.* while in Ireland (where the interest of money is higher), but 4*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.* was paid on every hundred. In the Irish loan, for every hundred pounds only 120*l.* stock is created; whereas in this country for every hundred there is 140*l.* created. The sinking fund is, therefore, not so large in the Irish loan; and therefore taking in interest and sinking fund for every 100*l.* received, Ireland pays 5*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.*; whereas England pays 6*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for every 100*l.* He confessed that it was not his intention now to propose new taxes for the interest of the four millions and an half raised in this country for the service of Ireland. In the present financial embarrassments of Ireland, he thought this would be impolitic, if not impracticable. He thought the proposal of his right

honourable friend (Mr. Perceval) was a measure of no less wisdom than liberality. Ireland was a country that had great and increasing resources. If those resources were not nipped in the bud, but suffered to rise to their natural level, there was no doubt of its ability to repay what was now advanced for its accommodation. The first principle which he liked to go upon, in proposing taxes for Ireland, was an equalization of duty with what is paid in this country on certain articles of consumption. The article which he now fixed upon was tobacco, which paid a duty very inferior to what it did in England. By the equalization of this duty he calculated on an increased revenue of 221,000*l*. The next article was hemp. The Irish government had taken every pains to encourage the growth of hemp in Ireland, and a small tax on foreign hemp might assist their endeavours. The produce of this tax he calculated at only 8,000*l*. The gross amount of those two taxes was 229,000*l*. which exceeded by above 80,000*l*. the interest of the loan of two millions and an half. The right hon. gentleman then proceeded to observe, that he had two other taxes to propose, though he did not rely upon them as resources of great importance. The first was, to raise the present duty on timber from the United States of America, and to put it on the same footing with the timber imported from other foreign countries, at the same time rendering the timber imported from our own colonies duty-free. As staves, however, were an article of much demand for packing the native produce of Ireland, he did not

mean to propose any additional duty on them. Another tax which he had to propose, was an additional duty on cotton-wool imported in foreign shipping, which would raise it to the same standard as existed in England, leaving the duty on cotton imported in British shipping to continue the same. As matters stood at present, the English duty on cotton was liable to be evaded, by being first brought to Ireland in American ships, and from thence exported to England in British bottoms. The equalization he proposed would remedy this. He meant also to follow the example of his right honourable friend, by repealing the duty on hats in Ireland, a tax which produced only a small revenue, and being removed here, it was desirable that it should be repealed in Ireland also. Having made this statement of the ways and means of the year, he should be sorry to sit down without adverting to the state of the commerce and agriculture of Ireland, and endeavouring to do away the idea that we had reason to be seriously alarmed for the prosperity of that country. Before 1807, the exports of native produce never exceeded seven millions annually; in 1809 these exports had risen to ten millions; in the last year, they amounted to 10,781,000*l*.; and he could state, that the falling off in the commerce of Ireland, during the last year, was chiefly with respect to the imports, which had fallen from what they were in 1810, when the total of imports was ten millions. He had also to add, that the balance of trade was this year 2,189,000*l*. in favour of Ireland, and that for the last four

or five years, the exchanges with this country had remained remarkably steady. He might also advert with satisfaction to the rapid increase of tillage in Ireland. That country never exported so much corn as it did in the last two years, and the exportation was constantly on the increase. The linen trade, the great staple of Ireland, had indeed fallen off a few thousand pounds in the last year, but it was hardly worth speaking of. The beef and provision trade had also fallen off a little, but then it was to be considered that all the provisions which were supplied for his majesty's service were not entered in the Custom-house books. He had also to add, that an unusual quantity of live cattle had been exported to England, and that in the number of hogs exported the increase had been prodigious; within a few years not less than from five thousand to thirty thousand head. This trade was not indeed so profitable as that in provisions, but it still showed that the productive powers of the country were rapidly on the increase. He then moved his first resolution.

After some observations from Sir John Newport, and other Irish members, the resolutions were agreed to.

When a motion was made on the 22d, for going into a committee on a bill for the proposed cotton-wool duty, Sir Robert Peel made some observations on the impolicy of taxing a raw material, especially at a time when the manufacturers lay under circumstances of peculiar difficulty. Colonel Stanley and Mr. Baring also spoke

on the subject, and wished that further time might be given for consideration; it was in consequence agreed that the committee should be postponed, and the bill in the mean time be printed. On the 24th the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that as he found the bill had occasioned a great, though, as he thought, an unfounded alarm, he did not intend to press it; and at the same time he informed the House that there would be no occasion to propose any other tax in its stead.

On June 5th, the House of Commons being in a committee of supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a vote of credit of three millions to enable his majesty to meet the designs of his enemies, and to provide for any exigencies that might arise. The sum being the same with that of the last year, he did not suppose any objection would be made to its extent. This motion gave occasion for Mr. Whitbread to rise and make a number of severe remarks on the plans pursued by ministers, the result of which had been the general distress of our manufacturers, and the loss of most of our foreign commerce. He particularly arraigned the policy of the orders in council, and the conduct of our negotiations with the United States of America. He was replied to by Mr. Perceval and Mr. Rose; and was supported in his attack on the orders in council by Mr. A. Baring. The question, on the vote of credit, was however carried without a division; and thus terminated the financial business of the session.

## CHAP. IX.

*Debate on the Duke of York's Restoration to Office.—Motion respecting the Administration of Justice in the Island of Trinidad.—Motion concerning an Exchange of Prisoners with France.—Doctrine of Assassination condemned.*

THE first act of the Prince Regent on the assumption of his office which could be termed spontaneous, was the restoration of his brother, the Duke of York, to the post of commander-in-chief of the army. As the nation had seemed more generally to concur in the propriety of the royal duke's resignation of this post, after the proofs given of the disgraceful influence under which he laboured while he held it, than in almost any other public measure, a considerable sensation was excited by this unexpected event, and it was natural that some of those members in the House of Commons who had taken the lead in urging the charges against the Duke which had compelled him to resign, should feel the act of his restoration as an exertion of power conveying an imputation on their conduct on that occasion, as well as a stigma on the House itself. Under this impression, Lord Milton one of the members for Yorkshire, gave notice of an intended motion on the subject of the re-appointment of the Duke of York.

On June 6th, his lordship rose to submit his motion to the House. After expressing his wish that the matter had been taken up by some member of greater weight and experience, he proceeded to call to

the recollection of the House the discussions to which it had given occasion. From the result of those, although the Duke of York had been absolved from the charge of personal corruption and connivance, he himself thought that his Highness appeared to have been guilty of that criminal negligence bordering upon connivance which rendered it impossible for him to continue in office. The majority of the House perhaps did not concur in this opinion, but there was every reason to believe that it was then prepared to have come to a resolution which must have led to the resignation of his Royal Highness. A motion had been made which would have had the effect of excluding him from office, but it was set aside by an amendment stating that as the Duke of York had resigned his situation, it was unnecessary to proceed any further in the business. This might fairly be understood as an admission that if he had not resigned, the House would have found it necessary to adopt some other course of proceeding, and it was upon this ground that he founded the motion which he was about to submit to their consideration. His object was to maintain the dignity of that House, which appeared to him not slightly questioned in the re-ap-

pointment of his Royal Highness. It might be objected, that though the House did at that period wish for his resignation, it did not intend to exclude him from all chance of return to office, and that the punishment he had already undergone might be considered as fully commensurate to his offence; but in the first place, deprivation ought not of itself to be considered as a punishment; and if it were, that did not affect the fact, that his Royal Highness had been declared by that House unfit for the office in question. Now, if he were unfit for the situation of commander in chief in the year 1809, it did not appear how he could be fit for it in 1811. Certain transactions had come to light since the inquiry which, it might be contended, had a tendency materially to change the general opinion on the question. But though his Royal Highness had been the victim of a foul conspiracy, [here a general cry of hear! hear! from all parts of the House,] yet did the gentlemen who cried hear! recollect that the truth of that discovery rested solely upon the testimony of that very person who had been the chief and material witness against his Royal Highness himself. Some persons seemed to think that the character of the duke did not stand upon the same principle as that of another man, and that instead of judging of it from the evidence of his own actions, we were to determine according to the comparative testimony of them with that of others, and that his character was to rise in proportion as that of another fell. He had voted in the inquiry not upon authority, but

upon evidence. If nothing had been done to subvert that evidence, with what face did the present ministers come to justify their recommendation of the Duke of York to an office the administration of which he had disgraced? Would it be contended that the opinion of that House had not caused his Royal Highness's resignation? If that had not, he should be glad to know what had; and if it had caused it, let the ministers state upon what ground they had advised his restoration. He should not enter into the question, whether persons of his exalted rank were the fittest to be selected for offices of such great importance and high responsibility, but he challenged the ministers to say whether they would have recommended a person in all respects circumstanced as the Duke of York was, his rank excepted. After various other observations to the same purpose, the noble lord concluded with moving the following resolution: "That upon a deliberate consideration of the recent circumstances under which his Royal Highness the Duke of York retired from the command of the army in March in 1809, it appears to this House that it has been highly improper and indecorous in the advisers of the Prince Regent to have recommended to his Royal Highness the re-appointment of the Duke of York to the office of commander in chief."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer began his speech by acknowledging in the fullest manner the responsibility of his Majesty's servants for recommending the measure in question. He then stated the circumstances which led to the



re-appointment. The gallant officer, he said, who had lately filled the situation of commander in chief, after spending near half a century in the service of his country, had contracted an illness which obliged him to apply for liberty to retire from the arduous duties of his office; and there was not the slightest hesitation in his mind and that of his colleagues whom they should recommend for supplying the vacancy. The eminent services rendered to the army by the Duke of York, which were universally acknowledged, left them no choice. But the noble lord argued as if his Majesty's ministers could not constitutionally recommend his Royal Highness to that appointment: was, however, the resolution of the House on which he laid so much stress meant to be eternal in its operation? The right honourable member then went into an examination of the resolutions; and he contended that the amendment proposed by Mr. Bathurst, which had been alluded to, was not intended to have had the effect of removing the duke from office [To this Mr. B. assented]. He denied that the words of the resolution, stating that the duke's resignation rendered further proceedings unnecessary, implied that it was unnecessary to vote a censure upon him, or his incapacitation, but merely that it was unnecessary to go further into the consideration of the minutes of evidence. The House therefore had pledged itself to nothing subsequent; and there was not the most distant idea of lessening its dignity by the advice given to the Prince Regent for the nomination of the Duke of York

as the fittest person to fill the vacancy which had occurred.

It would be of little use in a historical view to give a sketch of the arguments used in the remainder of this debate, which in general, were only recapitulations of those above stated. The supporters of the motion chiefly insisted upon the sense of the House respecting his Royal Highness's conduct, as implied by the resolution entered on its journals, consequent upon his resignation. They also laboured to do away the impression which the later proofs of the infamy of the principal witnesses against him had made in his favour, by shewing that there was still a mass of undeniable evidence sufficient to establish such instances of misconduct as ought to have precluded his restoration to office. The opposers, on the other hand, dwelt upon the services he had rendered by improving the military discipline, upon the general wish of the army for his re-appointment, upon the severity of the punishment he had undergone, and upon the unworthy methods that had been employed to inflame the public mind to his prejudice. Among the latter speakers were some who had formerly taken part against him, and who did not hesitate to avow either that they had formerly been carried away with the current of public opinion, or that they considered the case as it now stood in a different point of view. It is unnecessary here to inquire into the various processes of conviction that might have operated on different minds. That a great change had been wrought in the sentiments of this assembly was ap-

parent on the division, when the votes for the motion were 47, against it 296: majority 249. The nation at large seemed to have been affected with a similar change of opinion; and the duke resumed his post with the facility of one who had quitted it only for reasons of temporary convenience.

A matter which involved some important considerations relative to the jurisprudence of the West India islands was discussed in the House of Commons on June 13th. On that day Mr. Marryat rose to make his promised motion with respect to the administration of justice in the island of Trinidad. He stated that when that island came into the possession of Great Britain the Spanish law was in force there, but in consequence of the representations of the British subjects, an English commission was sent out in the person of a Mr. Smith, who, at the time of his departure, was entirely ignorant of the Spanish laws and customs. That gentleman now acted in one court as a lawyer, and in another as a Judge, and in consequence of the simultaneous adoption of the British and Spanish systems, the grossest abuses and inconsistencies prevailed. Of the evils resulting from this confusion the honourable member gave various instances, and he inferred the impossibility of carrying on these contradictory systems together with effect. He proceeded to compare what had been done by government in other cases of a similar kind; and expressed his wonder that the ministers should persist in retaining in this island all the oppressive regulations of the Spanish law, which were the

principal causes of complaint in those very Spanish colonies which had declared their independence on the mother country. He concluded with moving the following resolution:—"That it appears to this House to be expedient, for the better security of the liberty and property of his Majesty's subjects in the island of Trinidad, that the administration of justice, according to the laws of Spain, be abolished, and that the laws of Great Britain be introduced in lieu thereof."

Mr. Brougham then rose, and said, that it had been his intention to withhold his sentiments on the present motion till he had heard the opinions of some honourable gentlemen in its support, whose judgment, from their intimate knowledge of the West-India islands, he might regard as superior to his own; but from the statement of his honourable friend he found it so totally defective and unfounded, that on that alone he could not hesitate to reject the claim. After speaking some time in defence of the character and conduct of Mr. Smith, and in refutation of the alleged inconsistency of his different offices, he read some extracts from the Spanish *schedula*, or ordinance for the government of negroes and other slaves, by which it appeared how much more humane its regulations were than those of our colonial code. "Gentleman (said he) talk of the trial by jury, viewing it as carried on in England; but if transplanted to Trinidad, it would go into the hands of men who have left every humane principle of Englishmen behind them. In fact, the trial by jury in our West India islands is a mocking of jus-

tice." He hoped, therefore, that the House would set its face against any present alteration of the Spanish law in Trinidad.

Mr. Stephen said, that the circumstances of the petition from Trinidad were the following:—Governor Heslop had sent a circular letter to the white inhabitants of the island to know whether they would not like to be governed by British laws. Upon this, the people of colour, sensible that the proposal went to take from them all the most important rights secured by the capitulation, humbly requested the governor to allow them to transmit a petition to government, which was refused them; and not content with this refusal, he caused fifty of those who had signed the petition to be arrested, and some of them to be banished the island, and stripped of their property. The honourable gentleman then read from a Barbadoes paper, an humble petition of the men of colour, supplicating the assembly to allow them to be admitted as evidence in the courts of justice, and stating that the lower orders of whites frequently broke into their houses and violated their wives, and no redress was given them by the law, because the evidence of a black man was not received; and yet Barbadoes boasted of possessing the English constitution; The trial by jury was only good where there was such a population as that a fair jury could be selected from it; but to give the 500 whites of Trinidad the complete dominion over all the lives and properties in the island, would be highly detrimental to the cause of justice.

Mr. Canning said that the plant-

ers in Trinidad were loud in the cry for the British constitution, by which, in reality, they meant an independent legislature; and their purpose was to prevent the interference of government in the interior administration of the colony. He had, himself, within three months after the capture of Trinidad, moved an address directly in the teeth of the principle of independent colonial legislatures; and his object was, that it might not be in the power of the colony to resist the measures adopted for putting an end to the slave trade.

Mr. Wilberforce opposed the motion at some length, and dwelt upon the horrors of the slave trade, and the duty incumbent on the House to carry into effect its own acts, and prevent their being evaded.

Mr. Marryat, in reply, made some remarks upon the asperity with which the opposers of his motion had reflected upon the petitioners. He gave testimony from his own knowledge to the uprightness of some of the colonial juries, and took a review of the arguments made use of against his motion.

On the question being put, the motion was negatived without a division.

It has been one of the features of the extraordinary war in which we are engaged, that the common rules between civilized belligerents relative to the exchange of prisoners have not been observed, whence has proceeded a great accumulation of those unfortunate persons, productive of much private distress, as well as inconvenience to the respective governments. The cause of this

return to barbarism (as it may well be called) may be traced to the detention by the French government of all British subjects who, at the commencement of the war, were found within its reach, and whom our government refused to regard in the light of prisoners lawfully captured. During the progress of hostilities, a much greater number of French prisoners were made, than of British; but on the other hand, a large balance of prisoners taken from our peninsular allies remained in the possession of France. This circumstance occasioned a further difficulty in the negotiation respecting a cartel; for whilst the French proposed that for every three French prisoners there should be exchanged one English and two Spanish and Portuguese, our court insisted that all the English should be first exchanged against an equal number of French, and that the exchange between the remaining French, and the Spanish and Portuguese, should then commence. It was justly thought that the liberation of our own countrymen should be the first object, and that an ulterior consideration of our captured allies was as much as could be reasonably expected. The French government however, adhered to its own principles, and the negotiation, which had been set on foot in 1810, was consequently broken off, to the cruel disappointment of the persons interested.

Mr. Brand, on June 13th, brought this matter before the House of Commons. He began with observing, that although the failure of the negotiations for the exchange of prisoners between this

country and France was publicly known, yet the cause of it had not been explained. He had hoped that in the early part of the session some communication on the subject would have been made by the ministers. As far as he had been informed, the proposals made by them had been perfectly fair and equitable. He then stated them as above mentioned; and he proceeded to refute some of the calumnies advanced by the French respecting the treatment of their prisoners in this country, and the unhealthiness of our prisons. After some further observations, he concluded by moving, "That an humble address be presented to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be pleased to lay before the House copies or extracts of such communications as took place in 1810, with the government of France, relating to an exchange of prisoners."

Mr. Yorke seconded the motion, and said he was happy that the subject had been brought before the House by the honourable gentleman. The only reason why the matter had not been brought forward by ministers was, that the negotiation having failed, there was no occasion for them to submit any measure on the subject to the approbation of the House. When the papers came before them it would be seen to which side the charge of unfairness was applicable, and he was sure that the character of this government would not suffer on the comparison. With respect to the case of the persons who were detained in France on the breaking out of the war (to which the honourable gentleman had alluded) it was the intention of government that all the military

and naval prisoners should be first exchanged; but as there would remain a great surplus of French prisoners, it seemed a dictate of humanity to relieve those unfortunate *détenues* by continuing the cartel for them, since it was in vain to think of urging upon the present French government the rules by which the practice of modern warfare had been regulated. Mr. Yorke believed that at this time there were about fifty thousand French prisoners in this country, and not more than ten thousand British prisoners in France; that the Spanish prisoners there might be as many as the French here; and that there were about 12,000 Portuguese besides.

The address was then agreed to without opposition.

On June the 24th, a conversation (for there was no debate) took place in the House of Lords on a topic rather general than political. It related to the doctrine of private assassination, and was introduced in the following manner:—

Earl Grey rose to call the attention of their lordships, and of his Majesty's ministers, to an article which had appeared in a French newspaper, published in London, and which had been put into his hands; in which the horrible doctrine of assassination was preached up and recommended in the most direct terms. The article he alluded to purported to be an extract from some English publication; and sorry was he to suppose that there was any Englishman who had a heart to conceive, or a hand to write, such a sentence as that which he referred to. As this paper might have some circulation upon the continent, and might

perhaps excite the idea that such infamous doctrines might receive countenance in this country, he felt it necessary that his Majesty's government should have an opportunity of expressing their abhorrence of such sentiments; for were they to circulate in such a shape on the continent, without being expressly disclaimed by their lordships and by the government, they might produce effects most injurious to the character, and disastrous to the interests of the country. The article in question purported to be an extract from a work which recommended an Anti-Corsican Association. Here the noble earl read an extract from it, the substance of which was, "that however reprehensible might be the general principle of cutting off your enemy by private means, yet it was possible to prove, by solid reasons, and from weighty example, that in certain cases assassination was justifiable. When a man had been guilty of the most atrocious acts both of individual and national injustice—when he had, in fact, declared himself bound by no law, and utterly beyond its reach—and such was the situation of Buonaparté—before what tribunal could he be brought, and how was vengeance to be inflicted upon him?" The paper then went on, said the noble lord, to enumerate various acts of atrocity ascribed to the ruler of France, such as the murder of the Duc D'Enghien, of Pichegru, of Capt. Wright, of Palm, and others, treating the subject in such a way that no one could understand it but as a direct incitement to assassination. In this view he was most anxious that their lordships and

his majesty's government should solemnly and publicly enter their protest against any such doctrines, that it might go abroad to the world, and counteract any false impressions that such doctrines might produce. He was sorry if it should be found that, under all the circumstances, the law did not admit of the publisher of such doctrines being punished in the most exemplary manner.

The Marquis of Wellesley observed, that he could truly say, in point of fact, that the paper in question was never seen by him till it was communicated to him by the noble lord opposite. He fully coincided with that noble lord in thinking that such doctrines could not be too strongly reprobated, and that the atrocity of the sentiments could only be equalled by their absurdity. A doctrine more horrid in all respects he could not conceive, and he disavowed it, not only as a minister of the crown, but as a man of commonsense: This writer had said, that the ruler of France had placed himself above all law; but he (Lord Wellesley) trusted that there still remained a tribunal before which he might be compelled to answer even in this world. The nations of Europe might still call him to account, not by the poniard or the stiletto, but by calling forth all their energies, and punishing him in the field for all those acts of perfidious aggression, by which his name would ever be rendered odious. In that point, he doubted not, the noble earl would concur with his majesty's government. It was lamentable that such a production should have issued from a British press, and

he was sorry it had escaped his attention, though for only a few days. He would only add, that there was no way in which government could take an opportunity of reprobating such doctrine that they would not adopt, and if possible bring the author of it to condign punishment.

Earl Grey, in expressing his concurrence in the sentiment of uniting in fair hostility against the inveterate enemy of his country, observed, however, that he would not be supposed to give his assent to all the specific charges made against him in the article in question. The Marquis of Wellesley, in return, declared that he was far from approving of a system of personal abuse against the ruler of France. It was a course neither wise nor manly, nor becoming a great nation to pursue. There was quite enough in the public conduct of that man to justify the most energetic public resistance, without descending to personal abuse.

The Duke of Norfolk suggested the propriety of laying the paper on the table; and thought it ought to be burnt by the common hangman. Lord Wellesley objected that these measures would be giving it greater consequence and circulation; and repeated his general agreement with the opinions of the noble earl; and thus the conversation terminated.

The same subject was taken up on July the 1st, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Whitbread, who dwelt at large on the horrid nature and effects of the doctrine of assassination, and the danger of disseminating such doctrines, which might be directed against any potentates whose measures

were obnoxious to another country; and he invited the ministers in that House to a disavowal of them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer declared, that if such a disavowal was thought necessary, he should most readily make it, though it did not strike him that it was requisite to impress upon the House the conviction that under no possible circumstances could such doctrines be justified. He then made some observations on the idea started by the preceding speaker, that the individual against whom they had been di-

rected might be an instrument in the hands of Providence to work its purposes; and suggested that if he were raised up to accomplish any great end by the mischiefs he was to do, we might also be chosen instruments of good by our resistance to those mischiefs. He did not, however, impute to the honourable gentleman the least doubt of the propriety of continuing to resist the injustice of the enemy; and he concluded with declaring the most decided and unqualified disavowal of the horrible doctrines alluded to.

## CHAPTER X.

*Lord Stanhope's Bill on Coin and Bank Notes discussed in both Houses, and passed.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the confident assertions of ministers and their friends that no depreciation had taken place in bank-notes, the fact of a diminution of their relative value to bullion became at length so glaring that it could no longer be denied, and its effects excited a general alarm. The trade of purchasing guineas for notes at a rate greatly beyond the nominal value of the latter was openly carried on, to an extent which threatened the abstraction of all the gold coin in the kingdom; and the difference of a money and a paper price was beginning to take place in commodities. In some parts of Ireland gold had been demanded by landlords from their tenants, instead of bank-notes; and the fact of a similar demand made by a nobleman in England, became a matter of general conversation. The evils which in so many countries had arisen from a depreciated paper currency seemed to be impending over the British empire, and no remedy was as yet suggested by persons in power. In this emergency, Earl Stanhope, a person who, perhaps more than any other individual of his rank, has habitually acted according to his own ideas, and has formed plans for the public, independent of party considera-

tions, took up the subject, and on June 27th presented to the House of Lords a bill of which he had given previous notice. After some introductory observations, relative to the importance and the urgency of the matter, he said, that what he meant to propose was, to make it illegal for any body to give more money for guineas, half-guineas, &c. than the value they lawfully bear; and to make it also illegal to take Bank of England notes at a value less than they purported to be equal to. He disavowed all private or personal views in the plan he had formed, and concluded with moving the reading of his bill.

The Earl of Liverpool, whilst he did justice to the intentions of the noble mover, was not willing to admit the necessity of his bill, as he thought that the example of the nobleman alluded to, as demanding gold from his tenants, was not likely to be imitated. Although, therefore, he would not oppose the bill in its present stage, he should move for its postponement at the second reading.

The Earl of Lauderdale disapproved of the grounds on which the noble Secretary of State objected to the bill, and showed that the landholder might reasonably



apprehend the evils consequent upon the depreciation of the paper currency.

After some other lords had spoken on the subject, and Lord Stanhope had made his reply, the bill was read, and ordered to be printed.

On July 2nd, the order of the day standing for the second reading of the bill, Lord Stanhope rose, and expressed his satisfaction at seeing several lords who were not present at the former debate. He then repeated the late Sir G. Saville's definition of a circulating medium which he had before quoted with approbation—that it was only a common measure applied to different things, and he contended that other standards of measurement would answer the purpose as well as gold, and that book-entries, for example, might do it better. He affirmed that the law as it at present stood was quite contradictory; it authorized payments in gold, yet stopt the Bank from making them. His great object was, to devise a mode of making payments which might enable parliament to establish a new species of legal tender. In his reasoning on this occasion he presumed the solvency of the Bank, and also the limitation of their issue of notes within a certain extent. He would then propose, first, that the Bank of England (as in the case of that of Scotland) should have many branches in England, established in proper places: second, that books of entry should be prepared and kept at each of these places: third, that persons, holding notes of the Bank of England, should be entitled to an equal credit on those

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books: fourth, that every such person should be entitled to transfer such sums to any other place where such books were kept either on his own account, or on that of other persons: fifth, that as such entries were not liable to forgery, they should be made a legal tender. The foundation of his making use of the Bank of England was, that bank-notes of twenty shillings and pounds sterling should be on a par. He would maintain that they are so now. If he should go to a banker's with twenty-one pounds in notes, and twenty guineas, and should desire to make two book entries, two accounts would be opened for an equal sum. He proposed no new or violent schemes, but left the subject to the good sense which, especially about the metropolis, felt the importance of considering the note and the pound sterling at par. It had been said that his bill was not necessary, because nobody would follow the example of his noble friend (Lord King) in requiring gold from his tenants; but he rather chose to give people the protection of the law, than leave them to the understanding or caprice of other men. He then read extracts from several letters he had received; whence it appeared, that the difference between notes and specie was beginning to be acted upon in various parts; and he inferred that the necessity might very speedily arise, and that, too, when parliament would not be sitting. He gave a caution to the Secretary of State not to be too late with the remedy, and concluded with moving the second reading of the bill.

Lord King immediately rose to  
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vindicate himself with respect to the transaction which had been so much alluded to. He had thought it a duty he owed to himself to make a stand now in defence of his property from that constantly progressive depreciation of the currency which proceeded from the conduct of the Bank of England, and their being protected by the legislature from the necessity of paying their notes in specie. It had been asked, in a manner rather insulting, had any body ventured to refuse bank-notes in payment? He was the person who did think it advisable in certain cases to refuse bank-notes. The cases in which he had refused them at their nominal value were old contracts, and no other; and in so doing, he would contend that he had not only acted legally (for of that there was no question), but according to every principle of equity and justice. Could any thing be more equitable than that the payment should be made in currency of the same value as that in which the bargain was made? He had endeavoured to ascertain what that value was from comparing the price of gold at the time that the contract was made with its present price; and his demand had been, either to be paid in lawful money of the realm, according to the contract, or in Portugal coin of the same weight, or in such a sum in notes as would purchase a quantity of gold equal in weight to that of the legal money covenanted; and he could not see where was the hardship, or oppression in this. All productions of the land had risen in price according to the depreciation of the currency, and

therefore the tenant's old contracts could not complain of suffering any loss from the demand. To explain the nature of the subject, he would suppose that what was usually reserved for rent was about a fourth of the produce of the land, and that for the sake of convenience this proportion was estimated at a money price. Was it equitable that the tenant should take advantage of all rises of price in consequence of depreciation of the currency upon all the shares he has, and that the landlord should have upon his share neither the rise of price, nor the legal money he bargained for? It had been asserted that bank-notes were not depreciated, but that gold had risen in value; but this was not the case, for if a man had at present any article of real value to exchange against gold he might procure a greater quantity of gold for it than at any former period;—and his lordship instanced in the price of wheat, of which twelve or fourteen quarters would now buy as much gold as eighteen quarters would in the period from 1786 to 1797, so that the farmer had been gaining considerably by the change of times. He declared that, regardless of the clamour that had been excited against him, he was determined to persevere in what he conceived to be not only legal, but just and equitable. He hoped he should hear no more declamations about black malignity of motive in the refusal of bank-notes; and said he could not understand upon what principle, or by what rule, a man was called upon to answer in that House for his private conduct in the management of his estate.

His lordship then proceeded to consider the matter in a general view. He said, that when the act was passed to protect persons from arrest who should tender bank-notes in payment of a debt, there was really no depreciation of these notes, and gold might be purchased by them without loss; whereas now the value of a pound-note was no more than 16s. 7d. He made various observations on the danger and injustice of making a depreciated paper currency a legal tender, and attributed to that depreciation that dearness of the necessities of life which was now pressing so hard upon many ranks of people. He had always resisted the continuance of the restriction act, and therefore was acting consistently. As to the bill of the noble lord, it appeared that he wished to assimilate his bank of credit to a bank of deposit. If bullion was to be deposited in the bank to represent the notes it issued, he had no objection to the plan; but then the bank would have no profit.

Earl Bathurst expressed his conviction that the intentions of the noble lord who spoke last, if carried into effect, would prove not only injurious to his own tenants, but pernicious to the country at large. He endeavoured to show that the principles on which they were founded were in several respects mistaken; and that, if followed, they would introduce a perpetual fluctuation of rent. He observed, on the general question, that there might exist other causes for the advance in price of commodities than depreciation of the currency, and that this advance

was far from universal, many articles being lower than formerly. He further remarked that the restriction on bank payments was no measure of this administration, nor had even the last ministry shown any intention of removing it.

Lord Holland declared his assent to the doctrines laid down by his noble friend, Lord King, and entered into a defence of his conduct. He warned parliament against the consequences of attempting to force upon the nation a depreciated currency, and maintained that the bill in agitation was no remedy for the existing evil. Should the bill pass, he said, the country would in effect be in the hands of the bank directors; bank-notes would run the same course with the assignats, and end like them.

The Earl of Rosse denied that bank-notes were really depreciated. Depreciation of anything, said he, can only be produced by too great abundance; but there was every reason to believe that the amount of Bank of England notes, now in circulation, did not exceed the mass of circulating medium compounded of notes and gold, in 1798, and it could not be thought that a less quantity of currency was required for the mercantile concerns of the country now, than at that period. He wished the measure in question were extended to Ireland, in the north of which, tenants were completely at the mercy of their landlords, many of whom would only take notes at a discount; and where there were persons who would only receive notes at one value, and issue them at another. He conjured their

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lordships to adopt the measure, and without delay.

The Earl of Lauderdale, in reply to the observation of the last speaker, that the circulating medium had not increased since 1798, remarked, that he had not taken into account the increase of private banks, which had doubled since that time. He made various observations on the comparison between gold and paper currency, and thought the proposed bill would be inefficacious to remedy the evils complained of.

Lord Redesdale said, that as the act, which in 1797, had laid the restriction on bank payments, had made paper the same as gold with respect to debts and public credit, whether the measure were right or wrong, it now became the duty of parliament to protect the people in what had been done.

Lord Grenville, after a spirited and indignant defence of the conduct of his noble relative (Lord King) referred to the circumstances attending the restriction bill, and said that for his own part he had opposed the suspension of cash payments to the end of the war, and recommended an immediate resumption of them. When in 1805 he had been called into office, and saw that an honourable peace could not be obtained, his opinion, and that of his colleagues, was, that we should husband our resources so as to make them hold out to the latest period of the protraction of the war. The ministers, however, who succeeded, had rushed into a system of prodigality that threatened the ruin of the country, and this was one of the causes of the immense issue of paper, and its consequent de-

preciation. His lordship then made some remarks on the pernicious tendency of the proposed bill, which would go as near as possible to the making of bank-notes a legal tender, a measure full of danger and injustice. In addition to depreciated paper they had caused the bank to issue a debased coin, and thus had adopted measures which the highest authorities had always stigmatised as the most prejudicial to a state.

The Earl of Liverpool said, that though he had at first thought that upon the whole it would be better to leave the law as it stood, yet when he attended to the principle of the measure under consideration, and particularly to the principles of those who opposed it, he began to feel that the remedy should be upheld. He noticed some of the arguments that had been used by the preceding speakers; and with respect to the assertion, that gold enough could be had if we were willing to pay the price for it, he observed that one of the most extensive and respectable merchants perhaps in the world, who was not much in the practice of supporting ministers, had asserted that if he wanted ten thousand pounds in gold he should not know whence to procure it. He defended the great exertions which the present ministry had made in the war, and concluded with saying, that considering the consequences which might follow from the example which had been pointed out, it would be unwise to reject the bill.

Earl Stanhope, in his concluding reply, acquainted the house that he had, after many years application, discovered an effectual

method of preventing the forgery of bank notes, which, when completed, he should give gratis to the public. He then said, that when he came down to the House he imagined that ministers would throw out the bill; but the arguments of his noble friends (the opposition) had made converts of them, a task he could not accomplish; he had therefore to return them thanks, right and left. This humorous sally occasioned much laughter; and on the division there appeared for the second reading 36, against it 12.

The bill was then taken up by the ministry; a proof, considering its author, how greatly they were embarrassed by the circumstances which had given rise to it.

On July 4th, when the order stood for going into a committee on Lord Stanhope's bill in the House of Lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne rose to state the necessity of considering more fully the principles on which the bill proceeded. He advanced some further objections against making bank notes a legal tender, and intimated that if the bill were committed, he should at least propose a clause to restrict the Bank from issuing a greater number of notes than those in circulation at the time of its passing.

Earl Stanhope said that his noble friend misconceived his bill if he thought there was any thing in it to make bank note payments compulsory. There was a difference between the case of offering a man a bank note, telling him you shall take it, whether you will or no, and that of one choosing to take it, and at the same time setting his own value upon it. He desired it

might be considered that the public creditor was paid in bank notes, to whom they were a legal tender, and where was the justice of putting the landlord upon a different footing? He expressed himself with much force respecting the oppression of compelling payments in gold when it was not to be had without great loss, and adduced other instances of this practice. He concluded with saying that he should take no further charge of his bill, but sit in the committee from curiosity.

"I am (said he) its father, but I will not undertake to be its nurse."

He would agree to the clause for limiting the issue of bank notes to their present amount during the operation of the bill, unless he should hear satisfactory reasons to the contrary. Still this was but a measure preparatory to the book-entry system.

After some other lords had delivered their sentiments, the House went into a committee on the bill. The Earl of Liverpool proposed a clause for taking from landlords the summary mode of distress, if payment should be offered in bank notes, which was agreed to. The Marquis of Lansdowne then proposed a clause for fixing an amount beyond which the issues of the Bank should not proceed; which was objected to by the Earl of Liverpool, who said that he intended to offer a clause for limiting the duration of this bill to the 25th of March next.

The report of the committee was received on the 5th, when the Earl of Liverpool proposed some verbal amendments, which were agreed to. A clause was also added, that the bill should not ex-

tend to Ireland, as in that country, previously to the restriction on bank payments, a difference had existed between money and paper prices.

On the motion for the third reading of the bill, July 8th, a long debate ensued, in which the whole subject was again canvassed by the different parties, though with little novelty of fact or argument. The most important suggestion on this occasion was, perhaps, that of Lord Stanhope's, in a remark upon a statement of Lord Grey's, "that it was a possible case, that the country might not be able to pay its obligations, and that the public creditors must receive in payment less than the debt. Lord S., on the other hand, held this to be an impossible case; for that no loss would fall upon the public creditor which would not equally fall upon the landed proprietor, each of them having only a portion of the national wealth. It appeared to him that the public creditors were the mortgagees, and that the other proprietors of the national wealth had not a right to take any thing till the debt was paid.

When the division took place, the third reading was carried by 43 votes against 16, and the bill passed the House.

On July 9th, the bill was introduced to the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who stated as the sole reason for its being adopted by the ministry, that the conduct of the noble lord, who had required gold in payment from his tenants, which they had thought not likely to be imitated, was openly defended, and even praised as a patriotic act

by many persons of great authority, who claimed for themselves and their friends a monopoly of all the talents and public virtues in the nation. It was therefore become a measure of necessity; for though he did not mean to question the motives which had induced that noble lord to act as he did, yet he could not conceive of any question which, if extended beyond the sphere of the concerns of the individual, could be attended with more peril to the country at large. The right honourable gentleman then proceeded to show how inconsistent it was for those who had supported Mr. Pitt in the Bank restriction act, and those who had since voted for a continuance of this restriction for two years to come, to oppose the bill in question; and after explaining the nature of the provisions it contained, he moved for the first reading.

In the debate which ensued, several members spoke warmly in opposition to the bill, upon principles nearly the same with those maintained in the House of Lords. The reading, however, passed by the majority of 64 to 19.

The second reading being moved on July 15th, the debate was renewed concerning it with much spirit, and by several new speakers. It is, however, unnecessary to protract this article by giving a sketch of reasonings which were chiefly a recapitulation of those that had been employed on both sides in the House of Lords. The result of a division was a very decisive majority in favour of ministry, the numbers being for the reading 133, against it 35.

On the 17th a motion of Mr.

Creevey's, that bank proprietors should not be allowed to vote on the present bill was negatived without a division. The House then having resolved itself into a committee on the bill, the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed three amendments; the first, to render the wording of the first clause more precise; the second, to introduce the words, that "every person who shall offend therein shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanour;" the third, to extend the punishment of such offenders to Scotland; all which were agreed to.

On the motion for the third reading of the bill, July 19th, the field was again disputed by the opposite parties, till the House became impatient for the question. The division which ensued gave 95 for the bill to 20 against it; upon which it was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Brougham afterwards rose to present certain resolutions, of which he had given notice, and by which he wished to record his opinion of the bill now passed. Several of these were put and negatived without a division.

While this matter was under discussion in the House of Commons, Lord Stanhope introduced to the House of Lords a string of resolutions relative to the circulating medium of the country. In his speech on this occasion, July 16th, he said, that if the bill now pending should pass, it would avert for a time the great mischiefs which were daily to be apprehended, but something further was to be done. He never thought his bill perfect: he had been

obliged to frame it to meet the distorted shape of the law as it stood. He then made a number of observations relative to the hardship of obliging tenants to pay gold; to the mistaken notion held by so many persons, that gold was exclusively the true medium of circulation; and to the impossibility in the present state of things of procuring it. He concluded a long speech with moving that the resolutions be printed. They were fourteen in number, of which the first asserted "that an internal circulating medium which shall be a legal measure of value is essentially necessary;" and the purpose of the rest was to declare that neither gold and silver, nor bank notes, possess the requisite qualities for this measure, but that it was to be found in the system of credits by book-entries which he had before suggested to the House in speaking on his bill.

Lord Lauderdale made some severe animadversions on these resolutions, but the motion for printing them was carried.

Thus terminated for the present session the discussions concerning the important subject of the circulating medium, in which it is to be lamented that the spirit of party appears to have predominated; for otherwise it is not credible that all the speakers on one side, and all on the other, should respectively have agreed in opinion concerning a measure of general policy, and not involving any of the points of declared difference between the ministry and the opposition. The emergency which gave origin to Lord Stanhope's bill was the necessary

consequence of causes which have been long in operation, and the effects of which admit only of temporary palliatives; and no better remedy seems to have been suggested, than that adopted. It is true, the bill made a great advance towards the measure so

much deprecated by many speakers, that of rendering bank notes a legal tender; but whether this result can be possibly averted, provided the war be long maintained upon the same scale, may well be doubted.



## CHAPTER XI.

*Domestic Occurrences.—Proceedings of the Irish Catholics.—Disturbances in Nottinghamshire.*

**E**XCLUSIVELY of parliamentary proceedings, the domestic affairs of the British empire were not in general highly interesting during the present year. The commercial distresses, indicated by lists of bankrupts more numerous than were ever before known, induced among the middle classes of society a kind of desponding apathy, adapted to damp that political ardour which, in a free country, is continually exciting to action men of disengaged minds. At the same time, the uncertain state of his Majesty's health, and of the consequent duration of the regency, and the system of government likely to be pursued under it, kept persons in the superior ranks in a state of dubious expectation. With the exception, therefore, of some feeble attempts to awaken the public attention to the cause of parliamentary reform, and some of the usual party contests in the city of London, scarcely any occasions occurred to set in motion considerable bodies on a political account, in this part of the united kingdom. Another exception, indeed, might be made with respect to the alarm excited among the dissenters by Lord Sidmouth's bill; but its operation was silent, and its effect was produced before

the public at large was apprized of its existence.

Very different was the impression made on the public by the proceedings of the Catholics in Ireland, in pursuit of that restitution to the full rights of citizens which they claimed as their due, and which seemed to become a more interesting object to them, in proportion as their condition in society the more nearly approached that of their fellow-countrymen. This was, indeed, natural; for every relaxation of the shackles and disabilities under which they had long laboured being a kind of admission of the principle on which they claimed an equality of rights, there remained so much narrower a ground in argument for continuing such as still subsisted, and they were rendered the more acutely sensible of the indignity and injustice of restrictions of any kind.

In our account of the parliamentary debates concerning Mr. W. Pole's circular letter much has been anticipated with respect to the measures adopted by the Catholic Committee in Dublin. It there appeared to have been the plan of the Irish Catholics, at least of the major part of that body, to form a standing delegation in the capital, consisting of ten persons elected

from each county, which should take the management of their affairs, not only for the purpose of petitioning, but for that of redressing the general grievances under which they laboured. The alarm this kind of organization gave to the Irish government produced the letter in question, which went to the enforcement of the convention act, a law expressly levelled against representative delegation by self-constituted bodies. It remains to relate the proceedings consequent upon this resolution of the Irish ministers.

On February the 23d, two magistrates, Alderman Darley and Mr. Babington, by the direction of the government repaired to a house in Capel-street, Dublin, at which the Catholic Committee was accustomed to assemble, and were shown into a room where a number of gentlemen were met, some of whom were in the act of signing the Catholic petition to parliament. Immediately on their entrance, Lord Ffrench was called to the chair, who demanded of the magistrates by what authority they came there. He was answered, that understanding it to be a meeting of the Catholic Committee, they came as magistrates to require it to disperse, and that they had orders from government for that purpose. Some difference occurs in the two relations of the subsequent conversation; but it terminated in Alderman Darley's going to Mr. Pole for further instructions, while Mr. Babington remained in the room. On the Alderman's return, he said that as Lord Ffrench had assured them the meeting was not of the Catholic Committee, but of

Catholic gentlemen, for the purpose of signing and forwarding a petition to parliament, it was not the order of government that they should be interrupted. A desire was further intimated (but from which party is not agreed) that his lordship, with some of the other gentlemen, should have a conference on the subject with Mr. Pole. This conference in effect did not take place, neither party choosing to avow that the wish for it originated from them. Upon the whole it is pretty evident that government found itself embarrassed how to act on the occasion; for whether Lord Ffrench did or did not suggest the distinction between a meeting of the Catholic Committee, and one of Catholic gentlemen for the purpose of petitioning, there is no doubt that it was in fact a meeting of the Committee, and was so considered by most of those present. Such was the state of things when Mr. Pole departed for England. The petition was afterwards drawn up and presented; and the debates consequent upon it in both Houses, with its rejection, have been reported in our account of parliamentary proceedings.

The Irish Catholics were too confident of the goodness of their cause, and too sensible of the advantages arising from a well-concerted union, to renounce their plans in consequence of the prohibitions of government; and the summer was actively spent in county meetings for the appointment of delegates, several of which were attended by the Protestant gentlemen; for it seemed as if former jealousies and animosities were

laid aside, and the emancipation of the Catholics was regarded as an essential branch of the general liberty of Ireland. A new committee of delegates being at length completely formed, it assembled on October 19th, to the number of nearly three hundred, at the theatre in Fishamble-street, Dublin, amidst a great concourse of spectators. Lord Fingal being called to the chair, addressed the meeting in a short speech; after which, Lord Netterville offered to the meeting a petition to the imperial parliament, and moved that it might be approved by the committee, and recommended to be adopted by the Catholics of Ireland. It was read, and the motion was unanimously carried. A motion for adjournment being also carried, Lord Fingal quitted the chair, which was taken by Lord Netterville for the purpose of returning the thanks of the meeting to the chairman. This being effected, the business of the day, which had occupied only seventeen minutes from the time of taking the chair, was at an end, and the members began to retire, when Alderman Pemberton, Counsellor Hare, and other police magistrates, made their appearance. They attempted to speak, but were not listened to. At length Mr. Hare had some conversation with Lord Fingal, who told him that he could now speak only as an individual. Mr. Hare stated that his object in coming had been to disperse an assembly which he considered as unlawful; that as soon as the chair was taken, a person whom he had placed for the purpose came to apprize him of it, and he had walked thither

immediately. How far the circumstance of his not arriving till the business was finished might be a concerted matter, must be left to conjecture; the meeting, however, passed without any tumult or disturbance, and the honourable Mr. Barnewall, in conclusion, stepped forward to assure Mr. Hare, that none among them, from the peer to the ploughman, meant to show disrespect to the government and magistrates of the kingdom, but were all determined to join heart and hand with their fellow-subjects of every religious persuasion, in the defence of their country, to the last drop of their blood.

Government, in the mean time, had resolved not to remain passive under the disregard of its injunctions; and five persons were apprehended by a warrant from the lord chief justice for a breach of the convention act in an aggregate meeting held at Dublin on July the 9th, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the general committee of Catholics. One of these, Dr. Sheridan, was called to his trial at the Court of King's Bench in Dublin. The trial lasted two days; and at the close, the Chief Justice in his charge to the jury gave a decided opinion, that if the facts adduced in evidence were believed, the traverser must be found guilty upon the construction of the convention act; and in this decision his brethren on the bench fully concurred. The jury, however, either from some incompetence of the evidence, or from a different opinion concerning the grounds of the imputed crime, brought in a verdict of *not guilty*,

followed by the enthusiastic acclamations of the crowded audience. After this result, the Attorney-general chose to decline proceeding to try the other persons implicated in the same charge, affecting to hope, that since the law had so clearly been laid down by the Court against the Catholic convention, those gentlemen would in future abstain from its violation.

The committee of Catholic delegates which had adjourned itself in the month of October, met again on December the 23d, at the theatre in Fishamble-street. Counsellor Hare entered the place a little before twelve o'clock, and placed himself by the chair, then empty, but which was soon after occupied by Lord Fingal. Lord Netterville having moved the reading of the Catholic petition, Mr. Hare addressed himself to the chairman, acquainting him that he came thither as a magistrate of the city of Dublin, by direction of the lord-lieutenant, who had been informed that this was a meeting of the Catholic committee, composed of the peers, prelates, country gentlemen, and persons chosen in the different parishes of Dublin; and desired to know from his lordship if that was the case, and what was their object. Lord Fingal replied, that they were met for a constitutional object. Mr. Hare observed that this was not an answer to his question; and repeated it distinctly several times, without obtaining any other reply. He then said that he should consider this as an admission that it was a meeting of the Catholic Committee, and therefore an unlawful assembly, which he must require

to disperse, and he hoped no resistance would be offered, as it was his wish to perform his duty in the mildest way. Lord Fingal said that no resistance to the laws of the land was intended, but that it was his determination not to quit the chair until he was compelled by some person to do so, that he might have his legal action against such person. Mr. Hare then took his lordship by the arm, and gently moved him from the chair, saying that it was a legal arrest. Lord Netterville being then called to the chair, was removed in like manner by Mr. Hare. The meeting then successively called upon Lord Ffrench and the Hon. Mr. Barnewell to fill the chair, but at length, on the recommendation of Sir Edward Bellew, it dispersed. In the afternoon a number of gentlemen repaired to a tavern for the purpose of signing a requisition for an aggregate meeting of the Catholics. Mr. Hare appeared among them, and asked whether that was a meeting of individual gentlemen; and on being answered in the affirmative, he said that he would not molest them. The requisition was then signed by above 300 persons.

On December the 26th, the aggregate meeting was held at the theatre in Fishamble-street, Lord Fingal in the chair, at which several Protestants as well as Catholics were speakers. A set of resolutions was passed, strongly censuring the proceedings of the Irish government with respect to the Catholic Committee, and expressing a determination not to submit in silence to the perversion of law and abuse of power that had been mani-

fested. As one of the means for redress, it was resolved that an humble and dutiful address be presented to the Prince Regent, as soon as the restrictions on his authority should cease, upon the subject of the late invasion of their right to petition, and the insult offered to the Irish Catholics. By another resolution, the general committee of Catholics in Ireland was to be requested to assemble in Dublin on the 28th of February ensuing. The meeting closed with a vote of cordial thanks to Lord Fingal for his services. In this state the affairs of the Irish Catholics stood at the close of the year.

The public tranquillity had been little disturbed in England, notwithstanding the pressure of the times, during the greatest part of the year; but before its termination, a series of disorders broke out which soon put on a serious aspect, and have been the prelude of a riotous and mischievous disposition in a large tract of the manufacturing districts, the effects of which still continue to be the occasion of much trouble and alarm. Their commencement was in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, the hosiers of which town having been obliged, from the decrease of demand for their manufactures, to discharge many of their workmen, much distress necessarily ensued, for want of employment. This was enhanced by the new application of a certain wide frame in the weaving of stockings, whereby a considerable saving of manual labour was produced, and a consequent further diminution of hands. On November the 10th, a number of weavers assembling near Notting-

ham, began forcibly to enter houses in which were frames of this kind, and destroy them. On the 11th they appeared before the house of a manufacturer at Bullwell, which was barricaded by the owner, who had also armed his men in its defence. On attempting to break in, the mob was fired at, and one person killed. This roused them to fury, and in increased numbers they renewed their attack, made an entry, the family having escaped to save their lives, and burnt every thing in the house. This act seemed a signal for more extensive outrages, which spread over the circumjacent towns and villages. Though the obnoxious frames were the chief object of their hostility, they began to declare enmity with millers, corn-dealers, and all whom they supposed instrumental in raising the price of provisions. The magistrates at length found it necessary to call in the aid of the military, but before any number of them could be collected, much further mischief was done. And after a sufficient force was stationed at Nottingham to suppress any open violations of the peace in that vicinity, the destruction of frames still continued, as it could be easily effected by small parties, which finished their business, and dispersed before notice was given of their assembling. Their proceedings appeared to be directed by a spirit of system that rendered them the more dangerous. The rioters assumed the name of *Luddites*, and acted under the authority of an imaginary *Captain Ludd*, which name seems to have signified not one

individual, but a secret committee of management. The spirit of tumult spread into the neighbouring counties of Derby and Leicester, in the manufacturing parts of which many frames were destroyed during the month of December, though Nottingham-

shire still continued the principal scene of mischief, and an advance of pay to the workmen had not the desired effect of restoring order. Through the course of this year, however, the evil was confined to the districts of the hosiery manufacture.

## CHAPTER XII.

*Naval Affairs.—Captain Hoste's Engagement with a French and Italian Squadron.—Success in the Bay of Sagone.—Flotilla captured on the Coast of Calabria.—Capture and Destruction of a Convoy at Ragoniza. Danish Gun-Boats taken at Nordeney.—Convoy destroyed and taken on the Coast of Normandy.—Surprise of French Ships in the Gironde.—Engagement with the Boulogne Flotilla.—Fort and Gun-Boats taken in the Gulf of Salerno.—Batteries and Vessels taken on the Coast of Naples.—Fast sailing Privateer captured.—Action between a French and English Squadron off Madagascar ; and Tamatave retaken.—Loss of the Saldanha Frigate, and of the Hero, Defence, and St. George Men of War.*

**W**HILE the land forces of Great Britain were gathering laurels in the well-fought fields of the Peninsula, its navy, finding no adequate antagonist in the whole range of ocean, was reduced to such minor exploits as occasion presented, in which, however, it sufficiently manifested the superiority of its discipline and enterprise.

One of the most brilliant of these actions was the defeat of a combined French and Italian squadron off the Isle of Lissa, on the Dalmatian coast, by an English squadron under the command of Capt. Hoste, acting as commodore. The enemy's force, consisting of five frigates and six smaller armed vessels, sailed from Ancona, on the 13th, with 500 troops on board for the purpose of fortifying and garrisoning the Isle of Lissa. They were descried, on March 13th, lying to off the north part of the Island, by the English squadron of four frigates, the Amphion, Active, Cætherus, and Volage. The French commodore, Mons. Du-

bordieu, a man of distinguished courage, confiding in the superiority of his force, bore down in two divisions under full sail to attack the English, which was formed in one close line to receive him. The action commenced at nine A. M. when the French commodore, failing in his attempt to break the English line, endeavoured to round the van ship, and thus place the English between two fires; but was so roughly handled in the attempt, that his ship became unmanageable, and went on shore on the rocks of Lissa. The action was still maintained with great fury, till two more of the enemy's ships struck. The remainder to windward then endeavoured to make off, but being pursued as well as the crippled state of the English would permit, the sternmost was compelled to surrender. Two of the frigates crowded sail for the port of Lessina, and the small craft dispersed in various directions. The result of this very gallant action, in which the superior skill and steadiness of the English

marine was strikingly exemplified, was, that the French Commodore's ship, *La Favorite*, of 44 guns, was burnt, himself being killed in the engagement; the *Corona* of 44, and the *Bellona* of 32, were taken; the *Flora* of 44, after having struck her colours and ceased firing, taking advantage of the impossibility of being occupied during the heat of the action, according to the common, but dishonourable, practice of French ships, stole away and escaped, Captain Hoste in vain afterwards claiming her as a lawful prize. The surviving crew and troops of *La Favorite* were obliged to surrender at Lissa after the action. The loss of the English on this occasion amounted, in officers and seamen, to 50 killed and 150 wounded.

Near the close of April, intelligence having been received by Capt. Barrie, of the *Pomone* frigate, that some large French ships had put into the bay of Sagone in Corsica, he stood into the bay, in company with the *Unité* frigate and the *Scout* sloop, with an intention of taking a tower and battery which guarded it, by surprise. Finding the enemy, however, prepared, he abandoned that plan, and on the morning of May 1st, caused the ships to be towed in, and commenced an attack on the French vessels, which lay with their broadsides to the sea-ward, under the protection of the tower and battery. After a severe cannonade of an hour and half, the two larger French ships, *La Giraffe* and *La Nourie*, were observed to be on fire; and the flames communicating to the third, a merchantman, they all blew up, and the tower and battery were destroyed by

the explosion. This complete success was attended with but a moderate loss to the assailants. The French ships were laden with ship timber, and were of the burdens of 1100, 900, and 500 tons.

The capture of a whole flotilla, on the coast of Calabria, by an English frigate and a sloop, deserves recording, on account of the masterly manner in which it was effected, though the trifling resistance encountered on the occasion gave but little scope for the display of the habitual courage of British seamen. Capt. Napier, of the *Thames*, in a dispatch, dated July 21st, relates that being informed by Captain Clifford, of the *Cephalus*, of a convoy of 22 sail which he had compelled to take shelter in Porto del Infreschi, as they were attempting to proceed round Cape Palmura for Naples, the two ships made sail for that port, where they arrived at five in that evening. They directly steered in, and anchored; and having soon silenced a line of gun-boats, moored across for the protection of the merchantmen, they landed a body of marines, which gained possession of a tower and 80 men of its garrison, though the adjacent hills were lined with musqueteers. The boats at the same time took possession of the whole convoy; all of which were alongside, and the ships under weigh, in less than two hours, without a man killed, and only five wounded. The capture consisted of eleven French gun-boats, one armed felucca, fourteen merchant vessels and four rafts of large spars for the Neapolitan navy.

On Oct. 11th, his Majesty's fri-



gate, Imperieuse, the Hon. Capt. Duncan, commander, attacked three of the enemy's gun boats, carrying each an 18 pounder and 32 men, moored under the walls of a strong fort near Positano, in the gulf of Salerno. The enemy were soon driven from their guns, and one of the gun-boats was sunk, by the fire of the Imperieuse, which, however, was unable to dislodge the men from their shelter in the fort. A party of marines and seamen, under the command of Lieutenants Travers and Pipon, was therefore landed, which gallantly forced its way into the battery, though defended by treble the number, and put them to flight, leaving 30 men behind them. The guns were then thrown over the cliff, the magazines destroyed, and the two remaining gun-boats were brought off with a very trifling loss on the side of the victors.

A brilliant exploit of the army and navy combined took place at the latter end of the same month, on the coast of Naples. Two hundred and fifty soldiers of the 62d regiment, commanded by Major Darley, were disembarked from the Thames and Imperieuse frigates, with 50 marines under Lieut. Pipon, in the face of 900 of the enemy posted at Palinura, whom they attacked with fixed bayonets, and drove from their position. They then destroyed the enemy's batteries and cannon, and three gun-boats; captured six more with 20 merchantmen, and after staying two days on shore, re-embarked and returned with their prizes to Melazzo.

The capture and destruction of an entire convoy, in the Adriatic, VOL. LIII.

is related by Capt. Gordon of the Active, in a dispatch, dated off Ragosniza, July 27th. He states, that upon anchoring there he detached the boats of his ship, with the small-arm men and marines, under the command of Lieut. Henderson, to attack an enemy's convoy which had run above the island on which the town of Ragosniza stands, and had taken shelter in a creek on the main. As the entrance was narrow, and protected by three gun-boats, the lieutenant landed his armed men to take possession of a hill which appeared to command the creek, leaving orders with the boats to push for the gun boats the moment a signal should be made from the hill. The attack thus concerted was executed with so much spirit and precision, that the enemy was presently put to flight, leaving a number of killed and wounded; and the whole convoy was seized, of which, 18 vessels with the gun-boats were brought away, and 10 were burnt. They were chiefly laden with grain for the garrison of Ragusa, and were defended on shore by 300 armed men, who, however, were so panic struck, that the whole loss sustained by the assailants was four men wounded in the boats.

On Aug. 3d, the boats of the squadron lying off Heligoland, performed a gallant exploit by boarding, under a tremendous fire, and capturing, four of the enemy's gun-boats at the Isle of Nordeney, on the Danish coast, which were drawn up in line, and prepared to receive them. The British loss on this occasion was four killed, and fourteen wounded.

On the 19th of the same month, [H]

Capt. Bouchier, of his Majesty's sloop *Hawke*, cruising off St. Marcou, on the coast of Normandy, to intercept the enemy's trade, descried a convoy of French vessels steering for Barfleur. He gave chase, and on approaching found that they were protected by three armed national brigs, carrying from 12 to 16 guns, and two large luggers. This very superior force did not hesitate to attack the English sloop, but their reception was such that two of the brigs and the two luggers, with 15 of their convoy, were driven on shore, and of the remainder many had struck, when the *Hawke* unfortunately grounded, which gave them an opportunity to escape. By proper exertions she was got off, and came to an anchor; and her boats being sent to bring away or destroy as many of the enemy's vessels on shore as was practicable, they succeeded in bringing off, under a heavy fire of musketry from the beach, a national brig, and three large transports, laden with ship-timber: the rest were on their broadsides, and completely bilged. This service was performed with a very small loss.

An enterprize in which both courage and stratagem were successfully employed was undertaken by his Majesty's ships *Diana*, Captain Ferris, and *Semiramis*, Capt. Richardson, lying off the mouth of the Gironde. Perceiving four sail of vessels, under convoy of a national brig of war on the inside of the shoals at the mouth of that river, Capt. Ferris, disguising the English ships so well that pilots were sent to their assistance on the supposition that they were French, brought them

to anchor between the Corduan Lighthouse and Royan, on the evening of Aug. 24th, and dispatched armed boats to capture or destroy the convoy then lying about four miles distant up the river. At daylight he determined to attack the national brig, and another stationed for the protection of the river, still having kept up the deception so well, that the port captain, who commanded one of the brigs, came on board the *Diana* to offer his services, and did not discover his mistake till he was ascending the quarter deck. Capt. Ferris then laid the outer brig on board, and succeeded in taking her without loss on either side. She proved to be the late English gun-brig, *Teazer*, mounting twelve 18 pound carronades, and two long 18 pounders, with 85 men. In the meantime the *Semiramis* drove on shore, and burnt under the guns of the Royan battery, *Le Pluvier*, of 16 guns and 136 men. The captured merchant vessels were then brought out, and the business was terminated with complete success.

During the visit of the French emperor at Boulogne, in September, an incident occurred which must have afforded him a mortifying proof of the insufficiency of his boasted armament in that place to cope with even the minor force of the British navy. Capt. Carteret, of the *Naiad* frigate, anchored off that port, writes that on the morning of the 20th, he observed much bustle among the enemy's flotilla, moored along shore under their batteries, which seemed to indicate that some great affair was in agitation. About noon, *Buonaparte*, in a barge accompanied by



several officers, was seen to proceed along their line to the centre ship, which immediately hoisted the imperial standard at the main, and lowered it at his departure, substituting for it a vice-admiral's flag. By his express orders, as was afterwards learned, seven praams, each carrying twelve long 24 pounders, and 120 men, and commanded by rear-admiral Baste, then stood out with the flood tide towards the Naiad, which awaited the attack at anchor, with springs on her cables. The praams, which had the option of choosing their distance, came up successively within gun shot, gave their broadsides, and tacked, and continued this mode of engaging, joined afterwards by ten brigs, for upwards of two hours without intermission. The Naiad, which had returned their fire, and had not a single man hurt, then weighed and stood off, partly to repair some small damages, but principally to endeavour to get to windward, that she might be enabled to close with the enemy. After a time she tacked and made all sail towards them; but, it falling calm, the flotilla anchored under the batteries, eastward of Boulogne, and the Naiad resumed her former anchorage.

On the following morning, the enemy's flotilla of 7 praams and 15 smaller vessels weighed and stood out, apparently to renew their former distant cannonade. The Naiad weighed, and getting well to windward, joined the armed brigs Rinaldo, Redpole, and Castilian, with the Viper cutter, which had come in the night to her support. They all lay to on the larboard tack, gradually draw-

ing off shore, in order to entice the enemy further from the protection of his batteries. At the moment when the French admiral, having reached his utmost distance, tacked in shore, the English squadron bore up with the greatest rapidity in the midst of a shower of shot and shells, without returning any till within pistol-shot, when their firing threw the enemy into inextricable confusion. The French admiral's praam was the Naiad's chief object, but he pushed so fast for the batteries that it was impossible to reach him without too great hazard. The Naiad, however, succeeded in separating one praam which had gallantly attempted to succour her chief, and running her on board, after an obstinate resistance, obliged her to surrender. She carried 112 men, of whom 60 were soldiers of the line. The remainder of the flotilla was completely defeated, but escaped capture on account of the proximity of the formidable batteries. The loss on the English side was inconsiderable; and the whole affair was only important as a kind of experiment of what might be expected in a more serious encounter of the same nature.

These were the principal naval actions of the year within the European seas, the capture of single privateers, and small armed vessels, being almost the only other successes recorded in the gazette. Of the latter, however, that of the famous fast-sailing privateer, *Le Vice-adm. Martin*, of 18 guns and 140 men, from Bayonne, by the frigates *Fortunée* and *Saldanha*, in October, is worth mentioning as an example of a

[H 2]

well-conducted chase. Such was the privateer's rate of sailing, and dexterity of management, that the English captains were convinced neither of their ships could have taken her singly.

The Indian sea, off Madagascar, was the scene of a severe action between an English and French squadron in the month of May. Three French frigates, with troops on board, having appeared off Mauritius on May 7th, and borne away on discovering the capture of that island, it was conjectured by Capt. Schomberg, of the *Astræa*, that they would push for Tamatave. He accordingly sailed thither, accompanied by the *Phœbe* and *Galatæa* frigates, and the *Racehorse* sloop; and the enemy being discovered on the 20th near Foul Point, Madagascar, the signal to chase was made from the *Astræa*. Variable winds and calms rendered it impossible for the English ships to get up together to close action; and while the *Astræa* was lying almost immovable on the water, the enemy succeeded in rounding the two other frigates, and raking them with considerable effect. Night came on before any thing decisive was effected, but the *Galatæa* had suffered so much in her masts that she could not be brought again to action. In the morning the *Astræa* led towards the enemy, followed by the *Phœbe* and *Racehorse*, and bringing the commodore's ship to close action, in 25 minutes she struck. Another frigate also struck, but afterwards attempted to escape; and was chased without success. One which had been worsted by the *Phœbe*, on the preceding night, also got off. The captured ship

proved to be *La Renommée* of 44 guns and 470 men, of whom 200 were picked troops. She was reduced to a wreck, with 145 killed and wounded, among the former of whom was the gallant captain.

After this action, the English squadron proceeded to Tamatave, then repossessed by the French, and brought the fort to surrender, with all the vessels in the harbour, among which was the *Nereide* of 44 guns, one of the ships in the preceding engagement. It was agreed that the garrison and the crew of the *Nereide* should be sent to France without being considered as prisoners of war.

The close of the year was unfortunately distinguished by disasters at sea arising from storms, of which the royal navy partook in a full proportion. On the night of Dec. 4th, the *Saldanha* frigate of 32 guns, the Hon. Capt. Pakenham, was lost off Lough Swilley on the northern coast of Ireland, and every soul on board perished. One man alone got to land, but in so exhausted a state that he soon expired.

A dreadful gale in the German ocean, on Dec. 24th, was the occasion of a much more serious loss. The *Hero* of 74 guns, Capt. Newman, with the *Grasshopper* sloop, Capt. Fanshawe, which had sailed on Dec. 18th from Wingo Sound, with the *Egeria* and the Prince William armed ship, and a convoy of 120 sail, encountered tremendous weather after leaving the Sleeve, and being separated from the rest of the fleet, were in company on the 23d, together with about 18 of the convoy steering to the south-west. A heavy squall of

snow and sleet coming on, the *Grasshopper* lost sight of the rest, and got upon a sand-bank, whence she shifted into deeper water and anchored. In the night the *Hero* was perceived firing guns, and burning blue lights; but when day broke, she was totally dismasted, on her beam-ends, lying upon the Haak sand, off the Texel island, the crew all crowded together on the poop and forecastle. She hoisted a flag of truce and fired a gun, and soon after some small vessels were seen plying out of the Texel to her assistance, but the violence of the wind, and a flood-tide, rendered all their exertions ineffectual, and she went to pieces, not a single person escaping to tell her tale. The *Grasshopper*, after encountering much danger, was carried into the Texel, and her crew made prisoners to the squadron of Adm. de Winter, who treated them with great humanity. Several ships of the convoy shared the fate of the unfortunate *Hero*.

The Baltic convoy had previously, in the month of November, undergone some severe storms while yet in and near the Belt, by which several were driven on shore, and came into the hands of the Danes. The convoy was under the care of Admiral Reynolds, on board the *St. George* of 98 guns, which suffered so much that she was obliged to cut away all her masts. She finally left the Baltic, with the *Defence* of 74 guns, Capt. Atkins, and was proceeding homewards, when, on the morning of the fatal Dec. 24th, they were both stranded on the

western coast of North Jutland. The *Defence* first took the ground, and in half an hour went entirely to pieces, all her crew being drowned with the exception of five seamen and a marine, who got to shore upon pieces of the wreck. The *St. George* immediately let go her anchor; but in bringing up, took the ground abaft. It was impossible to assist them from the shore; and all the boats that were hoisted out were driven from the ship, one excepted, in which about 20 men attempted to save themselves, but it upset by the ship's side, and all were drowned. Eleven of the crew only got on shore on pieces of the wreck, and when the last of them left the *St. George*, on the afternoon of the 25th, the admiral, and Captain Guion, commander of the ship, were lying dead beside each other on the quarter deck, as were also more than 500 of the crew. Only about 50 remained alive, whose cries were heard till it was dark: the ensuing night terminated their sufferings. With these ships were lost nearly 1400 men, who, added to those lost in the *Hero* and *Saldanha*, form a greater diminution of British seamen than has occurred in some of the most glorious naval battles. The loss of the *St. George's* masts in the Belt is assigned as the original cause of the misfortune; but some intelligent mariners assert that it was a fault both in these ships and the *Hero*, not to have stood, immediately after clearing the Skager Rack, over to the English coast, as the merchantmen from the Baltic usually do.

## CHAPTER XIII.

*Campaign in Portugal.—Retreat of Massena.—Action at Sabugal.—Repulse of the French at Fuentes d'Honor.—Their Evacuation of Almeida.—Battle of Albuera.—Siege of Badajoz raised.—State of the Portuguese Army.*

AT the commencement of this year, every British eye was anxiously turned to the capital of Portugal, in the vicinity of which lay two powerful armies, one awaiting every opportunity to attack, the other equally vigilant to defend. The allied army under Lord Wellington occupied the strong lines of Torres Vedros, in front of which, at Cartaxo, the commander posted himself with the main body of British. Marshal Massena had his head quarters at Santarem, whilst his troops spread along the Tagus and the Zezere, and his foragers sought subsistence as far as the borders of the Upper Beira. He had strengthened his army by reinforcements from various quarters; and early in January had been joined by a corps estimated at eight thousand men, under General Gardanne. General Clapartede had twice attacked the Portuguese General Silveira, in Upper Beira, and obliged him to retreat with loss, and at length had compelled him to evacuate Lamego, and retire across the Douro. In the mean time Marshal Mortier advanced southwards into Spanish Estremadura, took possession, on June the 8th, of Merida and the bridge over the Guadiana, the Spanish retiring on his approach,

and afterwards blockaded Olivença, which surrendered to the French on the 22nd.

The Portuguese ordenanzas were active in Beira; and a body of them, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Grant, made a spirited attack on February the 1st, near Guarda, upon a detachment of three thousand men, who were escorting General Foix on his way from Ciudad Rodrigo to join Massena. The result was a considerable loss to the French, of men and baggage.

The two great armies were in very different circumstances with respect to the facility of procuring necessary supplies. Lord Wellington had the capital behind him, with its noble port accessible to all the vessels that the power and wealth of Great Britain could freight; and how burthensome soever the maintenance, not only of the troops, but of a great portion of the population of the country, might be to the finances of England, the commander might rest assured that all his wants would be provided for. Massena, on the other hand, was lying in an already devastated country, remote from all sources of regular supply, and obliged to the precarious aid of convoys for the safe

transmission of such scanty collections of provision as could be made in the surrounding districts.

These difficulties at length compelled the French general, however reluctantly, to abandon his boasted purpose of planting his eagles on the walls of Lisbon, and driving the English into the sea; and on the night of March the 5th, he quitted his strong camp at Santarem, leaving behind and destroying some of his heavy artillery and ammunition. The first movements of the French indicated an intention of collecting a force at Thomar; for which reason Lord Wellington caused a detachment of Marshal Beresford's corps to march in that direction, while he himself put the main army in motion to follow the enemy: Massena, however, proceeded for the Mondego, retreating from the country, as he had entered it, in one solid mass, and covering his rear with one or two divisions, which successively occupied the strong positions continually presented by the nature of the ground, and were supported by the main army. The allied army pressed closely upon the retiring French, bringing them to action whenever an opportunity offered, and occasionally killing and taking prisoners a considerable number, though the skill of their commander preserved them from any great disaster. The result of Lord Wellington's operations was to save Coimbra and Upper Beira from the enemy's ravages, and obliged them to take the road towards the Spanish frontiers, with no other provisions excepting what they acquired by plunder on the spot. Necessity might excuse some pillage, but

they eternally disgraced themselves by the most wanton acts of cruelty. "Their conduct (says Lord Wellington) throughout this retreat has been marked by a barbarity seldom equalled, and never surpassed. Even in the town of Torres Novas, Thomar, and Pernes, in which the head quarters of some of the corps had been for four months, and in which the inhabitants had been induced by promises of good treatment to remain, they were plundered, and many of their houses destroyed on the night the enemy withdrew from their position; and they have since burnt every town and village through which they have passed." They facilitated their retreat by abandoning their wounded, and destroying their baggage, and whatever else could encumber their march. They were successively driven from various strong positions, but retained in force one upon Guarda till the close of March, when, upon the advance of the allied main army, they retired, without firing a shot, to Sabugal on the Coa, upon the banks of which river, which flows near and parallel to the Spanish border, they took a new position. Here they were attacked on April 3d, by the allied troops in several divisions, when a sharp action ensued, which terminated in the retreat of the French with a loss of about two hundred killed and three hundred prisoners. They entered Spain on the following day, and continued their retreat across the Agueda. Lord Wellington then made arrangements for the blockade of Almeida; and active operations in this quarter being for a time suspended, he went to the

corps under Marshal Beresford in Spanish Estremadura. That general, after the capture of Badajos and Campo Mayor by the French, had advanced upon the enemy with an united force of British and Portuguese, and on March 26th had routed a French corps with considerable loss, and recovered Campo Mayor. He then threw bridges across the Guadiana, and pushed his advanced posts to the vicinity of Olivença, where the French attacked them on April 7th, but were repulsed. He afterwards took a position whence he could invest both Olivença and Badajos, in both which places the enemy had left small garrisons on their retreat from the province. Olivença surrendered at discretion on the 15th, and the marshal met General Wellington at Elvas on the 21st. On the following day they reconnoitred Badajos, the blockade of which was established; and Lord Wellington then returned to his army.

During the absence of the general, the enemy had made two unsuccessful attacks upon the British picquets upon the Azava, and had collected a very large force at Ciudad Rodrigo, at which place were Massena's head quarters. On the 2nd of May, the whole French army, consisting of the 2nd, 6th, and 8th corps, with all the cavalry that could be collected in the provinces of Castille and Leon, recrossed the Agueda at Ciudad Rodrigo, and advanced towards the allied army posted between the Coa and the Agueda for the purpose of blockading Almeida. The inferiority of the latter in cavalry did not permit Lord Wellington to oppose their march, which they

continued the next day towards the river of Duas Casas, along which, and at the sources of the Azava, the allied army was ranged, with their light division at Gallegos and Espeja. This division, with the British cavalry, as the enemy advanced, fell back upon Fuentes d'Honor on the Duas Casas, where three other divisions were posted, while others were guarding the passages of the river, and a corps was left to maintain the blockade of Almeida. On the afternoon of the 3rd, the French, with a large force, attacked the village of Fuentes d'Honor, which was very gallantly defended by Lieut.-Col. Williams, at the head of some battalions of light infantry. The enemy, by repeated efforts, obtained momentary possession of part of the village, from which they were driven by a charge of the 71st regiment, led by the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel Cadogan. Other reinforcements were sent by Lord Wellington, and the contest, after continuing till night, left the allies in possession of the whole post.

On May the 4th, the enemy reconnoitred the position of the allies on the Duas Casas, and during that night General Junot's corps was moved from Almeida to the left of the position occupied by the 6th corps opposite Fuentes d'Honor. On the morning of the 6th, all the different French corps, with the cavalry, united in a vigorous attempt to cross the Duas Casas, and gain possession of Fuentes d'Honor. After a variety of partial actions and movements, which cannot be made intelligible without a plan, but which seem to have been directed with great



judgment by the British general, and executed with equal courage and discipline by his troops, and which in different quarters lasted till evening, the assailants were finally repulsed in all parts. During the course of the night of the 7th, they began retiring from the *Duas Casas*; and on the 8th the whole French army was collected in the woods between *Espeja*, *Gallegos*, and *Fuentes d'Honor*, their superiority in cavalry having protected them from pursuit. They broke up on the following night, and at length crossed the *Agueda*, leaving *Almeida* to its fate. The whole loss of the British and their allies on these two days was not much short of 1,700 in killed, wounded, and missing, of all descriptions. That of the French, though not known, must have been very considerable; besides a number of prisoners taken from them, they left 400 dead in the village of *Fuentes d'Honor*, against which their principal efforts were directed.

The garrison of *Almeida*, commanded by General *Brennier*, evacuated that place on the night of the 10th, after having blown up a part of the works. They marched in great silence, dexterously winding their way through the several bodies of blockaders, so as not to be perceived till they had nearly reached the bridge over the *Agueda*. They were, however, pursued as soon as the alarm was given, and incurred a considerable loss; but the remainder were protected by a French division which had not yet quitted the bank of that river. The whole of the French army then continued its retreat towards the river *Tormes*.

In the mean time, the investment of *Badajos* by the allied army under Marshal *Beresford*, which had been interrupted by a sudden inundation of the *Guadiana*, and the consequent destruction of the bridge over that river, was renewed, and the bridge was restored. The preparations for a siege being completed, approaches were made, which produced two sorties from the fort of *St. Christoval*, attended with considerable loss to the garrison. On May the 12th, Marshal *Beresford*, being informed that Marshal *Soult*, having quitted *Seville*, and formed a junction with Gen. *Latour Maubourg*, was advancing with the intention of attacking the allied army, and relieving *Badajos*, suspended his operations against the town, sent his heavy artillery and stores to *Elvas*, and concentrated his force to withstand the threatened assault. He marched forward to meet the enemy, and took a position near the village of *Albuera*; and on the morning of the 16th, having been joined by a Spanish force under General *Blake*, he drew up his troops in two lines parallel to the river of *Albuera*, on the ridge of ground gradually ascending from it, and covering the road to *Badajos* and *Valverde*. The French did not long delay their attack, in which their principal object seemed to be, to push across the river beyond the right of the allies, and endeavour to turn their flank, whilst another attack was directed against the river and bridge of *Albuera*. The Spanish troops, who were posted on the heights to the right of the line, after a gallant resistance, were driven from their ground, which

was occupied by the enemy; and as this situation enabled them to keep up a raking fire upon the whole position of the allies; it became necessary to attempt its recovery. A vigorous effort for this purpose was made by the division of General Stewart, headed by himself. At the beginning of the action a heavy storm of rain had come on, which, with the smoke from the firing, rendered it impossible to discern any thing distinctly, which circumstance, with the nature of the ground, had greatly favoured the enemy in forming his columns and making his attack. The right brigade of General Stewart's division, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Colborne, was bravely charging the enemy with the bayonet, when a body of Polish horse-lancers coming unperceived, turned their flank, and charged them in the rear. A dreadful carnage ensued, by which some regiments were nearly annihilated, for these ferocious assailants never spare a wounded or fallen foe. One regiment alone escaped the fury of this attack, and kept its ground till the arrival of the third brigade under Major-General Houghton, who fell pierced with wounds as he was cheering his men to advance. At length the enemy was obliged to abandon the post he had gained, and was driven back with great slaughter across the Albuera. After his main attack was defeated, he relaxed in that of the village, where he had never been able to make any impression; and the battle having continued without cessation from nine till two, the remainder of the day was spent in cannonading and skirmishing. Soult retired to the

ground he had previously occupied; and on the night of the 17th he commenced his retreat towards Seville by the road he had come, leaving Badajoz to its own defence, and relinquishing many of his wounded to the care of the victors. That the action of Albuera was really a victory on the part of the allies, the result rendered undeniable, for the French general was completely foiled in his attempt, and was obliged to quit the purpose he had in view. It was, however, so dearly purchased, that in a sober estimate the day will perhaps rather be reckoned among the disastrous than the triumphant ones, for the loss incurred seems to have exerted a serious influence on subsequent transactions. That of the British alone exceeded 4,000 in killed, wounded, and missing—of the latter, however, a great part afterwards found means to rejoin their regiments. The Portuguese loss amounted to about 350; that of the Spaniards is not ascertained, but must have been heavy. It is computed by Marshal Beresford that the loss of the French of every kind could scarcely fall short of 9,000. By an intercepted letter from General Gazan to Soult some time after the battle, it appears that he had more than 4,000 wounded under his conduct.

The bravery of the British troops on this memorable occasion drew the warmest encomiums from the commander, and furnished ample matter for the eulogies of the parliamentary orators when thanks were moved in both houses for their services. It was, indeed, scarcely ever more conspicuous;

and the misfortune with which the day commenced only contribute to afford more striking though melancholy examples of firmness and discipline. Thus, the 37th regiment, which particularly suffered from the charge of the Polish lancers, is represented as lying in ranks as they were drawn up, with every wound in the front. The behaviour of the allies also obtained high commendation. The generalship displayed has not equally stood the ordeal of military criticism.

Lord Wellington who, with his characteristic zeal and activity, had repaired to Elvas immediately after the final retreat of the French from the neighbourhood of Almeida, but was unable to arrive in time for the battle, directed that Badajos should be closely invested upon the right of the Guadiana on May the 25th, and afterwards renewed the operations of the siege. The enemy had withdrawn their main body upon Llerena, and had their advanced posts of cavalry at Usagre, near which place, on the 25th, the allied cavalry fell in with that of the French, and charged them, though much superior in number, with so much gallantry, that they were driven from the field with considerable loss.

The siege of Badajos was pushed with vigour, and a breach having been effected in the fort of St. Christoval, an attempt was made on the night of June the 6th, to storm that outwork. The escarp, however, had been so well cleared by the defenders, that it was found impossible to mount, and the assailants were obliged to retire with some loss. The fire from the bat-

teries on the three following days having apparently rendered the breach practicable, a second attempt was made on the night of the 9th, but the activity of the enemy in removing the rubbish again rendered all the efforts of the assailants ineffectual, and they suffered considerably before they received orders to retreat. In these endeavours about 300 were killed and wounded, of whom there was an unusual proportion of officers.

It had been Lord Wellington's expectation that the reduction of Badajos could be effected before the second week in June, at which time he supposed that the reinforcements for the enemy's southern army detached from Castile would join Marshal Soult. On the 10th he received an intercepted dispatch from Soult to Marmont, announcing the intention of collecting the whole French force in Estremadura; and he had reason to believe that Drouet's corps from Toledo would have joined the southern army by the 10th. Accounts also reached him which left no doubt of the destination of the army of Portugal (as it was called) for the southward. It became, therefore, absolutely necessary to raise the siege of Badajos, which Lord Wellington put in execution, still, however, maintaining a blockade. The advance of the enemy finally determined him to quit the blockade, and to withdraw the allied troops across the Guadiana, which was effected on the 17th, without loss of any kind. On the 20th the French began to appear in the neighbourhood of Badajos, with an army composed of all their force from Castile, except the garrison of

Madrid, and all that of Andalusia, with the exception of what was necessary to maintain their position before Cadiz, and the body commanded by Sebastiani in the eastern part of that kingdom. They occupied both banks of the Guadiana, from Badajos to Merida, and made various movements towards the frontiers of Portugal with the intention of cutting off detachments of the allies, but with inconsiderable success. On July the 14th the army of Portugal broke up from its position of the Guadiana, and moved towards Truxillo, whence they afterwards marched further northwards. Lord Wellington, who had been strongly posted on the Portuguese border in Alentejo, now moved his army to cantonments in the Lower Beira; and thus the seat of war was transferred from the vicinity of Badajos.

It may be useful to close this narrative of the military transactions in Portugal with some account of the state of the Portuguese army, as modelled by the commander-in-chief, Marshal Beresford, whose activity and talents in this department are universally acknowledged.

When the marshal first took the command, the cavalry of the line, consisting of twelve regiments, were in a wretched condition; and though he bestowed much attention on their improvement, their progress had not yet been equal to that of the infantry, with the exception of some regiments under the immediate direction of British officers. When the business of organizing the cavalry was first undertaken, a set of rules

and regulations was drawn up, similar to those of the British cavalry, and printed for the guidance of the officers; and the organized regiments are now in every respect similar to the British, and manœuvre upon the same principles. The establishment of the different regiments has been raised to 520, and the whole are very complete in men; but the Portuguese are not calculated to excel in this kind of service, the men being too indolent to pay due attention to their horses, and the country not producing forage in sufficient abundance to maintain any considerable body of cavalry. Out of the twelve regiments, only six are actually complete, forming little more than 3,000 men.

The Portuguese artillery are formed into brigades similar to those of the British, with which they are dispersed in the different divisions of the allied army; and whenever they have had an opportunity of coming into action, they have much distinguished themselves.

The light troops of the line, or Cacadores, are the favourite service of the natives. Of those there are six battalions, some of which are as fine bodies of this description as are to be found in any army. There is besides a Loyal Lusitanian Legion, which has been formed into two excellent battalions of Cacadores; and other battalions of this species are in the process of organization.

The irregular force of Portugal is composed of the militia and the ordenanza. The militia is formed of such of the inhabitants, capable of bearing arms, as can be taken

from agricultural employments with the least inconvenience; the ordenanza comprehends every male vassal of the age of manhood, who is not a member of the church, the regular army, or the militia. There are 48 regiments of militia; and though still upon the old system, they have been found very useful in the present war. At the beginning of the campaign they, indeed, displayed a want of steadiness, but they have since much improved.

The ordenanza consists of companies of infantry, and troops of cavalry, the last formed of persons of superior condition. They are exercised once or twice in every month, and are inspected

twice in the year. Like the guerrillas in Spain, they have greatly harrassed the French armies, and have destroyed a number of the stragglers. Every man in Portugal is a soldier of some description, and is obliged to have arms in his possession; those who are not masters of fire-arms, being provided with pikes, or long poles with a bayonet fixed on the end. From the preceding relation it appears, that few countries of the same population are so well furnished with materials for an effective force against an invading enemy, and that proper discipline and a hearty good will in the cause, are alone requisite to render it formidable in defence.

## CHAPTER XIV.

*Transactions in Spain.—Events in Catalonia.—Death of Romana.—Success of the French in Estremadura.—Badajos taken by them.—Battle of Barrosa.—State of the Occupation of Spain.—Mina's Success.—Tarragona taken by the French.—Lord Wellington blockades Ciudad Rodrigo—retreats.—General Hill's Success in Estremadura.—Blake defeated.—Murviedro taken.—Guerillas.—Actions in Andalusia.—Blake again routed, and Valencia invested.—Affairs of the Cortes.*

CATALONIA was the theatre of the most active military operations in Spain about the close of the last, and the commencement of the present year. A convoy of provisions for the supply of Barcelona and the French army, being assembled in Palamos Bay, Captain Rogers, of the Kent, resolved to attempt its destruction. Accordingly, on December 13th, a body of 350 seamen and 250 marines, under the command of Captain Fane, who volunteered his services, landed on the beach, and moved forward to take the town and batteries in the rear. They met with very little opposition, and succeeded in spiking the cannon and mortars, blowing up the magazine, and destroying all the vessels. In the meantime the enemy, who had been reinforced, collected and advanced upon the party, which, on its retreat, mistook the way to the beach, and marched through the town, where a severe fire was maintained from the walls and houses. The result was the capture or destruction of the greatest

part of the English. Capt. Fane was among the prisoners.

The reduction of the important fortress of Tortosa, which capitulated on January 2nd, has been recorded among the events of the preceding year. Marshal Suchet, fully sensible of the value of his conquest, lost no time in repairing the fortifications, and he also put in a state of defence the forts at the mouth of the Ebro. On Jan. 8th he sent a division against Fort Balaguer, situated on the coast at some distance to the north of that river. It arrived in the middle of the night; and on the next morning, the governor hesitating to obey a summons to surrender, an assault was immediately made, and the place was carried, part of the garrison escaping to Tarragona, and the rest being made prisoners.

The siege of Tarragona was the next operation of importance meditated by the French; and previously to undertaking it, Marshal Macdonald put his army in motion for the purpose of attacking the Marquis Campo Verde. On Jan.

15th the whole Italian division of the French army marched from Valls, near Tarragona, to attack the Spanish General Sarsfield, who was posted near Pla, when a warm action ensued, terminating in the complete repulse of the assailants with a considerable loss. This check seems to have had the effect of deferring for some months the fate of that city.

The Spanish cause sustained an afflictive loss by the death of the Marquis de la Romana, on Jan. 23rd, at Cartaxo, whither he had gone with two divisions of his army to partake the glory and danger of Lord Wellington. This illustrious general had distinguished himself on various occasions by the spirited defence of his country against its unprincipled invaders, and had been particularly successful in clearing Estremadura of the enemy. A short time before his death, on hearing of the new movements of the French in that province, he had ordered the troops, with which he had joined the allied army, to march to the frontier. Lord Wellington, in communicating the melancholy intelligence, says, that "in him the Spanish army has lost its brightest ornament; his country, their most upright patriot; and the world, the most strenuous defender of the cause in which we are engaged." His remains were temporarily deposited at Lisbon, with distinguished funeral honours. Gen. Castanos succeeded to his command.

Whilst Massena was lying in front of the main allied army in Portugal, the other French generals were intent upon improving the opportunity of gaining advantages in the adjacent parts of

Spain. In the beginning of the year, the Duke of Dalmatia (Soult), having assembled the 5th corps, with other troops near Llerena, advanced towards the Spanish army, and coming up with the rear-guard at Usagre, on Jan. 3rd, obliged them to make a hasty retreat. Gen. Mendizabal retired upon Merida; and Ballasteros endeavoured to gain Calera; but being immediately attacked, after a contest of two hours he was routed, and pursued in the direction of Fregenal, with a considerable loss of men. He afterwards marched down the left bank of the Guadiana, purposing to embark a part of his troops at Ayamonte for Cadiz; but having taken a position at Castilegos to cover the embarkation, he was attacked by a division of Soult's corps, and driven across the Guadiana, with great loss. On the 7th, Soult advanced upon Merida, whence the Spanish cavalry had on the preceding evening been driven; and Mendizabal, with the Portuguese cavalry, re-entered Badajoz. Soult being informed that a considerable number of men had been thrown into Olivença, immediately invested the place; and on the 22nd, soon after the breaching battery began to play, the governor proposed a capitulation. He was, however, told that nothing would be accepted but a surrender at discretion, with which he complied without further delay, and a garrison of 4,500 became prisoners of war. In the meantime, General Lahoussay, from the army of the centre, had received orders to cross the Tagus, and push forward a division upon the Guadiana, in order to connect himself with the 5th

corps charged with the siege of Badajos.

This very important frontier town for some time engaged the principal attention both of the invaders and of the defenders of Spain. After the investment had been completed by the besiegers, it was interrupted on Feb. 5th by the arrival, on the heights of St. Christoval, of the two Spanish divisions detached from the allied army before Lisbon, which soon after entered Badajos. On the 7th the garrison made a general sally on the right of the French attack, and succeeded in carrying two redoubts, but these were soon recovered, and the Spaniards were driven back with considerable loss. Another sortie took place on the 9th, in which the two Spanish divisions, and the cavalry, established themselves on the heights of St. Christoval for the purpose of renewing the communication with Elvas and Campo-Mayor. As it was necessary to remove this impediment to the siege, as soon as the waters of the Guadiana and Gebora, which had inundated the fields, were subsided, preparations were made for an attack. This was effected on the 19th, and the result was almost the annihilation of the Spanish force, 850 being killed, and 5,200 taken prisoners. The siege was then closely pressed, and a breach being made practicable on March 10th, the governor signed a capitulation, by which Badajos was delivered to the French arms, its garrison, to the number of more than 7,000, exclusive of the sick and wounded, remaining prisoners of war. This disaster was evidently a cause of great chagrin to Lord Wellington, to

whom the retreat of Massena seems to have given confident hopes of being able to send relief to Badajos in time to save it. In his communication of the event to the regency of Portugal he made several pointed observations on the subject, whence it appears that even after the unfortunate battle of Feb. 19th he had made arrangements for succouring the place, which would have taken effect had it held out a few days longer. He concludes in these strong terms: "It is useless to make any reflection on the facts here stated. The Spanish nation has lost in the course of two months the fortresses of Tortosa, Olivença, and Badajos, without any sufficient cause; at the same time Marshal Soult, with a corps of troops, which never was supposed to exceed 20,000 men, besides the capture of the last two places, has made prisoners and destroyed above 22,000 Spanish troops."

About this time, however, Spain was the theatre of an action highly honourable to the British arms, at least, and which gave promise of more enterprize on the part of the Spaniards than had lately been displayed by them. Towards the close of February, the Spanish government determined on an expedition for the purpose of making a combined attack on the rear of the French army blockading Cadiz. A British force exceeding 3,000, under Lieutenant-gen. Graham, and a body of 7,000 Spanish troops, commanded by General La Pena, were embarked in Cadiz Bay on board the men of war and a number of transports, in order to be landed on some part of the coast to the east, where they were to form a



junction with the Spanish forces at St. Roche. They disembarked at Algeiras; and being all united at Tariffa, moved from thence on Feb. 28th. On March 1st, Gen. Zayas pushed a strong body of Spanish troops across the river Santi Petri, near the coast, threw a bridge over, and formed a tete-du-pont. This post was attacked by the enemy on the nights of the 3rd and 4th, who was finally repulsed, though not without considerable loss to the Spaniards. On the morning of the 5th the allied army, after a march of sixteen hours from their camp, arrived on the low ridge of Barrosa, about four miles to the south of the Santi Petri. An attack on the rear of the enemy's lines near Santi Petri, by the Spanish vanguard, having opened the communication with the Isla de Leon, Gen. Graham received directions from Gen. La Pena to move to a position about half way from Barrosa to that river. As he was on his march, he received information that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advancing towards the heights of Barrosa. Sensible of the importance of this position as being the key to that of Santi Petri, Gen. Graham immediately counter-marched, in order to support the troops left for its defence, and before he could get disentangled from an intervening wood, the troops were seen returning from Barrosa Hill, while the French were ascending it. With the promptitude of skill and presence of mind united, the general instantly determined on attacking the enemy, for a retreat under such circumstances would have endangered the whole allied army.

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The troops with which he was engaged were the two divisions, Rufin and Laval, of General Victor's army. The former of these, which had gained the ascent of the hill, was attacked by the British right wing, commanded by General Dilkes, while the latter was engaged by the left wing supported by a battery of ten guns. In less than an hour and a half, from the commencement of the action, the enemy was in full retreat on all parts, leaving behind them an eagle, six pieces of cannon, two generals wounded and taken, another, with many other officers, killed, many prisoners, and the field covered with arms and dead bodies. The exhausted state of the British troops rendered pursuit impossible, and there were no allies at hand to partake in the victory, though two Spanish battalions which had been attached to Gen. Graham's division, and left on the hill, whence they had been ordered to retire, hastened back as soon as it was known that the British were engaged. The number of French in the action was computed at about 8,000, and their loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners was supposed to amount to 3,000. That of the victors was severe, amounting to 1,243 killed and wounded. Although the battle of Barrosa was among the minor actions with respect to the numbers engaged, and had no important consequences (for the blockade of Cadiz was not interrupted) yet in no instance during the war was British valour more conspicuously displayed; and Gen. Graham acquired universal applause for the ability and firmness of his conduct, and thenceforth

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ranked amongst our most popular commanders. A detachment of Portuguese also, which acted with the British, maintained the character acquired by the disciplined troops of that nation. It had been concerted that the fleet at Cadiz, commanded by Admiral Keats, should make a diversion by an attack on the French works in the bay, but it was not till the 6th that the weather would permit a landing. On that day parties of marines and seamen were landed between Rota and Catalina, and between the latter and Santa Maria's, while at the same time Catalina was bombarded from the sea, and the gun and mortar boats were employed against the other batteries. The result was that two redoubts were stormed, and the guns of all the sea-defences from Rota to Santa Maria's, with the exception of Catalina, were spiked, and the works dismantled.

The conduct of Gen. La Pena, on the day of Barrosa, was by no means satisfactory either to the English commander, or to his own countrymen; and he was suspended from his command, and subjected to a military inquiry. This acquitted him of the charge of cowardice, but the stigma of want of skill and enterprize seems to have remained with him, and to these defects were attributed the little advantage obtained from the heroic exertions of the allies of Spain. It is not to be concealed that the French have given a very different account of this affair, both with respect to the numbers engaged, and the result, which they represent as an advantage gained on their parts. In fact, the allied troops returned to Cadiz, the bombardment of which city

was immediately resumed by the enemy, though more in a kind of bravado than for any material effect.

On March 10th, Gen. Ballasteros surprised Gen. Remon at Palma, dispersed his detachment, and made 500 prisoners. The Guerillas were at this time active in various parts of Spain, and found much employment for the different French commanders; but their successes are so differently represented by the opposite parties, that a consistent narrative can scarcely be framed from the several reports. The following statement, however, of the manner in which the occupation of Spain was divided between the natives and their invaders about the beginning of April, will convey all the most important intelligence respecting the condition of the country at that period.

The strong frontier towards France was almost entirely in the possession of the French, who thereby secured uninterrupted access to the peninsula.

In Catalonia, the capital, Barcelona, and the towns of Figueras, Lerida, Gerona, and Tortosa were held by the French; whilst Tarragona, and the whole mountainous part of the province, were still in possession of the Spaniards, who had a force of 14,000 regulars, under the command of the Marquis de Campoverde. The French commander in chief was General Macdonald.

The provinces of Navarre, Biscay, and Asturias were occupied by the French; but the patriots had a small force on foot in the mountains of Asturias, commanded by the Marquis of Porlier Es-Navarre, the Guerillas, under. In

poz de Mina, greatly harassed the French army, and intercepted their couriers; and the rich vales of Roncal and Roncesvalles were still possessed by the natives.

The kingdom of Galicia was exclusively held by the Spaniards, who had an army estimated at about 20,000 regulars, besides a numerous armed peasantry.

In Arragon, the capital, Saragossa, had been occupied by the French ever since its memorable siege; but numerous Guerillas were active in harassing the invaders, and there was a small Spanish army of 4,000 regulars, commanded by the Marquis of Villacampa.

In the two Castilles and Leon the principal places were all in the power of the French, Marshal Bessieres having the command in Old Castille, and Gen. Beliard in Madrid. Of the numerous Guerillas in Castille, the most noted was that commanded by Juan Martin, called El Empecinado, chiefly stationed in the province of Guadalaxara. There were others in La Mancha, and in the province of Salamanca.

Of the rich kingdom of Valencia, the French occupied no portion except a small district on the borders of Catalonia. The principal towns were well fortified, and garrisoned by Spanish troops. At Valencia the captain-general was Gen. Bassecourt, with 12,000 regulars. His head-quarters were at Murviedro. At Alicante, where Gen. Iriarte commanded, besides the garrison, were 7,000 regulars. The militia of that kingdom were estimated at 50,000.

The kingdom of Murcia was entirely in the possession of the

Spaniards, whose army was about 20,000, not indeed fully equipped, under the command of General O'Donnel, whose head-quarters were at Lorca.

Granada was occupied by the French, who had garrisons in the sea ports of Almeria, Malaga, and Marbella. Their army was commanded by Gen. Sebastiani.

In the extensive kingdom of Andalusia, all the principal towns were held by the French, except Cadiz, Ayamonte, and Algesiras. The French army blockading Cadiz was under the orders of Marshal Victor. The Spanish Guerillas were numerous in the mountains of Ronda; and an army of about 4,000 men under Ballasteros was posted near Ayamonte.

Estremadura, since the surrender of Badajos, was almost entirely in the hands of the French, though some parties of the Guerillas were subsisting in it, and the remains of the late Gen. Romana's army were lying near Albuquerque.

We now proceed to the narrative of further military transactions. The strong fortress of Figueras in Catalonia was surprised by the Spaniards on the night of April 10th, and the following circumstances are related as attending its capture. Some Catalonian soldiers, whom the French had forced into their service, sent intelligence to Colonel Roviras, who was at the head of a body of 1,500 Catalonian patriots, that if he would approach the place at night, they would open one of the sally-ports to his troops. Accordingly, on the night above-mentioned, Colonel Roviras with his party entered the citadel of

Figueras, and, after putting to death the only sentry who discovered them, so completely surprised the whole garrison in their beds, that not a shot was fired, or the smallest opposition made; and the whole garrison, consisting of 1,000 men and 40 officers, were taken prisoners.

A spirited attempt had been made not long before to surprise the fort of Monjuich, which commands the city of Barcelona, but from some unforeseen cause it failed of success, and the Spaniards incurred a considerable loss from the fire of the garrison.

The active partisan, Espoz de Mina, obtained a distinguished success on May 25th by his attack, in the province of Alvala, in Biscay, upon a strong escort of French infantry and dragoons, who were conducting 1,100 Spanish prisoners. All of these were liberated, and a great booty was made by the patriots, with an inconsiderable loss on their part, while not more than half the French are said to have got back to Vittoria.

The recovery of Olivença by Marshal Beresford, his subsequent investment of Badajos, the efforts of Soult to relieve that place, which brought on the action of Albuera, Lord Wellington's operations in pushing the siege of Badajos, and his final relinquishment of the attempt, and retreat within the Portuguese border, when the French had concentrated their principal force in that part, have already been related as connected with the campaign in Portugal, upon the result of which these incidents immediately depended.

The most important event in the month of June was the siege, and

final reduction by storm, of Tarragona. General Suchet marched upon this place about the end of April, and the investment was completed to the sea on May 4th. Its defence became more obstinate as the attack advanced, for being open by sea, it was able to receive succours of every kind by means of the English fleet on the coast. The capture, on June 16th, of an out-work gave access to the interior of the lower town. A breaching battery was immediately transported to the spot by the besiegers, and on the 21st a furious assault was made, by which, after much bloodshed on both sides, the lower town, and its dependencies, were put into the power of the French. Although scarcely any hopes now remained of an effectual resistance, the garrison in the body of the place still held out, and determined to await a final assault. This was given on the afternoon of the 28th, when, a practicable breach being made, the assailants rushed in, and almost immediately carried the town. Suchet, in his former dispatch, had expressed his apprehension of being obliged "to set a terrible example, and intimidate for ever Catalonia and Spain by the destruction of a whole city." He too well verified his menace: thus he relates the catastrophe. "The fury of the soldiers was increased by the resistance of the garrison, who every moment expected its deliverance, and thought to secure success by a general sortie. The fifth assault, still more vigorous than the preceding, made yesterday in broad day on the fortification, has occasioned a horrible massacre with but little

loss on our side. The terrible example which I foresaw with regret in my last report to your highness, has taken place, and will for a long time be recollected in Spain. Four thousand men have been killed in the city; from 10 to 12,000 men endeavoured to make their escape over the walls into the country; 1,000 have been sabred or drowned; nearly 10,000, of whom 500 are officers, have been made prisoners, and are setting off for France; nearly 1,000 wounded are in the hospitals of the city, where their lives were respected in the midst of the carnage. Three field marshals and the governor are among the prisoners: many others among the slain."

Further particulars of this day of horror are given in a letter from Capt. Coddington of the Blake to Sir C. Cotton. He describes the panic that prevailed on the entrance of the French. "Those already without the walls stripped and endeavoured to swim to the shipping; while those within were seen sliding down the face of the batteries; each party thus equally endangering their lives more than they would have done by a firm resistance to the enemy. A large mass of people, some with muskets, and some without, then pressed forward along the road, suffering themselves to be fired upon by about 20 French, who continued running beside them at only a few yards distance. At length they were stopt entirely by a volley of fire by one small party of the enemy, who had entrenched themselves at a turn of the road, supported by a second a little higher up, who opened a masked battery of a few field pieces. A horrid butchery then ensued; and

shortly after, the remainder of these poor wretches, amounting to above 3,000 tamely submitted to be led away prisoners by less than as many hundred French. The launches and gun-boats went from the ships the instant the enemy were observed to be collecting in their trenches; and yet, so rapid was their success, that the whole was over before we could open our fire with effect. All the boats of the squadron and transports were sent to assist those who were swimming or concealed under the rocks; and notwithstanding a heavy fire of musketry and field pieces, which was warmly and successfully returned by the launches and gun-boats, from 5 to 600 were then brought off to the shipping, many of them badly wounded." Capt. Codrington further mentions, that the governor, Gonzales, with a handful of men, defended himself to the last, and was bayoneted to death in the square near his house; that man, woman, and child were put to the sword upon the first entrance of the French, and afterwards all those found in uniform, or with arms in their houses; and that the females underwent the most brutal violation. A thousand men were left to destroy the works, and the whole city was set on fire. Thus Tarragona fell, leaving to the French arms a triumph that perhaps more than compensated all their failures in other quarters. It put the whole coast of Catalonia in their possession, and enabled them to carry on their designs against the provinces to the southward without apprehension of any considerable force remaining behind to check their movements.

After the capture of Tarragona, Suchet marched into the interior of Catalonia, in order to disperse the parties which the Marquis of Campoverde had attempted to organise, which was effected on his approach. The fortress of Figueras, the surprise of which by the Spaniards has been mentioned, and which was soon after blockaded by the French, was now more completely shut up, so that no succours of any kind could enter it. At length, after a blockade of four months, during which the garrison, animated by the example of their brave commander, Don Juan Martinez, had resisted every effort of the enemy, compelled by famine, they made a sally at the point of the bayonet, which was defeated with much loss through the treachery of an aid-de-camp who had deserted, and on August 19th they were compelled to surrender at discretion to the number of 3,500 men.

In the north of Spain, in the meantime, the Guerillas were increasing in numbers, activity, and boldness. General Bonnet had found it expedient to evacuate the Asturias, and a part of his troops withdrew to Leon. On June 19th the French quitted Astorga; and Marshal Bessieres marched in that month from Valladolid with all the force he could collect, and bent his course towards Benavente. An alarm given to Valladolid, however, caused him to return to that city. A detail of all the actions which took place in these quarters, and the circumstances and results of which are represented in the most opposite colours by the different parties, would rather embarrass the reader

than afford him a clear conception of the general state of affairs. On the whole, the occupation of the principal towns and districts in these parts appears to have remained nearly the same as it has been stated at the commencement of the campaign. The Spanish army of Galicia, which had pushed forward to Astorga, was finally compelled to retire to its own province, and rendered unable to act offensively.

The Spanish commander, Porlier, after a rapid march, surprised on August 14th the French garrison of Santander, entered the place, destroyed the public property, and demolished a number of forts raised to command the surrounding country. He did not, however, attempt to keep possession of the town, but after his success retired to his former position.

General Blake, who, after separating from Lord Wellington's army, had made an unsuccessful attempt on June 30th to obtain possession of Niebla, embarked his forces for Cadiz, which city he immediately left, and sailed to join the Spanish army under General Freyre, in Granada. This united force, which had taken a position in the beginning of August, near Baza, was attacked by different divisions of the French army under Marshal Soult, and in a series of actions on the 9th and 10th was entirely broken up with great loss, and obliged to return to Murcia.

We now return to Lord Wellington's army, which, from its cantonments in Beira, had proceeded to march upon the Spanish frontier, between the Coa and the Agueda, and had threatened Ciu-

dad Rodrigo. This movement produced the effect of collecting the enemy's troops from the army of the north, where an attack had been commenced on the Spaniards in Galicia, and also from that which on the frontiers of Navarre had been employed in operations against De Mina, together with a great part of the army called of Portugal—all composing a force of not less than 60,000 men. The French appeared in the plain near Ciudad Rodrigo on Sept. 23rd, and on the 25th they made a general attack on the posts of the allied army on the heights of El Bodon, which, after much sharp skirmishing, terminated in an orderly retreat of the allies to a more favourable position. Another, but inferior action took place on the 27th at Aldea de Ponte. The result of the whole was that Lord, Wellington found it necessary to quit the Blockade of Ciudad Rodrigo, which place was of course relieved. The French army having effected this purpose withdrew, each part returning to its former quarters. A singular accident happened on Oct. 15th to General Regnaud, the Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo. An ambuscade having been placed near the town for the purpose of intercepting the cattle of the garrison, the governor, who had crossed the Agueda with some staff officers and an escort, was surrounded by the Spanish cavalry and taken prisoner.

The French army of Portugal was cantoned in the middle of October, beyond Placentia, in the northern part of Estremadura, having one division at that town, with their advanced posts on the Allagon. A division of the 5th corps

with a considerable body of cavalry under Gen. Girard, having crossed the Guadiana at Merida, and advanced upon Caceres, Lord Wellington directed Gen. Hill to move into Estremadura. That officer in consequence broke up from Portalegre on October 23rd, and marched to Albuquerque, and thence, on the 26th, to Mal Partida. Gen. Girard fell back on his approach, and was retreating to Merida, when Gen. Hill, having made a forced march, surprised him on the 28th at Arroyo del Molino. The advance of the allies was unperceived by the enemy till the moment when he was filing out of the town on the Merida road. He was therefore thrown into confusion by the attack, and after a gallant defence, was finally obliged to disperse, and take to the mountains, suffering a loss which, in slain and prisoners, amounted to at least 2000 men, a general, and colonel of cavalry being among the captives: All the enemy's artillery, baggage, commissariat, and some magazines of corn, also fell into the hands of the victors; and no action during the campaign was attended with more brilliant success.

It was, however, on the side of Valencia that the most important events in the autumnal campaign took place. Marshal Suchet entered that province about the middle of September, and on the 27th took possession of Murviedro, against the fortress of which trenches were opened on the 29th. Three attempts which he made to take it by escalade were repulsed with loss. In the meantime Gen. Blake had thrown himself into Valencia, and all the strong

holds of the province were occupied by the Spaniards, who were making every effort to bring together a large force, in order to interrupt the enemy's communications with his rear. The siege of the fort of Murviedro, or Saguntum, proved a difficult task, on account of the nature of the ground and the vigour of the defenders. A breach, supposed practicable, was made on Oct. 18th, when a column of the besiegers advanced to the assault, and some of the most adventurous mounted to the top; but they were soon driven down, and their fate determined the rest to retreat after having undergone a considerable loss. As, however, it was evident that the place could not hold out much longer without being succoured, Gen. Blake being joined by Gen. Mahi, the commander in Murcia, and all the other disposable force in that quarter, advanced on the 24th to the heights of Puch, overlooking the besieging army. He was there attacked on the 25th by Suchet, and after a well-contested battle, in which the French commander himself asserts that he found he had far different troops to contend with than those of Valencia, he was defeated with a loss according to the French statement of 6500 men, in killed, wounded, and prisoners: of the latter alone more than 4,600 are numbered. On the following day the fortress of Murviedro capitulated, and a garrison of nearly 2,600 remained prisoners of war.

While the French forces on the eastern side of Spain were thus occupied in carrying one important point, according to their usual and successful mode of operation, their

antagonists were not wanting in efforts to improve the opportunity in other parts. The enterprising and indefatigable Mina, who had passed the summer in the vicissitudes of good and adverse fortune, having received advice that Gen. Duran and the Empecinado were moving from Castille upon Calatayud, in Arragon, determined to co-operate with them; and entering that province from Navarre, he marched to Ayerve with the intention of laying siege to that place. Its danger being known at Saragoza, a body of 1,100 infantry and 60 cavalry was sent from thence for its relief. These came to action with Mina, and though when obliged to retreat they defended themselves with great resolution, formed into a hollow square, the result was their total destruction; 640 were made prisoners, and the rest put to the sword three only (according to Mina's relation) making their escape to Saragoza. The Empecinado and Duran, in the meantime, succeeded in obtaining possession of Calatayud on Oct. 4th, and making prisoners of the French garrison. They had some other petty successes: but a want of cordial agreement, as it is said, prevented any important results from their irruption into Arragon.

In Catalonia a spirit of enterprise was excited among the natives which produced important effects in freeing a great part of the province from the French yoke. Gen. Lacy, on the 4th of October, surprised the town of Igualada, and obliged the French garrison, after considerable loss, to take shelter in a fortified convent, which they afterwards evacuated.



Baron D'Eroles, a very active officer serving under him, made himself master of the College of Cervera, with a garrison of 350 men, and a large magazine of wheat. He then marched to Puycerda, on the border of France, and fought two successful battles; and pushing his parties into the French territories, he levied contributions at a considerable distance in Languedoc.

During these months, the southern point of Andalusia was the scene of some active service. To oppose the Spanish General Ballasteros, who was at the head of some troops in the vicinity of San Roque, Gen. Godinot assembled a force of 10,000 men, which obliged Ballasteros to retreat. An application was then made to Major-General Cooke, the English commander in Cadiz, to land a British force at Tariffa for the purpose of co-operating with the Spaniards. This request was complied with, and on Oct. 18th a body of 1,000 British infantry, with a detachment of artillery, under the command of Col. Skerret, landed and proceeded to Tariffa. The inhabitants of San Roque, in the meantime, got under the protection of the guns of Gibraltar; and those of Algesiras retired to the island and shipping. The French army, unable to effect its design against Tariffa, marched back, followed by Ballasteros, who, on the 22d, obtained a considerable advantage over the rear-guard. He also surprised a French corps on Nov. 5th, which he routed with the loss of their baggage, and a number of slain and prisoners. The French afterwards receiving a reinforcement from Granada, Ballasteros was again forced to retire;

and towards the end of November he embarked at Gibraltar with 5,000 men, upon an expedition. The design against Tariffa was then resumed by the French, who had a powerful force in that quarter under General Victor; and by the 20th of December the town was completely invested. Approaches were made, and a breach in the wall was effected before the end of the year; but the relation of the gallant defence of Col. Skerret, and the final failure of the assailants, must be reserved for our next volume.

After the defeat of Blake and capture of Murviedro, Marshal Suchet advanced with his centre to the suburbs of Valencia, and was employed nearly a month in waiting for the arrival of the reinforcements and artillery, and collecting the requisites for a siege. On November the 26th, an attack was made on the line of Blake's protecting army, and his cavalry being routed, the infantry took shelter in its intrenched camp. This was afterwards forced, the artillery and baggage were all taken, and the fugitives, being cut off from the road to Murcia, were obliged to throw themselves into the city of Valencia. The victors then attacked and carried a number of small intrenched camps of the Spaniards; and on the 25th of December, Valencia was invested on all sides. Its fall was an event of the succeeding year.

The province of Asturias was at this period evacuated by the French, probably on account of the difficulty of subsisting their army.

Lord Wellington on the frontier of Portugal withdrew in the autumn across the Agueda, and can-

tonned his troops, which were suffering from sickness, in the healthiest quarters of that vicinity.

Thus concluded the peninsular campaign of 1811. In forming a comparative balance of success, while the friends to justice and political independence will rejoice in the complete liberation of Portugal from the French invader, and the apparent adequacy of the natives, aided by the British power and British discipline, to secure that immunity in future, they will view with regret the progress of the French arms in Spain, and the failure of every attempt in the large way to free the country from that yoke by which so great a portion of it is oppressed. Its Cortes, the legal representative of the nation, is still pent up in a besieged town; its capital is held by an usurper; its principal towns are in the hands of the enemy; and its frontier is open to every fresh inundation of hostile troops. The enterprising valour of its citizens, has indeed been displayed in a great variety of actions, by which the foe has incurred great loss, and found his operations materially impeded; but in important efforts it has been universally unsuccessful; nor does it appear within the power of its ally to afford such aid as shall turn the fortune of war in its favour.

During this reign of force, and whilst the greatest part of Spain was possessed by foreign arms, the peaceful labours of the Cortes, incomplete as it was in numbers, and not high (we fear) in reputation, could excite only an inferior degree of interest. In fact, its debates and resolutions rather served for the amusement of the people

of Cadiz, than were regarded as permanently influencing the destinies of a great nation. Some of its proceedings, however, are worthy of attention, as exhibiting the sentiments and wishes of some of the most enlightened and patriotic members of the community, as well as affording a specimen of those prejudices which cannot be expected soon to quit their hold in a country so long involved in ignorance and slavery.

The year 1811 was ushered in by a proclamation of the Cortes, in which they declared that, in conformity with their decree of December the 24th, annulling the renunciations made at Bayonne by King Ferdinand VII. they would not acknowledge any act, treaty, or transaction authorized by him, while remaining under the deprivation of his liberty, whether he were in the country of the enemy, or in Spain. They further declared, that the generous nation which they represented would never lay down its arms, or listen to any proposals of accommodation, not preceded by the total evacuation of Spain by the troops of the enemy.

Another decree was issued at the same time, setting forth that the Cortes having taken into consideration the scandalous abuses and oppressions practised on the primitive natives of Asia and America, do order all viceroys, governors, presidents and other magistrates, to repress all such injuries within their jurisdictions; and that this decree be transmitted to the different parts of America and Asia, and there read openly, and explained in the parish churches to the Indians, "in order that these good subjects may know

how anxiously the Cortes watch over their protection and welfare." As this act was intended to conciliate the Indians to the government of the mother country, so another which followed, abolishing the monopoly of quicksilver, was calculated to manifest the attention of the Cortes to the mine-adventures in their American settlements. By it, full liberty was given to private individuals to work mines of that metal, and a free trade in that article was permitted, on the condition only that the shipments of it to America should be made, in the first instance, in Spanish vessels.

At the sitting on April the 2nd, Arguelles, a member distinguished for his exertions in favour of the freedom of the press, made the three following motions: That the torture be abolished: that the slave trade be abolished: that the regency communicate to the English government the decree which may be adopted on this last question. To the first motion an amendment was made by adding, "and all other illegal and barbarous oppressions, as handcuffs, chains, &c." The motion and amendment were supported by several speakers, and no opposition being made, they were unanimously adopted. In discussing the second question, the mover adverted to what had been done in England, and said, "Shall we give time to the English government to demand this of us? Let us anticipate them: let the glory of this measure be all our own." In conclusion, after some objection started relative to the reception such a decree would meet with in the island of Cuba, it was

determined that both proposals should be referred to a committee.

A petition was delivered from various imprisoned inhabitants of San Carlos, requesting that as they had been already confined more than four months, they might be liberated on bail till their trials should be determined on. It was agreed that this application should be made known by the regency to the judge of the cause; and in the speeches on this subject several members gave their opinions on the abuse of detaining so long in prison persons not yet proved criminal, which pointed towards some law like that of our habeas corpus. The subject was taken up again in the sittings of April 18th and 19th, and the plan of a law was ordered to be printed, containing various propositions relative to imprisonment; the general tenor of which was highly favourable to personal liberty. In a further discussion, a member suggested that the Cortes, even if possessing the royal authority, could not make innovations on the existing laws, or publish others, without the consent of the council of Castille; and proposed that the matter should be suspended till that council had been consulted on the subject. This doctrine was warmly controverted by Sen. Arguelles, who maintained the paramount authority of the national representatives. The discussion was renewed several days, but no determination was resolved upon. In the meantime the Committee of Justice presented the law for the abolition of torture, which, after a long discussion, and various amendments, was finally agreed to.

At a sitting on August 2nd, a member spoke on the necessity of admitting nobles and plebeians indiscriminately into the military colleges, and abolishing that exclusive privilege of high birth in this point which deprived the country of the services of young men of talents and good dispositions at a time when they were peculiarly wanted. He read a report from the committee of war upon this subject, founded on the principles, that all men in the order of nature are equal, and that he is most worthy of the respect of society who renders himself most useful to it by his talents and virtues. On this ground they offered to the consideration of the Cortes the two proposals, that respectable individuals should be admitted in succession to the military colleges, even though they should not be nobles; and that the same should take place in the marine and other corps. A day was accordingly appointed for the discussion of this matter.

As an effort was thus made to free the nation from one prejudice, another, equally inveterate, was touched upon at the same sitting. The committee of finance, and of matters ecclesiastical, reported on the necessity that existed for applying to the military hospitals the sums destined for religious fraternities, prebendships, and other pious uses. They submitted a plan for the purpose; and in order to quiet religious scruples, they proposed that Cardinal de Bourbon should be applied to for his assistance in the business. This called up a Father Lopez, who, with great warmth, maintained all

the ancient privileges of the church. He asserted that the church alone could give away the money of the church; that neither the King nor the people had such a power, nor, consequently the Cortes, who were their representatives, and he denounced all the evils that had fallen on France upon the violators of ecclesiastical rights. This intemperate speech was, however, heard with much disapprobation; and the Bishop of Callahorra liberally supported the proposition as just and necessary in the present circumstances. It was at length put to the vote, and carried with certain amendments.

On August 5th, the Cortes passed an important decree respecting seigniories. All jurisdictional seigniories are thereby abolished, and are declared incorporated with the nation. The words vassal and vassalage are entirely discarded, as well as all payments originating from a jurisdictional title, except such as proceed from free contract. Territorial seigniories remain henceforth in the class of other rights attached to private property, if not of such a description that they ought to be incorporated with the nation. The privileges called exclusive, privative, and prohibitive, such as those of the chase, fishing, mills, forests, &c. are abolished; but those who have purchased them for a valuable consideration are to be repaid such capital as appears in the deed of purchase, and till such repayments, are to receive an interest of 3 per cent. In this decree will be recognized, joined with that spirit of salutary reform by which alone a country can be regenerated, that

regard to private property, without which a political revolution becomes a mere system of pillage and rapine.

The formation of a constitution was considered by the Cortes as the great and leading object of their delegation; and a committee of that body having been appointed to draw up a plan for that purpose, two sections, consisting of 242 articles, were read before it at the public sitting of August 19th, and ordered to be printed. The following preliminary article being afterwards brought up for discussion, it produced an interesting debate. "The Sovereignty resides essentially in the nation; and therefore the right belongs to it exclusively of establishing its fundamental laws, and of adopting the form of government which it judges most suitable." To the last clause of this article an objection was made by Sen. Aner, on the grounds that it was unnecessary, and that it might tend to injure the Cortes in the eyes of the public, as being inclined to democratical principles, a calumny under which it had already laboured. Sen. Arguelles, without meaning to oppose the judicious reasoning of the preceding speaker, defended the views of the committee in framing the clause in question, and expressed his surprise that the attachment of that body, or of the Spanish nation, to monarchical government, could be called in question. After a long debate on the subject, a division took place, in which the first clause of the article was carried by 128 votes against 24, and the latter clause was rejected by 86 against 63. During this discus-

sion, some interesting information was given by the president respecting the free spirit of the constitution of Navarre. That small kingdom had held its general Cortes so lately as 1795 and 1806. At the latter meeting, though held in Pampeluna, which was possessed by a strong French garrison, they refused to imitate the example of Castille in obeying the mandate of Napoleon to acknowledge the usurper Joseph; and asserted that the choice of a Sovereign, and the establishment of laws, belonged to the general Cortes alone.

The doctrine of the sovereignty of the nation, though asserted by a great majority of the Cortes, met with opposition from another quarter. The Royal Council circulated a paper expressly denying this sovereignty, and by consequence, the plan of a constitution founded upon it. The Conde del Pinar was said to be the author of this paper, which, however, did not pass without the negative of three members of the council. The Cortes took up the matter with spirit in a sitting on Oct. 16th, and ordered a criminal information against those who concurred in the measure, in the meantime suspending them from their functions.

A proposal in the Cortes for the revival of the inquisition appears to have excited much alarm among the advocates for liberty, though, indeed, such a measure might have been expected from the general character of the nation, and from the religious intolerance which has been avowed as a first principle of its constitution. If no other religion but the Catholic is to be permitted in Spain, some mode of *inquiring* into the faith of indivi-

duals, and suppressing the inroads of heresy, must subsist; though it is to be hoped that the present age would not endure the violation of justice and humanity so flagrant in the proceedings of the ancient inquisition.

No subject appears to have awakened the jealousy and pride of the Spaniards more than the idea that there was an intention of placing their troops under British commanders. Such a notion was certainly entertained as a desirable circumstance, by many sanguine friends to the cause in this country, especially after various instances of apparent want of skill or fidelity in the Spanish commanders; and in the case of Gen. La Pena, formal complaints were made of his conduct at Barrosa: the Cortes, however, seem to have taken it up as a national affair, and after a long inquiry, declared their entire satisfaction with his behaviour.

The propagation of these suspicions occasioned, in the beginning of August, a remonstrance from the Hon. Henry Wellesley, the British minister, addressed to the Spanish first secretary of state, Don Eusebio de Bardaxi y Azara, complaining of the calumnies circulated in an enclosed paper, in which were revived the rumours that the Spanish provinces, bordering upon Portugal, were placed under the military command of Lord Wellington; that the Spanish army was to be commanded by English officers; and that the British government had a design

of sending a force to Cadiz, sufficient to take possession of and retain it in the name of his Britannic Majesty. After some general observations on the injustice of imputations of this kind, considering the great sacrifices England had made to the Spanish cause, Mr. Wellesley proceeds positively to deny, that this government has any views of aggrandizement, or territorial acquisition, either here or in America, at the expense of the Spanish nation—that there is any ground for the interpretation given to the notes which he presented in March last, suggesting that the Spanish provinces, bordering upon Portugal, should be placed under the temporary authority of Lord Wellington—and that there was ever any intention in the English of rendering themselves masters of Cadiz. He concludes with requesting that his note may be laid before the Council of Regency, and that proper publicity may be given to it, to prevent the evil consequences that may result from such injurious suspicions.

The Spanish secretary, in his reply, conveys the council's most unequivocal condemnation of the imputations complained of, and its sentiments of gratitude for the aid hitherto afforded to their cause by Great Britain, with their warm hopes that the bond by which the two nations are connected may be drawn still closer; and the minister's desire that these papers should be made public is fully acceded to.

## CHAPTER XV.

*State of France.—Annexation of Hamburg.—Marine Conscription.—Birth of a Son to Napoleon.—Exposé.—Annexations in Italy.—Rigorous Decree against English Property.—Napoleon's Tour to Holland.—Conscripts called out.*

OF the state of the vast empire now incorporated under the name of France, we possess no other information than such as is communicated by papers under the immediate control of a despotic government, and which is therefore entitled only to a degree of confidence limited by natural probability, and correspondence with public events. We know that there exists not, in appearance, through the wide range of Napoleon's sway, the least opposition to the measures of his government, unless it be with respect to his ecclesiastical plans; that his anticommercial system, joined to the loss of all the French colonies, has plunged many of the principal cities of the empire into poverty; that his military conscriptions, rendered more severe by the losses of a sanguinary war, are the cause of much domestic distress; and that the shackles he has imposed upon free discussion have paralyzed the exertions of the human mind with respect to the most important objects of inquiry, throughout the extent of his dominion.

It has lately been the leading point of Napoleon's policy to become master of all the seaports in countries accessible to his power, for the double purpose of excluding all English commerce from the

continent, and of raising a marine of his own which may be capable in time of contending with that of Great Britain. In pursuance of this project, the French flag was displayed on the first day of the year in the great commercial city of Hamburg, and its formal annexation to the French Empire was declared. The senate continued to perform its functions; but it was understood that its authority would cease as soon as a new form of government should be organized. What will be the fate of this once flourishing commercial republic, when become a member of a military despotism, it is not difficult to conjecture.

One of the means devised to give a future superiority to the French navy, is the project of a marine conscription, detailed in an exposé presented by the emperor's order to the senate, in December, by the Councillor of State, Count Caffarelli. It proposes, that in the thirty maritime districts of the empire the conscription shall be devoted to the recruiting of the navy, and that for this purpose young sailors shall be selected at the age of from 13 to 16, that they may be trained in all the necessary manœuvres for the sea service. The *senatus-consultum* consequent upon this communication enume-

rates the thirty departments which are thenceforth to cease to contribute to the conscription for the army, and be reserved to that for the navy, and decrees that 10,000 conscripts of each of the classes of 1813, 1814, 1815, 1816, shall be immediately placed at the disposal of the minister of the marine.

A decree was issued for calling out 80,000 of the conscripts of the year, the first detachments of which were to march from their respective departments on April the 10th. In the mean time, the collection of mariners from all parts of the empire for the purpose of manning the navy was carrying on with unremitting activity; and a body of 1,200 seamen from the Italian ports passed through Liege under military escort in their way to Antwerp. In March a decree appeared in the name of the emperor, ordering a levy of 3000 seamen from the three departments of the mouths of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Upper Ems, to be marched to Antwerp.

In the spirit of making every thing bend to his will, which has always marked the character of this extraordinary person, even the products of nature were forced into his plans; and by a decree, dated March 25th, the culture of the beet root and the plant woad was enjoined to a large extent in the French dominions, to supply the place of the sugar cane and indigo; the success of which experiment was anticipated with so much confidence, that the prohibition of the sugar and indigo of the Indies, as English commodities, was announced for the 1st of January, 1813.

An event of great probable importance to the throne of Napoleon took place on April the 20th: the empress was safely delivered of a son. For the young prince has been revived the title, so many centuries dormant, of King of Rome; and displays of public adulation not inferior to those of the ages most sunk in the degradation of political servitude, have been made to welcome "the venerable infant," to use an expression of our own Dryden. That this prospect of establishing a dynasty of his direct descendants must be highly gratifying to the ruler of France, cannot be doubted; but a long continuance of a prosperous reign in his own person will be obviously requisite for the peaceable transmission of his power to a hereditary successor. An hereditary claim to sovereignty cannot be sustained against a prior claim of the same kind, except by the decided will of the people in a free government, or by a train of unvaried success in an usurpation. But what changes in the state of Europe, and the fortune of the father, may be expected before this infant comes to maturity!

On June the 17th, the French national ecclesiastical council was opened at Paris with a grand and imposing ceremonial (See Chronicle). Its president was Cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Lyons, primate of the Gallican church, and uncle to Napoleon. We have no authentic accounts of the acts of this council, which in fact was only a piece of political machinery; but there is reason to believe that the despotic will of the emperor met with more opposition in this assembly than he had anticipated.



The exposé of the state of the empire presented to the legislative body by the minister of the interior on June the 29th, though doubtless a flattering representation, contains matter of fact well deserving of attention. It commences with a splendid view of the late extensions of the French territory. "Since your last session, the empire has received an addition of sixteen departments, five millions of people, a territory yielding a revenue of one hundred millions (livres), three hundred leagues of coast, with all their maritime means. The mouths of the Rhine, the Meuse, and the Scheldt, were not then French; the circulation of the interior of the empire was circumscribed; the productions of its central departments could not reach the sea without being submitted to the inspection of foreign custom-houses. Those inconveniences have for ever disappeared. The maritime arsenal of the Scheldt, whereon so many hopes are founded, has thereby received all the development which it needed. The mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, place in our hands all the timber that Germany furnishes. The frontiers of the empire lean on the Baltic; and thus, having a direct communication with the north, it will be easy for us thence to draw masts, hemp, iron, and such other naval stores as we may want. We at this moment unite all that France, Germany, and Italy produce as materials for the construction of ships."

It goes on to touch upon topics, the delicacy of which is a proof how firmly based that authority must be, which ventures thus to  
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agitate them before the nation. After remarking on the advantage afforded by the union of Rome, as removing the interposition between the armies in the north and south of Italy, it proceeds, "This union also brings with it the double advantage, that the popes are no longer sovereign princes, and in the relation of strangers to France. To bring to our recollection all the evils which religion has sustained by the confounding of temporal with spiritual power, we have only to look into history. The popes have invariably sacrificed eternal interests to temporal ones. If it be advantageous to the state and to religion that the pope should not continue to be a temporal prince, it is equally desirable that the Bishop of Rome, the head of our religion, should not be a stranger to us, but that he should unite in his heart, with the love of religion, that love for this country which characterises elevated minds. Besides, it is the only means whereby that influence which the pope ought to possess over spiritual concerns, can be rendered compatible with the principles of the empire, which cannot suffer any foreign bishop to exercise an authority therein."

Can any thing be more contrary to the maxims of the roman catholic church than such sentiments as these; and do they not manifestly point to the inference, that every catholic country ought to have its own pope? At least they ought to serve as a warning against a pope of French creation.

What follows under the head of religion is not less observable.

"Twenty-seven bishopricks having been for a long time vacant,  
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and the pope having refused at two different periods, from 1805 to 1807, and from 1808 up to the present moment; to execute the clauses of the concordat which bind him to institute the bishops nominated by the emperor; this refusal has nullified the concordat—it no longer exists. The emperor has therefore been obliged to convoke all the bishops of the empire, in order that they may deliberate about the means of supplying the vacant sees, and of nominating to those that may become vacant in future, conformably to what was done under Charlemagne, under St. Louis, and in all the ages which preceded the concordat between Francis I. and Leo X.; for it is of the essence of the catholic religion not to be able to dispense with the ministry and the mission of bishops. Thus has ceased to exist that famous transaction between Francis I. and Leo X. against which the church, the university, and the supreme courts, so long protested, and which made the publicists and magistrates of that period say, that the king and the pope had mutually ceded what belonged neither to the one nor the other. Henceforward it is to the deliberations of the council of Paris that the fate of episcopacy is attached, which will have so much influence upon religion itself."

If, as above asserted, episcopacy be essential to the catholic religion, and if the existence of it is to be determined by the council of Paris, it is evident that the national religion must be in an unsettled and dubious state; yet the minister goes on, inconsistently enough, to assert, "that there exists no cause of disagreements between

the emperor and the pope as the head of religion." It is, however, manifest that such a discourse would not have been hazarded, if the government had been under any apprehensions of a bigotted attachment to the principles of the church of Rome among the French people.

The remainder of the exposé relates to the interior improvements of the empire, the ports, the marine, &c.; in which there is no doubt that the most favourable representation is made of the state of every thing in which the credit of the administration and the glory of the emperor are concerned. It concludes with a comparison of the ability of France and England to maintain the present war to an indefinite period, whence it appears that the chief hopes of our enemy rest on the prospect of ruin to our finances in a protracted contest—hopes the fallacy of which we should be happy to be able to demonstrate.

"The prosperity of the Imperial Treasury (it says) is not founded on the commerce of the universe. More than 900 millions (livres) which are necessary to meet the expenses of the empire, are the result of home taxes, direct or indirect. France may remain ten years in her present state without experiencing other embarrassments than those she has felt for the last ten years, and without augmenting her debt. England must every year of war borrow 800 millions, which, in ten years, will amount to 8 milliards. How is it to be conceived that she can contrive to support an increase of taxes to the amount of 400 millions in order to meet the interest

of her debt—she, who cannot meet her current expenses without borrowing 800 millions a year!" After enlarging upon these ideas, the exposé goes on to observe, that a peace, if it were obtained, would be ruinous to France without a *guarantee*, which guarantee is explained to be the existence of a fleet and maritime power. "We shall be able to make peace in safety, when we shall have 150 ships of the line; and in spite of the obstacles of war, such is the state of the empire, that we shall have that number of vessels! Thus the guarantee of our fleet, and that of an English administration founded on principles different from those of the existing cabinet, can alone give peace to the universe." It is somewhat curious that the French ministry argue for the continuance of war from the necessity of obtaining that very end, which we are in the habit of considering as the consequence most to be dreaded from a peace. On the whole, this paper is skillfully adapted to produce the effect of inspiring confidence in the French nation with respect to the final result of the long and severe contest in which the unprincipled ambition of its ruler has engaged it.

As there exists no other limitation to the extension of the territory denominated France, beyond its former confines, than the will of its present ruler, no surprise will be excited by the further annexations of districts in Italy, declared in an imperial decree of August the 5th. By this decree, the territories belonging to the kingdom of Italy situated on the left bank of the Enza (a river flowing be-

tween Parma and Modena) are united to France, and its course, from its mouth to its source, is to be the future boundary between France and Italy, the boundary then proceeding along the Apennines to the present frontier of Tuscany. Other alterations are also announced of the boundaries between the kingdom of Italy and the Illyrian provinces of the French empire.

Further severities with respect to commercial intercourse with England were put in practice in the north of Germany, by an order of the Marshal Duke of Auerstadt, governor-general of the Hanseatic departments, dated Hamburgh, August 6th. In pursuance of a decree of the emperor, which enjoins every individual with whom is deposited, in whatever way, any merchandize, capital, or funds in money, appertaining to English commerce, to make declaration of the same to the imperial treasury; it directs that every holder of funds belonging to the enemy do make declaration of the same before the 10th of August, in Hamburgh, and before the 25th, in all other parts of the 32nd military division; and announces that every individual who after the above periods shall be found to possess enemy's property undeclared, shall, besides giving it up, be bound to furnish triple security for its value, in order to answer for the penalties incurred.

With a view, probably, to conciliate the affections of his new subjects in Holland, and to hasten his naval preparations, the French emperor set out from Compeigne on September 19th, on a tour to the coast. He arrived at Boulogne

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on the 20th, where he caused his flotilla to attack the English frigate stationed off that port, the result of which enterprize will be found in our account of naval transactions. He then proceeded to Ostend, and afterwards minutely surveyed the new forts erected on the isle of Cadsand, which are represented as extremely strong. He made such a kind of review of the squadron of men of war lying at the mouth of the Scheldt as might be expected from a sovereign and a landman, and sailed in his yacht to Flushing, the repairs of which port he inspected. At Antwerp he received the different authorities at nine in the morning (such are the hours kept by this self-created monarch); and then visited the fortifications, the arsenal, the docks, and all the works of art and industry, which are described as having renewed, and even surpassed, all the wonders presented by that city in its most flourishing periods. The dock-yards are said to afford the striking and formidable spectacle of twenty-four ships of the line, eight of them three deckers, on the stocks, in different stages of advancement; and a basin has been constructed with twenty-six feet of water capable of containing fifty ships of the line.

But it was at Amsterdam, "proud of the title of third city of the empire," that the expected presence of the great visitant excited, according to the French accounts, the most enthusiastic emotions; and it is certain that the festive preparations publicly enjoined by the magistrates could not be well exceeded. He arrived there, in company of the empress, on Oc-

tober the 9th, and was received, it is said, with general acclamations, and all the tokens of joy and satisfaction. In the speech of M. Van Scholten, president of the tribunal of the first order, the people of Amsterdam are said to be "Frenchmen more in heart than in consequence of the union," and to "feel all the honour of forming part of the Empire of Charlemagne, restored by a monarch who is superior to him in all respects." If the sturdy republican Dutch can be so soon brought to practise such base adulation, what reliance can be placed on political principles or national character to resist the influence of successful power? It is probable, indeed, that the feelings of the people do not altogether correspond to those of the public functionaries.

Napoleon's business in Holland was not, however, to receive compliments; for we find him, on October 13th, issuing from the imperial palace at Amsterdam, a decree for the assembling in council of the deputies to the legislative body from the Dutch departments, at that city, on the 17th. In consequence of this convocation, a series of imperial decrees was issued, the most important of which were to the following purpose:—The departments and their boundaries: Holland is divided into seven departments, viz. the mouths of the Meuse, of the Issel, of the East Ems, of the West Ems, Frizeland, the Upper Issel, and the Zuyderzee. They are subdivided as in France. Introduction of the French system of taxation into Holland on January 1st, 1812; with this is joined the establishment of two imperial manufactories of to-

bacco, with an exclusive privilege, one at Amsterdam, the other at Rotterdam. Roads with their tolls, canals, &c. houses of detention; aqueducts for conveying water to Amsterdam and the Hague. The proportion of the budget in Holland for the year 1810, by which the revenue is fixed at 95 millions of livres, and the expenses at 111 millions, the difference to be paid in debentures on the syndicate. The establishment of two academies in Holland, as branches of the imperial university, one at Leydon, the other at Groningen; also secondary schools, lyceums, &c. all upon the plan of the French system of education, and subjected to similar inspection; and an obligation on all the teachers of private schools to teach the French language. The establishment of a guard with pay for the service of Amsterdam, to be maintained by the city. The spirit of all these regulations is evidently to gallicize as completely as possible the new acquisition, and merge all local feelings and associations in the sentiment of partaking in the fate and consequence of the *great nation*. This, however, is a task which even military despotism may find it difficult to accomplish;

for every exertion of power to effectuate its purpose, will add rancour to the repugnance naturally felt against a total change in institutions long regarded with veneration. In the meantime the complete subjugation of Holland to the French yoke, besides its political consequences, must powerfully aid the tyrant of Europe in his plan of reducing minds as well as persons to servitude, by giving him the control over that press, and those seminaries of education, whence so much light has for ages been diffused over the continent.

Napoleon returned to Paris on the 11th of November, after a tour which appears to have had no other important objects than such as regarded his Dutch dominions. There is no doubt, however, that he was during this period carrying on active negociations with the northern powers of Europe, especially with the court of Russia, the effects of which will be mentioned in another place. At the conclusion of the year, the waste of the past, and the demands of the coming season were manifested by an order for the immediate call of 120,000 conscripts of the year 1812.

## CHAPTER XVI.

*Russia.—War with Turkey.—Differences with the French.—Austria.—  
The rest of Germany.*

**T**HE empire of Russia must now be regarded as the power on the European continent ranking next to France, and the only one which has a chance of asserting its independence with effect against the dictates of the French emperor. A view of its political situation is therefore of the first importance in forming an estimate of the prospects now presented by Europe.

The impolitic war in which Russia has for some time past been engaged with Turkey has, during this year, continued to be a drain upon the finances and population of both countries; doubtless to the secret satisfaction of that ambitious potentate who, in his distant projects, probably meditates the reduction of one of these empires to a state of subserviency, and the spoliation of the other. At the beginning of the year, the greater part of the Russian army was in cantonments on the south side of the Danube, between Rudshuck, Nicopolis, and Silistria. The head quarters of the Grand Vizier were at Schumla, strongly fortified under the direction of foreign engineers. His right wing extended to the coast of the Black Sea; and it appeared to be his intention to relieve Varna, which was blockaded by the Russians on the land side, but was open to receive supplies by sea.

A plan laid to gain possession of this place on Dec. 26th by treachery had failed, with considerable loss to the assailants. The Turkish force in Bosnia was chiefly in winter-quarters, near Serai, and the state of the season rendered the troops in that part, on both sides, inactive. Negotiations for peace were supposed to be carrying on; but the government of the Porte, determined not to submit to the disgraceful conditions proposed, was exerting every effort to recruit its armies, and enable the Grand Vizier to open the campaign with advantage.

In February, the Grand Vizier marching from the mountains of Bulgaria, with the intention of turning the right wing of the Russian army, his advanced guard was attacked by Field Marshal Kamenski, near Lofeza, and defeated with considerable loss. That town was taken possession of by the Russians after a vigorous defence, but was subsequently evacuated. As an earnest of more active measures to be undertaken by the Turks, the aged vizier, Jussuf Pashaw, was deposed, and Ahmed Aga, a man of courage and talents, celebrated for his gallant defence of Ibrail, was nominated his successor. This new Grand Vizier took the command of the army, and push-

ing forwards to the Danube, caused the Russians to evacuate part of the right or southern bank of that river, and spread themselves on the left bank. The vizier seems to have amused the Russians with negotiations, till he had received all his reinforcements, when he explicitly declared the refusal of the Porte to submit to such conditions as were required. In the month of June he advanced upon Rudshuck, at the head of a powerful army, where, on July 4th, he was encountered by the Russian general Kutusow. The result, according to the Russian account, was a signal victory on their part; the consequence, however, from which alone military success can be estimated amidst contradictory narrations, was, that Kutusow, after transporting the inhabitants of Rudshuck to the left bank of the Danube, set fire to the four corners of the town; but the arrival of the Turks put a stop to the conflagration, and saved a great part of the buildings. The Russian general seems to have been fully justified in this step by the superior and increasing numbers of the Turks; and he was supported in his determination by the signed opinion of all the other generals present. This retreat having given a great alarm to the Servians, their senate was assured, in the name of General Kutusow, that they would not be abandoned by the Russians; and the corps of General de Sass, of which a great part had retired into the Lesser Wallachia, again concentrated itself on the right bank of the Danube. Indeed, the Russian army had continued to occupy the district

between Orsowa and Widdin on that bank of the river. Silistria was occupied by the Turks, who were employed in repairing its fortifications.

The Grand Vizier, after employing some weeks in strengthening his posts, and clearing the right side of the Danube, at length put in execution his purpose of crossing that river. His plan was to effect the passage in three places at once, at Widdin, Rudshuck, and in the neighbourhood of Silistria. The attempt at Widdin was completely successful. On the 9th of September, at day-break, 15,000 Turks got over into Wallachia, and while entrenching themselves, and skirmishing with the Russians, were joined by a second body of equal number. At Rudshuck the passage was also made good, and the Vizier immediately established *têtes-de-pont*, and other works of defence, and occupied with a camp an island in the river, named Slobodse. This bold movement, however, was the limit of the success and enterprise of the Turkish commander. Gen. Kutusow was indefatigable in collecting all the force of the surrounding districts to oppose his further progress, and fixed his head quarters at a small distance from him. The Russian official account of the subsequent transactions, dated Giurgewo, Oct. 30th, is to the following effect. After mentioning the Grand Vizier's taking a position, strongly fortified, across the Danube, it relates, that for 35 days the opposed armies lay within cannon-shot of each other, and were daily engaged in sanguinary skirmishes,

in which both parties displayed the most desperate valour. The confidence of the Vizier induced him at length to convey the greatest part of his army to his entrenched camp on the left bank. Kutusow, who had hitherto acted only on the defensive, ordered, on the night between the 13th and 14th of October, Lieut. Gen. Markow, with a body of 8,000 men, to cross the Danube, above Rudshuck, and attack the Turkish camp near that place. By his celerity he completely surprised the enemy, routed him, and took his camp. The fugitives crowded into Rudshuck, where they were cannonaded by the artillery of their own abandoned camp, whilst from the other bank General Langeron played upon them with 100 pieces of cannon. By this well-combined operation the two bodies of the Turkish army were entirely separated, and an immense booty was made of the arms, artillery, baggage, and magazines which were left on the right bank, including the Grand Vizier's own tent. He was at that time with the army on the left bank, and as soon as he was informed of the disaster, he sent to demand an armistice. This being refused, he availed himself of a heavy rain to cross over in a small boat to Rudshuck, the communication between which place and the opposite bank was afterwards entirely cut off by the advance of the Russian flotilla. The island in the Danube, occupied by the Turks, was then taken possession of, and its battery was turned against them. The corps thus cut off was reduced to feed on its horses, when a cessation of

hostilities put a temporary stop to further operations.

In the meantime the Russians were successful in other quarters. General Gamber crossed the Danube in another part, and retook Silistria with its arsenal, artillery, &c. and a thousand prisoners, and afterwards pushed on to Schumla. Ismail, Bey of Seres, who had entered Wallachia, was obliged to recross the Danube, pursued by General Sass. The Grand Vizier now proposed the renewal of negotiations for peace; and M. Italinski being met at Giurgewo by a Turkish plenipotentiary, conferences for that purpose were begun. The Russians are said to have gained another victory before the close of the year; and thus discipline and military skill obtained, in the end, that superiority over the blind impulse of rash valour, which may always be expected from them.

Had the court of Petersburg encountered no other difficulties than those proceeding from a war which it unnecessarily provoked, and which a little moderation on its part might speedily terminate, its deliberations would have been attended with little anxiety; but it was at the same time pressed by that overwhelming weight of unbalanced power which was lying so heavy upon all the other states of the European continent. Napoleon's favourite plan of ruining the finances of England by cutting off her commercial intercourse with the countries of Europe, required an universal agreement among its potentates; and he had succeeded, by intrigue or intimidation, in causing his measures to be adopted, at least in appearance, in every



part not actually occupied by the British arms. Russia, however, from the remoteness of its situation, and the degree of unbroken power and independence which it still possessed, exercised a will of its own on the subject, and was occasionally disposed to consult its private interest and convenience, rather than the views of the French emperor. Hence, English goods had never been committed to the flames in that country, as in Denmark and Germany; and British colonial produce was admitted into her ports in neutral bottoms.

The trade with Great Britain had been highly advantageous to the Russians, and many of the nobility derived a great share of their incomes from the sale of products of which this island was the principal market. The state of hostility which existed between the two countries was therefore generally unpopular in Russia, and the derangement of its finances in consequence of the Turkish war rendered the suspension of a lucrative commerce more severely felt. The presence of an English fleet in the Baltic during the summer, though it produced no declared change in the political system of Russia, could not fail of affording some opportunities of relaxing the rigour of commercial exclusion, and of giving umbrage to the French ruler. Other occasions of difference arose between the courts of Petersburg and Paris. The former is said to have refused the demand of the latter, that Finland should be restored to Sweden; and in other points, the arbitrary interference of Napoleon, in the politics of the north, could not but prove galling to the power which knew no equal

in that part of Europe. From these causes, the whole year 1811 passed in discussions and negotiations between Russia and France, the aspect of which appeared at times so hostile, that an immediate declaration of war between them was confidently expected by the northern politicians. Such a change was supposed to have taken place in the Russian cabinet with respect to this country, that a quantity of ammunition and warlike stores was sent by our government in four transports, under convoy of a sloop of war, to the port of Revel, with the expectation that they would be received. They were indeed greeted on their arrival by the public authorities, as well as by the people, with a hearty welcome; but the Russian government was not prepared to take a step so decidedly hostile to the wishes of France, and the vessels were obliged to return without landing their cargoes. The following explanation has been given of this singular transaction. The Russian court, being extremely pressed to send supplies of military stores to its army on the frontiers of Poland, applied to the merchants of Riga and Revel for that purpose, who dispatched agents to England in order to purchase the requisite articles. This circumstance becoming known to our ministers, they took upon themselves to furnish the stores from our public arsenals, and chartered transports to carry them out to the Baltic. The newspapers rendered this a matter of notoriety; and the intelligence reaching France, occasioned remonstrances which prevented the reception of the cargoes. Had the business

been left to private merchants, it is not doubted that the articles would in some way have obtained admission. On the whole, it could not be questioned that the inclination of the court of Russia, at the close of this year, was more friendly towards England than towards France; but the same dread of the overbearing power of the latter country, which rendered her an object of aversion, also operated to inspire great caution in adopting measures which might afford a pretext for converting her into an open enemy. All confidence, however, was at an end between the two courts, and a cloud was manifestly gathering, which threatened again to involve the north in the horrors of blood and devastation.

The humiliated court of Vienna has been principally occupied in the restoration of its impaired finances. An edict, dated Feb. 20th, gives a frightful picture of the evils arising from "the excess of a worthless paper money." Notwithstanding the effort to support the Austrian finances by a tax of 10 per cent. upon real and moveable property, the Vienna bank paper continued to fall, till it sunk so low as 1,200 per cent., in exchange for specie. The edict therefore limits the quantity which is to remain in circulation, and to be afterwards realized; but this diminished sum is not to pass at its nominal value, but only at one-fifth of that value, at which rate it is to be taken by the public treasury, and by individuals, till Jan. 31st, 1812, when it is no longer to be circulated. Among other means to raise money, that of the sale of various ecclesias-

tical estates has been adopted; an expedient which, in a court habitually so devoted to the church as that of Vienna, was a convincing proof of the public necessity; as the readiness with which such property met with purchasers was an evidence of the alteration in the sentiments of the people upon subjects of that kind. The produce of these sales, in Bohemia, is stated as amounting at the beginning of October to 1,230,000 florins.

The acquiescence of the hereditary dominions of the house of Austria in the plans of the imperial cabinet, might be calculated upon; but there was some uncertainty how they would be received by the more independent states of Hungary. The diet of that kingdom was opened with the usual solemnities on August 29th, under the presidency of the Archduke Palatine, whose prudent conduct is said to have inspired the Hungarians with affection and confidence towards the government. The emperor repaired thither in the beginning of September, and made a speech in the Hungarian language to the magnates, to whom he read a paper containing the proposals of government. They appeared to be well disposed to assist in relieving their sovereign under his financial difficulties; and at a later period we are informed, that the nobility and clergy had consented that all the gold and silver plate in the churches, as well as that belonging to private individuals, should be delivered up to government, on condition that bank bills to an equal amount should be withdrawn from circulation. The em-

peror afterwards met with some opposition from a party in the diet, which produced from him a declaration that he was determined not to suffer any resistance to his measures on the part of the Hungarian states. If he was led to employ this language in confidence of aid from his son-in-law, Napoleon, in case of a quarrel with his own subjects, it will exemplify the near alliance between despotism and meanness. Meantime the emperor Francis had displayed his subserviency to the designs of the French emperor, by directing, in a note to the Stadtholder of Austria, that free passage should be given to the French troops through his territory, with all necessary supplies on their march.

The rest of Germany, in part annexed to France, and the remainder in close league with it, or under slavish dependance on the French emperor, has contributed little of importance to the political history of the year. The annexation of Hamburgh, and of the other Hanse towns, including the once flourishing cities of Bremen and Lubeck, has been mentioned under the head of France. The vestiges of their former freedom have been abolished, and their municipal government has been reduced to the French model. The general usurper also laid his grasp upon the duchy of Oldenburgh, the unfortunate sovereign of which, after publishing a farewell address to his subjects, couched in strong and indignant terms, and refusing a pension from his oppressor, repaired to the court of his relation, the Emperor of Russia,

in order to seek redress; but his complaint only served to add another cause of difference between the courts of Petersburg and Paris.

If sympathy could be excited for the degradation of a power which had itself risen by usurpation, the condition of Prussia was such as to call forth the emotions both of compassion and indignation. Its trade nearly annihilated, its public offices under the direction of Frenchmen, its finances over-burthened to pay the exacted contributions, every political motion an object of suspicion to one of the two great powers by which it was encompassed, it had lost its prosperity and independence, without obtaining the compensation of security. Its sovereign, who had been unwillingly accessory to the fall of his country, preserved the affection of his subjects by his readiness to undergo personal privations for the public welfare; but melancholy preyed on his mind, and of all the humbled monarchs he was probably the most deserving of pity. His inclination led him to a family connection with the Russian emperor, but superior power obliged him to submit to the political interests of France. After much reluctant delay, he was compelled to join the confederacy of the Rhine, and to place a considerable body of his troops under the orders of Gen. Rappe, the French commander on the southern coast of the Baltic.

That confederation, the masterpiece of Napoleon's policy, now possessed a power which rendered

it of leading consequence in the balance of Germany—if such a thing can be mentioned as still existing. At the beginning of this year, the states composing the Rhenish confederacy were said to contain a territory of 5,703 square leagues, with a population of near 15 million souls; and the contingent of troops, furnished by its 39 members, was fixed at 118,682 men. This body was taken in the autumn into the pay of France, and an army composed from it was assembling in the neighbourhood of Mentz.

## CHAPTER XVII.

*Sweden.—Denmark.—Italy.—Sicily.—Turkey.—Massacre of the Mamelukes.*

**O**F the other northern states, SWEDEN has been the principal object of political interest, on account of the peculiarities of her situation. Under the nominal rule of a native king, but declining in years and constitution, she was really governed by an adopted successor, a Frenchman, formerly one of Napoleon's officers, and generally supposed to have been elected to the station of crown prince through his influence. It was therefore natural to expect that Sweden through his means would be wholly devoted to the French interest; and the declaration of war against England, with the exclusion of its commerce, were apparent proofs of this subserviency. But these measures were manifestly unpopular with the Swedish nation; and Bernadotte, the crown prince, soon began to exhibit symptoms of looking more to the honour and security of a crown which he was destined to wear, than to the gratification of a former master—in short, to be changed from a Frenchman to a Swede. It is true, all demonstrations of this kind were long suspected to be hypocritical, and to be intended to enable him with the greater facility to subjugate his adopted country to the will of the despot; but the consistency of his conduct at length gained him credit for sincerity. In

the expected conflict between France and Russia, Sweden evidently inclined to the cause of the latter, doubtless perceiving more danger to its independence from the overbearing power and dictatorial spirit of the French ruler, than from the moderate temper and defensive views of the court of Petersburg. To proceed, however, to particulars.—A jealousy on the part of the French of an intercourse between the Swedes and the English appeared early in the year, from a complaint transmitted to Stockholm by the French consul at Gottenburgh, importing that the governor of that town connived at a clandestine communication with the British shipping; and although upon an inquiry the allegations were declared to be unfounded, it was thought proper to remove the governor. Soon after, a peremptory order arrived from Paris for the return of all the French officers in the suite of the crown prince, which was regarded as an indication of some displeasure conceived by Napoleon against Bernadotte. The prince was at this time so unpopular in Sweden, that an attempt was made on his life, from which he narrowly escaped.

A royal proclamation was issued at Stockholm, dated March 17th, apprizing the public that his Majesty, on account of ill health,

had thought it necessary for the present to withdraw from the management of state affairs, and had appointed the crown prince to administer the royal authority in his stead and in his name, but under the restriction of not creating any noblemen or knights. A conscription voted by the late diet was at this time putting into execution, by virtue of which, 20,000 men were to be raised and incorporated with the regular army. The English fleet under Sir J. Saumarez being in the Baltic in the month of June, a negotiation took place between him and the Swedish government respecting some detained ships with colonial produce, and the taking possession of the ships was explained as being merely a measure of retaliation against Prussia, which had detained Swedish ships in her ports. The conduct of the English admiral to the Swedes was highly satisfactory to that nation, as he not only suffered their coasting vessels to pass unmolested, but even gave them all the protection in his power.

The internal state of Sweden was by no means tranquil during this summer. The military conscription now so general an object of dread throughout Europe, had occasioned insurrections among the peasantry in various parts. In the neighbourhood of Malmoe a body of men from 1,200 to 1,500 assembled on June 17th and 18th, armed with forks, scythes, and other rustic weapons, where they plundered the stores of Count Morner, and insulted persons of rank and the crown officers. It became necessary to call in the military, and a number of the peasants were

killed and wounded, and more made prisoners. Similar outrages took place in other parts of the kingdom, several of the perpetrators of which were delivered over to the rigour of the law. A remaining attachment to their deposed king, is supposed to have joined with aversion to the conscription, in exciting these disturbances among the common people.

The terms upon which Sweden stood with some of its neighbours are shown by a royal order to the magistrates of Carlsham, dated June 27th. It declares all cargoes with colonial goods belonging to the subjects of Prussia and Denmark to be confiscated; and orders that cargoes belonging to other foreign nations, those of the North American states alone excepted, be not allowed to leave the kingdom, nor the ships having them on board to set sail. It further directs that the captains, owners, or commissioners, who are not disposed to wait the determination of his Majesty respecting those cargoes, may deliver them to the custom house, where they shall lie under strict guard till his Majesty has decided upon them.

It is stated as a certain fact, that a demand of 8,000 men to serve in the armies of Spain was made by the French court upon that of Sweden; and that the answer returned was, that Sweden, not being a member of the Rhenish confederacy, was under no obligation to furnish a quota of troops, and that it maintained no more than were necessary for its own security. From this reply it would seem that it was called upon only on account of its possessions in Pomerania.

The general state of Sweden, and the system of policy determined upon by its government, will be elucidated by a speech of the crown prince addressed to the king on January 7th, 1812, upon his resumption of the royal authority, an event, it may be observed, which falsified the predictions of those who conceived that Bernadotte would never again lay down the power with which he had been invested. The prince stated to his Majesty, that by adopting the continental system, and declaring war against England, the produce of the customs had been ruined, and the Swedish commerce reduced to a mere coasting trade; that the Danish cruisers had given just cause of complaint, and those under the French flag had practised great injuries, which the French emperor had promised to redress; that Sweden was upon the most amicable footing with Prussia, Russia, Austria, and Turkey; and that its intercourse had entirely ceased with South America, owing to the civil war raging there. He then adverted to the measures of his own administration to encourage the manufacture of linen, the growth of hemp, &c. to recruit the army, repair the fortresses and fleet, clothe the soldiers, and suppress the disturbances in Scania. He concluded with saying, "Your Majesty will perceive from this statement, that notwithstanding the calumniators of Sweden have asserted that it would require sixty years to organize an army of sixty thousand men, she could accomplish it before next April. The object of this augmentation is purely defensive. Sweden has no

other wish than that of being able to preserve her liberty and laws."

DENMARK retained too strong a feeling of indignation against England, and was too apprehensive of the power of France, now become a close neighbour in consequence of the annexation of the northern coast of Germany, to make any change in its political system. Having lost its navy, and suffered a great part of its seamen to enter the French service, its maritime exertions were limited to attacks upon the English trade by privateers and gun-boats, in which it obtained success enough to be a troublesome adversary. With the view of avoiding occasions of quarrel with Sweden, the Danish court issued a decree early in February, containing several immunities from detention or capture to Swedish ships which had been engaged in communication with England; as it is, however, difficult in all countries to restrain the predatory habits of corsairs, the Swedes had reason during the course of the year to complain of the hostilities practised upon their commerce by the armed vessels of Denmark.

The Americans likewise found cause for similar complaints. Papers were laid before the congress of the United States, consisting of a correspondence between Mr. Erving at Copenhagen, and M. De Rosencrantz, the Danish minister, which took place in June and July last, relative to the capture of American vessels by the Danish gun-brigs in the Baltic. Mr. Erving, at the commencement of the correspondence, transmits to the Danish minister the names of twelve vessels which had been

condemned by Denmark as lawful prizes, under the 11th clause of his Danish Majesty's Instructions for Privateers, issued on the 10th of March, 1810, which declares to be good prizes "all vessels which have made use of British convoy, either in the Atlantic or the Baltic." Mr. Erving endeavours to convince his excellency of the injustice and unfairness of the principle, situated as most of the vessels in question were; which, as he states, had paid the regular dues in the Sound, and, after being examined, were suffered to proceed on their voyage; in the course of which they were obliged to join the British convoy. In that situation they were attacked by the Danish gun-brigs, when they made no attempt to escape, so unconscious were they of having infringed the maritime laws of his Danish Majesty. At the period of issuing the Danish instructions to the privateers, the vessels in question were in Russia on the point of sailing, and were totally ignorant of the regulations until after their capture. Mr. Erving argues at length on the injustice of condemning American ships on the supposed infringement of the Danish instructions; and also censures the principle on which the said instructions are founded. M. Rosencrantz combats Mr. Erving's doctrines, by defending the principle; and by maintaining that the ships condemned had clearly committed a breach of the Danish maritime laws, by being under the protection of a British convoy when captured, no matter how they came to be so. The correspondence closes without any final

decision. The Danish government continued to refuse the restoration of the American property.

The most considerable enterprise undertaken by the Danes in this year, was their attempt to recover the island of Anholt, which had been captured by the English, and rendered a station whence they were much incommoded. On March the 27th, a Danish flotilla, with troops on board, constituting a force of near 4,000 men, arrived off the isle of Anholt, garrisoned by no more than 350, and effecting a landing without opposition, made an attack upon the English works and batteries. Though their efforts were vigorous and frequently repeated, they were repulsed in every point, with the loss of their commander, and a number of men killed and wounded; and a body of 500, unable to get back to their boats, was obliged to surrender prisoners. The particulars in this action are given in the *London Gazette*, for which see *Appendix to Chronicle*. Though the event of this attempt affords no high idea of the military skill of the Danes, yet there appears to have been no want of courage either in the officers or common men.

This kingdom presented little more for historical record during the course of the year. An account from Copenhagen, in December, represents the government as greatly distressed for money, and that a voluntary loan having failed, recourse had been had to a compulsory loan, as well in the capital, as in other towns, whereby the discontents resulting from the stagnation of trade, and the scar-



city of the necessities of life, had been greatly augmented.

The feeble and enslaved ITALY has contributed nothing of political interest to the events of the year. The annexation of some districts to the French empire has already been noticed; and it is unnecessary to mention that they were passively submitted to, when the deposition of the pope as a temporal sovereign, and his confinement as a state prisoner at Savona, seem not to have occasioned a single murmur. The King of Italy and Emperor of France has consulted the taste of this part of his subjects by gratifying them with some indulgences respecting letters and the arts. The re-establishment of the Florentine academy della Crusca has been declared in a French edict. It is to be composed of twelve members, nominated by the emperor, and twenty associates; and its labours are limited to the revision of the dictionary of the Tuscan language, the preservation of idiomatic purity, and the examination of works offered for prizes given by former decrees. These are literary occupations from which no danger can accrue. The body called the Consulta at Rome has been allowed to display a zeal for the conservation of the churches and other public edifices distinguished for their antiquity or remains of art, and also to project some institutions for public education. Decrees have been issued by Napoleon for the improvement and embellishment of that capital: the navigation of the Tiber is to be perfected, ancient bridges are to be re-built, and squares to be cleared and enlarged. Meantime, of the existence of his

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Holiness scarcely any thing has been heard, but his removal from Savona to the strong fortress of Tortona in Piedmont.

The kingdom of Naples has made no fresh attempt to disturb the English troops in their occupancy of Sicily, though the political state of that island might encourage any projects to effect a change in its government. Nothing can be more detestable to the Sicilians than the authority of the court of Palermo, administered by an intriguing and arbitrary queen of foreign race; and they would gladly see the sovereign power assumed by the English, who are in fact masters of the country; but such an act is prohibited by the faith due to a nominal ally, whose rights this nation has undertaken to defend. As long, therefore, as we appear in the character of satellites to such a court, we cannot expect the attachment of the people. At the same time the queen, who feels her authority circumscribed by the presence of the English, views our interference with jealousy and aversion, and is supposed desirous of making terms with the French court, and establishing its influence in the island. In such a contrariety of interests it is obvious that nothing but mutual suspicion and ill-will can take place.

At the beginning of the year three royal edicts were issued from the Sicilian court which gave much dissatisfaction, as affording, it is said, an unprecedented example of levying money on the subjects of this island without the form of their consent. One of these related to indemnities to be given to ecclesiastical communities, from

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whom certain estates were alienated; another, to a lottery for the sale of these estates; and the third imposed a tax of one per cent. upon all payments. This last being considered as extremely detrimental to commerce, a remonstrance against it was presented by the British merchants in Palermo, but without effect. The Sicilian barons resident at Palermo drew up a protestation against this royal demand upon the properties of the people without a regular application to what is called their parliament; the result of which was, the arrest of several of these noblemen, and their exile to the neighbouring islands. The great abuses prevalent in the government of Sicily were severely animadverted upon by some members in the House of Commons, when the chancellor of the Exchequer moved for a renewal of the annual subsidy of 400,000*l.* paid to that court. It was said, that while affording such aid and protection to Sicily, it was but right that we should use every endeavour to correct the vices of its government, which was, without hesitation, denominated the most profligate in existence, and its people the most oppressed; and though the minister deprecated the use of such language as of dangerous consequence, yet the fact was not attempted to be denied.

The matrimonial alliance between Napoleon and the house of Austria had so much strengthened the influence of France at the Sicilian court, that the English were treated by the queen and her dependents with studied contempt; and on the arrival of Lord William Bentinck at Palermo in the latter

part of July, he found a change in the political sentiments of that court, which implied that the friendship of England was no longer desired, and the continuance of its troops on the island would be deemed intrusive. He therefore determined upon an immediate return, and after he had been no more than ten days in the island he re-embarked. This sudden departure appeared to excite some alarm in the court; and the great change effected when he resumed his post, will afford matter for the history of the succeeding year.

The TURKISH EMPIRE which, notwithstanding the radical vices of its government, possesses a physical strength which renders it capable of great temporary exertions, displayed a remaining vigour during this year, not only on the banks of the Danube, but in other parts of its extended dominion. One of these instances, which occurred in Egypt, was so characteristic of the policy of oriental despotism, that it well merits a particular detail.

The tenure by which Egypt is held under the authority of the Porte is well known. Its viceroy or pashaw, residing at Cairo, enforces such obedience as he is able to command by the troops entrusted to him; while the beys, or leaders of that singular body of militia called Mamelukes, are continually contending against him, either by open force or secret intrigue. The present viceroy, Mohammed Ali, at the time of the British landing in Egypt, had made a peace with the Mamelukes, in which it was stipulated that the whole corps should come and reside at Cairo. In consequence, a

great part of them, under the command of Sciam bey, took up their residence at Gizeh, opposite to the capital; the remainder still continuing in Upper Egypt, under Ibrahim bey. Jussuff, pashaw of Damascus, having been unsuccessful in his attempts to repel the attacks of that formidable sect of Arabs, the Wahabi, a commission was given to Suliman, pashaw of Acre, to send his head to Constantinople; but Jussuff escaped his fate by a timely flight to Egypt, where he was hospitably received and protected by Mohammed Ali. Suliman afterwards succeeding no better against the Wahabi, fell into disgrace with the Porte, which ordered the viceroy of Egypt to undertake the recovery of Mecca and Medina from those sectaries, and promised him the governments of Damascus and Acre as a reward. The pashaw of Acre was on these accounts extremely indignant with Mohammed Ali, and eagerly listened to a proposal made to him by the Mamelukes, of joining forces, and falling upon the viceroy after his army should be diminished by the departure of the troops destined for Arabia. This treachery was however discovered to Mohammed Ali by a person in the confidence of Sciam bey, who had been bribed to disclose his master's secrets; and he resolved to oppose it by an anticipated treachery. He announced the completion of his preparations against Mecca, and that on March 1st he should celebrate a solemn festival on the occasion of publicly investing his son with the command of the intended expedition. The Mamelukes at Gizeh received an

invitation to be present at the ceremonial, which they accepted.

It was directed that the procession should pass through the private streets of Cairo, up to the citadel, where the investiture was to take place. The Turkish infantry led the way, and were followed by the Mamelukes headed by Sciam bey, supported by two sons of the viceroy. The Turkish cavalry followed, and closed the procession. At the instant when the infantry had entered the citadel, and the Mamelukes were passing between the inner and outer wall, along a narrow way, inclosed by high walls and ruined buildings, the gates at each extremity were closed. The pashaw, who had hitherto kept his intentions a secret from every body, now ordered the infantry to line the walls, and commence a heavy fire upon the Mamelukes, though his own sons were as yet mixed with them. These victims, whose equestrian skill was now of no avail, and who were crowded together, and encumbered with their dress of ceremony, could only avoid present death by surrendering themselves. The wicket of the citadel gate was then opened, and they were dragged out one by one to the court of the citadel, where they were first stripped and then beheaded, receiving their fate, it is said, with undaunted resolution, and only indignant that they were deprived of the opportunity of exercising their valour against their executioners. Sciam bey was brought into the presence of the pashaw, who upbraided him with his treachery, and with the assassination of his adopted father Elfi-bey, and then ordered him to be

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led away to execution. A few of the Mamelukes escaped by climbing over the walls, but were discovered in their concealments, and shared the fortune of their comrades; and it is not known that of 800 Mamelukes present at this fatal scene, any were left alive, except a few boys, who owed their safety to their extreme youth and beauty. The heads of the beys and principal officers, to the number of 24, were sent as trophies of this exploit to Constantinople. An order had been given at the same time, for the slaughter of all the remaining Mamelukes in Egypt, and within the course of a month, seven or eight hundred were massacred in the towns and villages, whose heads were daily exposed at Cairo before the gates of the citadel. It was a more arduous task to effect the destruction of those Mamelukes who, to the number of eight or nine hundred *sabres*, besides negroes and Arabs, were encamped in Upper Egypt under the command of Ibrahim Bey. A large body of troops was sent against them, which are said to have surprised and slaughtered them; though it is probable that a remnant still survive, animated, no doubt, with implacable hatred against the murderers of their companions; but it is not likely that a body of foreign soldiery so constituted can continue

to exist after so severe a blow, and the effect may be that of a firmer establishment of the Turkish dominion in Egypt. The natives have always been indifferent spectators of these contests between their masters.

Intelligence from Egypt after this event, mentions that the infantry destined to act against the Wahabi had arrived at the isthmus of Suez at the commencement of August, where they had embarked for the coast of Arabia. The cavalry was soon expected. Mohammed Ali was said to display great activity in promoting this expedition.

In October the capitan pashaw conducted a maritime force against Aly Molla, the Ayan rebel of Heraclea. He disembarked on the 26th, but the rebel had previously fled in secrecy. A firman was addressed by the Grand Seignior to all the governors of Upper Asia, enjoining them to seize and deliver him up, alive or dead.

The occurrences in the war between Russia and the Porte have been already related. Great expectations were entertained about the close of the year that the negotiations between the two powers would terminate in a peace. This, however, did not take place, and preparations were made on both sides for another campaign.

## CHAPTER XVIII.

*United States of America.*

**O**F much more probable importance to Great Britain than the political state of the remote countries of Europe, is that of the United States of North America, which, though separated from us by a wide ocean, already exert a powerful influence upon our commercial prosperity, and must progressively become of greater weight in our public system in proportion to their advance in wealth and population. It is to be lamented that the year 1811 has passed in a broken intercourse with this people, and in disputes with its government, continually tending to widen the breaches made in the amity which ought to subsist between nations so nearly allied in origin, manners, and sentiments. But before we enter upon particular narrative, it may be proper to make a remark or two, by way of correcting some mistaken notions which seem to prevail relative to the subsisting differences.

And first it may be observed, that when a neutral power is placed between two belligerents, with each of which it has certain relations, it is not to be supposed that arguments, which apply only to the advantage or security of the belligerents, will be acquiesced in by the neutral, when employed to justify political acts which trench upon the rights of independent nations, and which, though ret-

liatory on each other with respect to the belligerents, appear as unprovoked hostilities with respect to those who have no share in the quarrel. There are no common principles which should induce one state to sacrifice its rights and interests to those of another; and if it submits to arbitrary decrees and regulations, which infringe its customary privileges, it will be only from inability to resist, not from conviction of the justice of such proceedings. Nor will an involuntary submission to the injuries of one party, appear to the sufferer a sufficient reason for the other to inflict equal injuries upon him. He will never allow that the wrong done by one can be converted into right, when returned by the other. In fact, as soon as the law of equity between nations is deserted, nothing remains but the law of force, the conclusions of which will change with the changes of present power. Expedience is then the sole consideration; and it is superfluous to argue upon principles which have no influence upon the decision.

Secondly, in speaking of the party divisions in the American States, it is common for our newswriters and others to employ the terms of the French and the English parties. Of these degrading designations, however, the propriety may be questioned. The citizens of the United States may

differ in their ideas of the relative value of the friendship, or danger of the enmity, of England or France; but it is scarcely to be supposed that the principle of patriotism is so dead among them, as to enlist parties in the cause of either of these nations, without a paramount regard to the interests of their own country, as affected by the predominance of each. If one of these nations persists in measures obnoxious to the Americans, after the other has withdrawn similar measures, such nation will undoubtedly, for the time, be the prominent object of their displeasure, and the acts of their government will appear to be chiefly directed against it; but this implies no settled predilection or antipathy towards either side, in the government or in the people. There is nothing in the two domestic parties of America, which should incline either of them to a preference of the French or the English interest; for if the more democratical was formerly disposed to favour the principles of the French revolution, now that the government of that country is converted into a military despotism, no attachment to it upon that ground can subsist. Experience has shown, and certainly will show, that every public measure, which has an obvious tendency to maintain the rights of the American States as an independent nation, will be supported by a majority of the representatives of the people, whatever be their party appellations.

About the close of 1810, discussions took place in the senate of the United States respecting the occupation of West Florida. The

opponents of the bill for its annexation maintained, that the title by which they claimed it was insufficient, and that the President had not authority to cause it to be forcibly occupied; they also urged, that in the present state of Spain, and of her relations with Great Britain, there would be danger that such a measure might involve them in a war with those powers. The advocates of the measure dwelt upon the justice of the claim, and the obligation of asserting a national right under any circumstances whatsoever. It is said that the English minister, in fact, made a remonstrance on the subject. The occupation was, however, carried into effect without resistance.

On Jan. 22d, the President laid before Congress copies of a dispatch from Mr. Pinckney, minister-plenipotentiary from the United States to the court of London, relative to his correspondence with the Marquis Wellesley, on the subject of the orders in council. In his inclosed letter to the marquis, dated Nov. 3d, 1810, he refers to a notification he had made of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees by the court of France, and reminds his lordship that the day was now passed on which that repeal was to take effect, and that therefore, according to the repeated pledges of the British government, its relinquishment of the system adopted in consequence of those decrees, was indispensable. Mr. Pinckney then informs the American Secretary of State that no steps had been taken, or apparently thought of, towards the revocation of the British orders, and that in the

King's actual state the orders in council can scarcely be formally recalled, even if the cabinet are so inclined; but that something might be done, though he has no reason to expect that any thing will be done which will be productive of immediate advantage.

At the time when these papers were laid before Congress, there was brought forward the draught of a "Bill, supplementary to the Act, concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States, and Great Britain and France," consisting of a number of articles. It begins with enacting, that in case Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, the President of the United States shall declare the fact by a proclamation, which shall be considered as a revocation of all the restrictions and penalties imposed by this act, and by that to which it is a supplement. Then follow the articles, of which the principal purpose is, after the 2d of February following, to interdict to all British ships, the entrance of the ports and harbours of the United States; and to prohibit the importation of goods or merchandize of any kind from any port in Great Britain and Ireland, or the colonies and dependencies thereof, and also of goods, &c. being of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the same, from any foreign port. The commercial interest made a considerable opposition to this bill, and certain modifications were adopted, in favour of goods shipped before the period when its operation was to commence; it

was then passed into a law by a decided majority.

Mr. Pinckney, on March 1st, had his audience of leave from the Prince Regent. When this circumstance was mentioned in parliament, as implying that all negotiations were at an end with the United States, the minister attempted to soften the inference by saying that a *chargé-d'affaires* would be left, through whom any new proposals might be transmitted; it is, however, certain that Mr. Pinckney considered his mission as quite concluded. He thus expresses himself in a letter to Mr. Smith, Secretary to the United States:—"I had my audience of leave at Carleton House yesterday. In the course of the short address which the occasion required, I stated to the Prince Regent the grounds upon which it had become my duty to take my leave, and to commit the business of the legation to a *chargé-d'affaires*; and I concluded by expressing my regret, that my humble efforts in the execution of the instructions of my government, to set to rights the embarrassed and disjointed relations of the two countries, had wholly failed, and that I saw no reason to expect that the great work of their reconciliation was likely to be accomplished through any other agency. The Prince's reply was of course general; but I ought to say, that (exclusively of phrases of courtesy) it contained explicit declarations of the most amicable views and feelings towards the United States."

From this time the Americans acted as if the French edicts were revoked, and the English orders

in council still enforced; whence the ships of the former power were admitted into its ports, while those of the latter were excluded. The ships under French colours, frequenting the ports of the United States, were almost all privateers, eager to make prize of all vessels to which they could lay the most dubious claim; whence complaints soon arose of their capturing American ships bound to Spain or Portugal, choosing to regard them as enemies' countries. The Americans had likewise much cause of displeasure with the Danes, whose privateers took many of their ships laden with colonial produce for the northern ports of Europe. From these reasons for dissatisfaction, joined to the loss of their trade with Great Britain, the party in America, in opposition to government, the strength of which was in the eastern states, was loud in its expressions of discontent.

Whilst a suspension of amity, or rather an alienation, was thus subsisting between England and the United States, an incident occurred which appeared likely to have involved the two nations in immediate hostility. The American frigate *President*, having fallen in with the British sloop of war *Little Belt*, on the American coast, an action was brought on, which terminated in a severe loss of men to the latter vessel. The circumstances in which both parties agree are the following. The ships coming in sight of each other on the forenoon of May 16th, about 14 or 15 leagues from Cape Henry, Capt. Bingham, of the *Little Belt*, gave chase, and soon discovered the other ship to be a man of war, which, upon descrying him, bore

down towards him. Capt. Bingham made all sail southwards, and was followed in chase by Commodore Rodgers in the *President*, who evidently gained upon the other. At half past six, Capt. Bingham, who had discerned the stars in the *President's* broad pendant, brought to, hoisted his colours, had his guns double-shotted, and every preparation made against a surprise. Commodore Rodgers, who affirms that he had not been able to make out what nation the chase was of, took a position to windward of her, and about a quarter past eight got within hail. Now come the variances in the narratives of the two commanders. Capt. Bingham thus states the matter: "I hailed, and asked what ship it was. He repeated my question. I again hailed, and asked what ship it was. He again repeated my words, and fired a broadside, which I immediately returned." Commodore Rodgers, on the other hand says, "I hailed, what ship is that? To this inquiry no answer was given; but I was hailed by her commander, what ship is that? After a pause of 15 or 20 seconds, I reiterated my first inquiry; and before I had time to take the trumpet from my mouth, was answered by a shot that went into our main mast." He goes on to state, that while he was in the act of giving an order to fire a shot in return, a shot was fired by the second division of his ship, which was instantly answered by three others in quick succession from his antagonist, and soon after by his whole broadside. The action, however, brought on, thenceforth became general, and lasted about three quarters of an hour, when a suspension ensuing, the



hailing was repeated, the ships recognized each other, and parted for the night. In the morning the President sent a boat on board the *Little Belt*, with a message lamenting the unfortunate occurrence, and offering every necessary assistance, which Capt. Bingham declined. His spirit in maintaining a conflict with a force so superior (the disparity being 18 guns to 44) was worthy of his station, but was attended with the loss of 32 men killed and wounded, and great damage to the vessel. The American loss was very trifling.

In the official inquiries relative to this encounter, the important fact of the first shot is (as usual in such cases) oppositely sworn to, ship against ship. If, however, the case be judged according to probabilities, the circumstance of the superior force of the American ship, together with an irritation which may be supposed to have dwelt on the mind of the commander relative to the dishonour sustained by the flag of his country in the case of the *Chesapeake*, will leave a presumption that a quarrel was sought on his part. It has also been said, why did Com. Rodgers chase at all, knowing that his nation was not at war with any other power? It is answered, that he had a right to examine any armed vessels hovering on the coast, especially as depredations on the American commerce are often committed by corsairs under false colours from the West Indies; and that Great Britain has invariably exercised the same right on its own coasts at the greatest distance from land. The American government brought Rodgers

to an open court-martial, by which he was honourably acquitted; and Capt. Bingham was also applauded for his conduct by his superiors; but as both governments disavowed having given any hostile orders to their respective commanders, it seems, notwithstanding any temporary exasperation, that the occurrence will scarcely add any new cause of difference between them. The whole may pass as a mere accident (such as sometimes happens in nocturnal meetings between ships of the same nation), or as a matter of naval etiquette; and it would be lamentable if the bickerings between persons professionally "jealous of honour;" and "sudden in quarrel" should involve whole nations in the calamities of war.

The English government manifested its desire of terminating the misunderstanding subsisting with the United States, by sending out in the spring Mr. Foster, as envoy-extraordinary and plenipotentiary. On his arrival he entered into the business of his mission; and it appears, from letters between him and Mr. Monroe, in November, that the affair of the *Chesapeake* frigate was amicably adjusted by the disavowal and redress offered by our court, and accepted by the President. Mr. Monroe, at the same time, in his correspondence respecting the President and *Little Belt*, assures Mr. Foster that Commodore Rodgers had no orders from his government to search for, and obtain by force, Americans impressed on board British armed vessels, but merely to protect the coast and commerce of the United States; and he places his justification on the fact that the *Little*

Belt fired first. With respect to the occupation of West Florida, against which a solemn protest had been made in the name of the Prince Regent, Mr. Monroe declares that no satisfaction had been made by Spain for spoliation on the commerce of the United States in 1798-9, nor for denying them the right of deposit at New Orleans; that West Florida is a part of Louisiana, to which they had a fair right by purchase; that no advantage was taken of the situation of Spain, but the seizure was made in consequence of an intention of the inhabitants, neither governed nor protected by Spain, to make themselves independent. He adds, that this measure will be no obstruction to a future discussion of title when the government of Spain shall be established.

The most important part of the correspondence between the two negotiators related to the orders in council.

In the first letter on this subject, Mr. Foster calls the attention of Mr. Monroe to the principles on which these orders were originally founded. The Berlin decree, he says, was expressly an act of war, by which France prohibited all nations from trade or intercourse with Great Britain, under peril of confiscation of ships and merchandize, though without means of imposing an actual blockade for the purpose; and the object of this decree was the destruction of all British commerce through means unsanctioned by the law of nations. Great Britain might have retaliated by a similar measure against France, but she was contented with the mitigated

retaliation of prohibiting all such commerce with France, as should not be carried on through Great Britain. France has asserted that this decree was a retaliation on the British system of blockade, declared in May 1806, which she represents as a violation of the law of nations, asserting that by it, places are declared in a state of blockade before which Great Britain has not a single ship of war, and even places which the whole British navy would be insufficient to blockade. But in point of fact, that blockade was not announced till the minister, Mr. Fox, had been satisfied by the Admiralty that it possessed, and would employ, the means of enforcing it through the whole coast from Brest to the Elbe. America, however, appears to concur with France in considering Great Britain as the aggressor on neutral rights by the blockade in question, on the supposition that it could not have been made effectual. Mr. Foster goes on to refute this opinion; and observes, that the blockade of 1806 is now included in the more extensive operation of the orders in council; that these orders will not be continued beyond the effectual duration of the hostile decrees of France; nor will the blockade of 1806 be continued after the repeal of the orders in council, unless it should be thought fit to sustain it by an effectual force. He proceeds to adduce proofs of the continued existence of the obnoxious French decrees, as appearing in the speech of the French ruler on June 17th to the deputies of Hamburgh, Bremen, and Lubeck, in which he declares that the Berlin

and Milan decree shall be the public code of France, as long as England maintains her orders in council; and also in other acts of the French ministry, and in the continued capture of American ships; and he concludes with urging on the government of the United States the injustice of enforcing its non-importation act against Great Britain.

Mr. Monroe, in his answer, communicating the sentiments of the President relative to Mr. Foster's letter, begins with remarking, that though the United States are as little as ever disposed to enter into the question concerning the priority of aggression between the two belligerents, yet that his admission that the blockade of May 1806 would not be legal without an adequate naval force to support it in its whole extent, furnishes an answer to it, since he presumes it will not be alleged that such force was actually applied, and continued till the blockade was superseded by the orders in council. He then expresses his surprise and regret, that the orders in council are still justified by the principle of retaliation, and that this principle is considered as being strengthened by the inability of France to enforce her decrees. Retaliation is returning like for like; but can the blow of the orders in council against one half of the American commerce be regarded as such a return to an empty threat in the French decrees against the other half? It may be a vindictive hostility against the enemy, but is a positive wrong to the neutral. He further remarks, that the orders in council went even beyond this plea of retalia-

tion, by extending its operation to states which, like Russia, had not adopted the French decrees, but had merely excluded the British flag. He cannot view the modification originally contained in these orders, of permitting neutrals to trade to the continent through Great Britain, in the favourable light in which Mr. Foster represents it, but rather as an extravagant political pretension, utterly incompatible with the sovereignty and independence of other states. Mr. Monroe then speaks of the early protest made by the United States against this system—of the impartiality they have displayed towards the two belligerents—of the patience with which they have borne injuries from both, and of the pacific nature of the measures which they have opposed to such injustice. He next proceeds to show the obligation of Great Britain to revoke her orders, according to her own engagement, that she would go *pari passu* with the French government in the revocation of her edicts. He enters into a narrative of the notification made by the French government of the repeal of those edicts, and of the consequent proceedings of the American government; by which Great Britain, which had not fulfilled her part of the agreement, was left under the operation of a non-importation act; he shows that the repeal was really acted upon by the French, as the detained vessels alluded to by Mr. Foster were not condemned, and their detention was apparently owing to part of their cargoes being prohibited in France; and he replies to the other arguments by which Mr. Foster ex-

pressed his disbelief of an actual repeal. He then considers a point contended for by Great Britain, as appears by Mr. Foster's letter—that she ought not to revoke her orders in council, until the commerce of the continent is restored to the state in which it stood before the French decrees were issued; and shows the unreasonableness of such a condition as applied to the United States. These are the principal topics relating to this subject, which Mr. Monroe discusses in his letter of July 23rd, and which concludes with expressing a hope that a more favourable consideration will be taken of the remaining obstacles to a final amicable adjustment.

Mr. Foster, in his reply, dated July 26th, begins with setting Mr. Monroe right, as to some points in which his meaning had been misapprehended. The first of these respects the inference drawn from what he had said concerning the blockade of 1806—that should the orders in council be revoked, the blockade would cease with them, Mr. Foster disclaims such an inference, and repeats that its continuance will depend upon the circumstance whether or no the British government choose to sustain it by an adequate force. He then corrects the assumption of Mr. Monroe, that the measures of Great Britain were *innovations*, and affirms that no new pretensions have been set up by his government. He further alleges, that he had been misunderstood in the supposition that he meant to contend that, before the repeal of the orders in council, the merchant vessels of Great Britain should be allowed to trade with

her enemies, or that British property should be admitted into their ports. The remainder of the letter chiefly consists of justification of the principle of retaliation, as put in practice by Great Britain; and of arguments to prove that France has not abandoned the system maintained by her decrees, and that no satisfactory proof of their revocation has been brought forward.

Mr. Monroe, on Oct. 1st, sends an answer to this letter, in which he reiterates his former reasonings and assertions; and particularly endeavours to show that Mr. Foster insisted, by necessary implication, that France had no right to inhibit the importation into her ports of British manufactures, or the produce of British soil, when the property of neutrals; and that, until France removes that inhibition, the United States are to be cut off from all trade with her enemies; which he treats as an unexampled pretension.

From the whole correspondence, of which it is unnecessary here to give a more particular summary, it was evident that the orders in council constituted the main difficulty of the negotiation, and that nothing but their repeal could satisfy the American government, and restore an amicable intercourse between the two countries. Mr. Foster, not having authority to afford the expectation of any compliance in this respect (as, indeed, our ministry were strenuous supporters of the justice and policy of those orders), when Congress assembled, after a shorter recess than usual, the President delivered to them an address, on Nov. 4th, of which the refusal of Great Britain

to repeal its orders in council, is the leading topic, and is represented as directly tending to hostilities. After dwelling on that and other subjects of complaint against this government, he proceeds to say, "With this evidence of hostile inflexibility in trampling on rights which no independent nation can relinquish, Congress will feel the duty of putting the United States into an armour, and an attitude, demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national expectations:" and he goes on to recommend suitable measures of preparation. The complaints in this speech, however, are not confined to England. Much dissatisfaction is expressed with the court of France for its neglect to restore the great amount of American property seized in virtue of its edicts, and for restrictions imposed on their trade in the French dominions. It is also mentioned, that it has been necessary to march a force towards the north-western frontier, in consequence of several murders and depredations committed by the Indians, and especially by the hostile preparations of a combination of them on the Wabash, under the direction of a fanatic of the Shawanese tribe. The affairs of South America are touched upon in a manner which gives an intimation of the part likely to be taken by the United States in the struggles for independence made by their fellow-sharers of the new world. The President, in alluding to them, says, "An enlarged philanthropy and an enlightened forecast, concur in imposing on the national

councils an obligation to take a deep interest in their destinies: to cherish reciprocal sentiments of good will; to regard the progress of events; and not to be unprepared for whatever order of things may be ultimately established."

The report of the committee, to whose consideration that part of the President's speech which relates to foreign affairs was committed, is drawn up both in a superior style to the speech, and in a tone of more asperity and decision against this country. "To wrongs so daring (say they) we must now tamely and quietly submit, or we must resist by those means which God has placed within our reach:" and they assume credit for their nation in not having "rushed to battle like the nations who are led by the mad ambition of a single chief, or the avarice of a corrupted court." They add, "but we have borne with injury until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue." They recommend the raising of 10,000 regulars, and 50,000 militia, repairing the vessels of war for service, and advising merchant ships to arm in their own defence. The finances of America, however, from Mr. Gallatin's budget, seem little fitted to meet the expense of a war; and the friends of peace, though outvoted in the legislative assemblies, put some confidence in the prospect of loans and taxes to cool the ardour for war among a people unaccustomed, like those of Europe, to acquiesce in such burthens. Such was the aspect of affairs in this part of America about the close of the year.

## CHAPTER XIX.

*Transactions in Spanish America.—West India Islands.*

**W**HILST old Spain was maintaining a sanguinary conflict for her independence against a powerful and unprincipled invader, her colonies beyond the Atlantic were involved in the horrors of civil war; one party taking advantage of the situation of the mother country to assert an independence to which they thought they had an equal claim with herself; the other, resisting the infraction of that allegiance which had been always hitherto paid, and which it seemed peculiarly ungenerous in such an emergency to refuse. The Creoles, or American natives of Spanish blood, who had long smarted under the indignities to which they were subjected by the political system adopted with respect to the colonies, were generally of the former party; the natives of Spain, and those who were dependent on the constituted authorities, and who profited by the subsisting commercial monopolies, supported the latter cause. As in the dispute between Great Britain and her colonies, so in these contests, the adherents to the established government assumed the title of *loyalists*, and stigmatised their antagonist with the appellation of *rebels*.

Having in the history of the last year given a general account of the rise and progress of these troubles, we shall now confine

ourselves to a brief narrative of those events in the different provinces of Spanish America, which have been reported in the course of the present year.

The bloody executions which took place at Quito in August 1810, and by which the projects of the revolutionists were entirely defeated, were found to have been concerted with the viceroy of Santa Fe, who was in consequence apprehended by order of the junta of that province, tried, convicted, and executed. From Mexico, an account of the defeat and dispersion of the insurgents of that kingdom was communicated in a Mexican Gazette Extraordinary, containing a dispatch from Don Felix Calleja to his Excellency Don Francisco Venegas, viceroy of New Spain. That commander states that he attacked the insurgent army near Aculco on Nov. 7th, and entirely routed them, with the loss of all their artillery and ammunition, and a number of killed and prisoners, adding the incredible circumstance, that his own loss was only one killed and two wounded. After the battle, he issued a proclamation offering an amnesty to all who should quit the insurgents and retire to their houses, which was confirmed by the viceroy. Another Mexican gazette of Dec. 5th, gives a relation of a battle in which the insurgents were again defeated, but

it seems to have been an affair of small importance. It is further mentioned, that the government had ordered every tenth man concerned in the insurrection in the town of Guanajuato, where the disturbances first broke out, to be put to death.

An action of much greater consequence took place on Jan. 17th, at the bridge of Calderon, near Zapotelnejo. Its result was General Calleja's obtaining possession of a camp of the insurgents, almost impregnable by situation, and garrisoned with 100,000 men, and more than 80 pieces of artillery, all of which fell into the hands of the victor. From circumstances subsequently related, it appears that the contest was severe; and if the number of insurgents be not exaggerated, they must still have remained in great force. After the battle, Calleja's army entered Guadalaxara, where they found the General-Commandant and a number of other Europeans concealed in a convent of nuns, where they had preserved their lives when all the other Europeans were massacred by the insurgents. Further accounts from Mexico, down to the middle of February, represent the insurrection as nearly extinguished in that province. A body of insurgents, commanded by a priest, had been dislodged, after repeated attacks, from a strong post, with a considerable loss of men, and that of the greatest part of their artillery; and the remainder of that party in arms had surrendered on promise of pardon, which was granted them.

In the province of Venezuela, or the Caraccas, the civil war, which raged with peculiar violence,

had an opposite termination. In the month of December, the independent party, directed by the junta of Caraccas, made an attack by sea and land upon Coro, which held for the regency of Cadiz, but were repulsed with considerable loss. General Miranda, who had left England to return to South America, of which he is a native, now began to take a leading part on the independent side, and was intrusted with the chief military command. So well confirmed did that party find their authority to be, that on July 5th, the representatives of the following provinces, Caraccas, Cumana, Barinas, Margalta, Barcelona, Merida, and Truxillo, constituting the confederation of Venezuela, assembled in congress, issued a declaration of independence, drawn up in language scarcely less comprehensive and energetic than the celebrated declaration of the North American Congress on its first separation from Great Britain. They say, "It is contrary to the order of nature, impracticable in relation to the government of Spain, and has been most afflictive to America, that territories so much more extensive, and a population incomparably more numerous, should be subjected to and dependant on a peninsular corner of the European continent." And they conclude with solemnly declaring to the world, "that these united provinces are and ought to be from this day forth, in fact and of right, free, sovereign and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance and dependence on the crown of Spain, and on those who call or may hereafter call themselves its representatives or agents; and that they

hold full power to adopt whatever form of government may be deemed suitable to the general will of its inhabitants, to declare war, make peace, form alliances, &c. (See State Papers.) This declaration is signed by the representatives, 41 in number; and is followed by a decree of the supreme executive, enjoining its publication and carrying into effect.

General Miranda, on assuming the command, made it one of his first objects to reduce the city of New Valencia, which held for the mother country. In one attack, after entering the place, his troops were driven out with loss by a heavy fire from the tops of the houses. At length, on Aug. 18th, having made regular approaches, he obliged the inhabitants to surrender at discretion, after which he is said to have put the garrison to the sword, with a great part of the unarmed population, and to have given up the city to pillage.

It was, however, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, that a series of transactions took place the most interesting to Great Britain, on account of the part that her naval force in the La Plata, and her public functionaries, were called upon to act on various occasions. The capital, Buenos Ayres, with the greater part of the province, had adopted the cause of independency; while the port of Montevideo, through its immediate connections with Cadiz, was decidedly engaged in supporting the authority of the mother country. On the arrival of Admiral de Courcy in the river, in October 1810, he was solicited by the provisional governor of Montevideo, both in an epistolary correspondence, and in a per-

sonal conference, to make a common cause with him against the junta of Buenos Ayres, which the admiral declined, as contrary to his peremptory orders not to interfere in any manner in the dispute between Spain and her colonies; and he with difficulty brought the governor to consent to take off the blockade of the La Plata as far as concerned British vessels.

The junta of the province sitting at Buenos Ayres received, on December 19th, a flag of truce from Montevideo, announcing the assembly of the Spanish cortes at Cadiz. The junta in their reply renewed their protestations of fidelity to king Ferdinand; they had, however, in a circular of the 3rd, sufficiently declared their purpose of asserting a local independence, by decreeing, that from the date thereof, no tribunal, corporation, or chief, civil, military, or ecclesiastic, should confer a public employment on persons not born in those provinces. By a subsequent explanation, they made known that this decree was not to operate against those European Spaniards who had not opposed the government, who were to enjoy the same rights and privileges with their American brethren.

Elio, the new viceroy, a man of vigour and decision, on his arrival at Montevideo, issued a proclamation in March, ordering the capture and confiscation of all vessels that should attempt to enter or leave Buenos Ayres subsequently to the 15th of April; a threat he was prepared to execute, as he had at his disposal a squadron of armed ships superior to the flotilla of the junta, which last was in conse-



quence laid up in port. The English commander of the Porcupine in vain attempted to obtain of the governor an exemption from this blockade in favour of British vessels.

The situation of the capital at length became so irksome, that an army was sent under General Artigas to lay siege to Montevideo. An action took place on May 18th, in which Elio was defeated with the loss of some cannon and ammunition, and shut up in the town. It appears that he then endeavoured to obtain an armistice, and represented Captain Heywood, of his Majesty's frigate *Nereus*, as a mediator for this purpose; an insinuation that the captain formally contradicted, as being contrary to his orders of taking no part whatever in these disputes. Elio in the mean time had made use of his naval superiority entirely to block up the harbour of Buenos Ayres, and put a stop to all its commerce. In the distress which this occasioned, the junta applied to Lord Strangford, the British minister at the court of Brazil, to communicate their case (in which the interests of the British merchants were also deeply involved) to his government, that means might be adopted for their relief. His lordship sent an answer, in which, after deeply lamenting the subsisting dissensions, he made an ample offer of the interposition of the English government for an amicable accommodation, and in the mean time recommended that the parties should mutually withdraw their blockades, one by land, the other by sea. An offer of mediation was also made to the junta by the Portuguese minister at Rio Janeiro.

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ro, where the progress of American independence was doubtless viewed with much jealousy, but it was declined. At this time the state of the South American Spanish provinces is stated to have been as follows: that Paraguay had completely submitted, and had placed itself under the junta of Buenos Ayres, and that all the eastern side of the La Plata to the borders of the Brazils had also declared for the same party; that the cabildo of Lima had requested from Castelli, the general from Buenos Ayres, an armistice of 40 days to deliberate and settle the principles of their government; and that Chili remained quiet, governed by its own junta, which had sent aid to Buenos Ayres, and had opened its ports on the Pacific Ocean for a free trade. Some time afterwards the president of Valdivia, a native Spaniard, gained over some troops to make an attempt to subvert the authority of the Chilese junta, but was defeated, taken, and executed.

On the 15th of July, the Montevidean squadron arrived before Buenos Ayres, and commenced a bombardment of that city, which, however, seems to have occasioned more alarm than mischief. As a measure of self-defence, the junta issued an order for taking possession of several of the English merchant ships lying there, the crews of which were readily induced to volunteer their services on board, under the command of their mates. Upon Captain Heywood's remonstrances against this act of force, however, the ships were restored. Neither party now appearing strong enough to reduce the other to submission, a negociation was entered

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upon for a cessation of hostilities. The junta of Buenos Ayres were at this time dispirited by the bad success of their general, Castelli, who commanded a body of troops sent to the assistance of the junta of Potosi. Their united army was attacked by that of Lima on June 20th, and routed with considerable loss. It was afterwards, however, placed under a different command, and rallying again, as it is said, gained some advantages.

For the purpose of rendering the Indians favourable to their cause, the Provisional Junta of the United Provinces of the river Plata issued a decree in the name of Ferdinand VII. from Buenos Ayres, dated September 1st, importing that henceforward the tribute which the Indians paid to the crown of Spain shall be abolished in all the districts of the provinces belonging to their government. On the arrival of Admiral De Courcy in the La Plata, in September, he insisted on the free entrance of that river by British vessels, without molestation of any kind; so that with respect to them, the blockade was at an end. Deputies from Buenos Ayres were at that time at Montevideo continuing the commenced negotiation. The Portuguese government, however, having come to a resolution to take a decided part in favour of the government of Old Spain, a body of 8,000 men, under Don Diego de Souza, marched to the assistance of Elio, and arrived near Montevideo on September 10th, having in their way acted against the insurgents as far as the river Panama. It was probably this circumstance that really broke off the negotiation between the two par-

ties, though the immediate occasion is said to have been an alarm taken by the deputies of Buenos Ayres at Montevideo, that treachery was intended against their persons by the governor; which suspicion he resented so highly as to issue a hostile proclamation on the subject; and in this state affairs remained when the last dispatches were received from that quarter, in the beginning of October.

We shall only add with respect to the differences between Spain and her colonies, that the cortes, after a long discussion, passed a decree on June 19th, accepting the proffered mediation of the British government, but upon the conditions, that an acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the cortes should form the basis of the treaty; and that, on failure of the negotiation, the British government should suspend all intercourse with the refractory provinces, and assist in reducing them to subjection. Commissioners have since been appointed for the purpose by our court, and have sailed on their mission; but it is scarcely probable that the latter part of those conditions has been acceded to in its full extent.

The West India islands, of which the sole possessors are now the English and Spaniards, with the exception of the negro state of Hayti, or St. Domingo, have afforded very little matter for the history of the year. The most important occurrence has been an insurrection in the island of Martinique, of which the following narrative has been published. On September 17th, information was sent to the *procureur de roi* (king's attorney) that an insurrection of

the free people of colour and the negroes was to take place on the ensuing evening, when the town of St. Pierre was to be set on fire in several places, and on the alarm given, the stores containing cutlasses and bill-hooks were to be broken open, and a general massacre to be made of all the white men who should appear in the streets. In case this plan did not meet with all the desired success, they were to storm St. Martin's battery, and turn its guns upon the town. On the disclosure of this plot, measures were immediately taken to prevent its execution. Some of the chiefs were seized, and others left the town. In the evening, people were seen on the heights which overlook St. Pierre; and an inhabitant brought the intelligence that from 70 to 80 of the conspirators, armed with swords, pistols, and other weapons, were assembled at his house, and that the number was fast increasing. The commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel Mackie, instantly sent a detachment to surround them, at whose approach they fired on them, and then ran away. They were pursued, but only three or four could be apprehended. During the whole of the night strong patrols of soldiers and white inhabitants paraded the streets: and on the following morning several of the ring-leaders were taken up and lodged in prison. Parties from the garrison and militia were also sent out to scour the country. On the 21st the town was alarmed by the attempt of a body of 4 or 500 slaves, headed by five leaders, to enter the town, where they expected to be joined by the

domestic slaves; but by the exertions of the commandant, the negroes were dispersed, and three of their chiefs taken. The head of the conspiracy, a free man of colour named Moliere, privately entered the town by night, and endeavoured to make his escape on board a small vessel; but not succeeding, he blew out his brains. This man was a native of Martinique, and had been some time at St. Domingo, whence he returned with the title of viscount. The whole number of insurgents apprehended was about 130, of whom 26 were brought to their trial before a court of commission, upon a charge of high treason. Fifteen of these were condemned and executed in the public place by the seaside, on October the 10th. The governor of the island, Major-general Charles Wale, issued a proclamation on the 15th, relative to this conspiracy, in which he observes, that "the object of this plot is inexplicable; for among the conspirators were some persons who, having the rank of freemen from the effect of the colonial beneficence, might be expected to have nothing left them to wish for but the prosperity of the country wherein they advantageously exercised their industry under the protection of the laws." He goes on to remark, that "these men paved the way for the seduction of the inferior classes, by throwing out opinions that have been repeated upwards of half a century by revolutionary writers;" and he further explains himself by saying, that "some individuals from bad intentions, and others from imprudence, have

of late made it their particular business to comment upon the contents of the public papers, to discuss the opinions of journalists, and therefrom to deduce conclusions alarming to that system which has for two hundred years secured the prosperity of this Archipelago." After some other observations respecting the impostures and falsehoods thus maintained, the proclamation concludes with desiring it to be understood, "that though this government wishes to undeceive the ignorant and the credulous, it can reach and strike the evil-disposed, and has at its disposal the force necessary to make the guilty tremble."

That a state of society in which a great majority of the people are slaves, and many more are excluded from the rights of citizens, is not one in which free discussion can be safely allowed, is very evident; and the tenure of the West India islands has been rendered more insecure since the success of the men of colour at St. Domingo in establishing an independent government. For although that island has ever since been a prey to the most sanguinary contests, it has presented an image of liberty and equality highly captivating to men groaning under degradation and bondage. To other attractions is now added that of a semblance of European honours and dignities, open to the ambition of the sable race. Christophe, the most powerful of the competitors, caused himself and his wife to be solemnly crowned at Cape Francois as king and queen of Hayti, by a titular archbishop, on June 2d,

after which he gave a splendid entertainment, at which were present two English captains and all the English and American merchants. His Majesty drank the health of his brother the king of Great Britain, and wished for his success against the French tyrant. He has created various ranks of nobility, and has issued edicts for the establishment of a royal guard, an order of knighthood, and an ecclesiastical hierarchy; and he will probably act the monarch with as much stage dignity as any of those who have lately been elevated to that station in Europe.

As it is now become impossible to prevent the slaves in the West Indies from considering themselves as of the same species with their masters, and therefore entitled to some of the rights of human beings, it will be the safest, as well as the most liberal policy, to convince them that they are in reality under the protection of the law; for which reason, the spectacle afforded this year in one of our islands, of the execution of a man of consequence and property for the cruel murder of his negroes, however repugnant to the feelings of the other planters, may have a salutary effect on both colours. The recommendation, however, of the murderer to mercy by the jury, and the necessity of proclaiming martial law in order to enforce his execution, were proofs of the difficulty which will always be experienced in establishing a system of equal justice, where society is composed of classes so radically different in their civil condition as masters and slaves.

It was doubtless the conviction of this truth that produced a refusal of the British constitution to the newly acquired island of Trinidad, on the ground that its white inhabitants were not to be trusted with the power which the formation of juries, and other prerogatives of magistracy, limited to themselves, would give them over the people of colour. (See Parliamentary Debates.)

## CHAPTER XX.

*India.—Persia.—Reduction of Java, by the English.—Affairs of China.*

THE transactions in the Peninsula of India, during the last and present years, which have come to our knowledge, have not been of great importance. An event of some consequence to the powers to the northern part of Hindostan, and which exemplifies the practice of Hindoo policy, was that of the death of the Princess of Oudipore, by poison. This lady was the daughter of the Rana of Oudipore, whose family being accounted more ancient and honourable than that of any other Hindoo prince, his alliance was sought by the neighbouring Rajas of Jaypore and Joudpore, both of whom aspired to the hand of the princess. Their rivalry produced a war, in which Scindia, Holkar, Ameer Khan, and all the other native chieftains in that quarter, have at one time or another taken a part. To terminate this scene of contention, the poor princess was sacrificed, poison being administered to her by her own aunt, with the knowledge of her father. It is said that the scheme was secretly contrived by Ameer Khan, who, finding the Rana of Oudipore (now entirely in his power) was too far engaged to the Jaypore Rajah to retract, and resolved that his own ally, the Rajah of Joudpore, should not be disgraced by the triumph of his rival,

suggested this expedient as the only method of settling their opposite pretensions.

In the south of India, a revolution has taken place which illustrates the *British* mode of interference in the affairs of that part of the world. The misconduct of the new Rajah of Travancore, and his ill treatment of some of the branches of the deceased Rajah's family, attracted the notice of Col. Munro, the British resident at that court; and an investigation of his right to the throne being set on foot, it appeared that by the laws of the state his title was invalid, and that the Ranah Letchma Amah, in her 18th year, was the rightful successor. The interest of the British government made it expedient that the Rajah should be dethroned, and a notification was made to him to that effect; but as he attempted some resistance, he was placed under an escort of the 17th regiment, and marched from Trivanderum to Tellicherry. On the next day, March 17th, the Princess Letchma Amah was proclaimed, and invested with the khalut, jewels, and sword of state. She was crowned at an adjacent pagoda by the principal Brahmins, the British troops being drawn up on the occasion, to each corps of which she made a donation of 500 rupees: she was also honoured

with a royal salute from the fort. On her return to the palace she ascended the throne, where she received the congratulations of Col. Munro, the officers of government, &c. and was presented with some valuable jewels, and other articles, in the name of the British government. An attempt on her life was made by the adherents of the deposed Rajah, but was frustrated. This revolution, said to have been "rendered necessary by certain political considerations," was happily free from the guilt of bloodshed. The new female sovereign has promoted to places of high trust several Brahmins, attached to the British interest. All foreigners in her military service have been dismissed; beneficial arrangements have been made at the suggestion of the British resident; and pains have been taken to reconcile the minds of the people to the new order of things. No attempt was made, as was apprehended, to rescue the Ex-rajah, and a handsome establishment has been formed for him at Tellicherry.

The province of Vellore was afflicted, in 1810, with a drought and famine, in consequence of which 6,000 people perished, together with a great number of cattle.

The occurrence of a dreadful hurricane at Madras, in May 1811, has been communicated through the American journals. The storm, which blew from the east, reached its highest violence about eleven at night, when large trees were torn up by the roots, and doors and windows, how strongly soever fastened, were forced into the houses, both in the fort, the Black

Town, and the adjacent gardens and villages. The ships at anchor in the roads were for the most part driven ashore and lost; but of these, the crews were generally saved: among them was the Dover frigate and Chichester store-ship. About 70 sail of country small craft went down at their anchors, with most of their crews.

From Bombay, news has been received of the capture by storm, and the restoration to its lawful chieftain, of the fortress of Chya, a dependency of the Rajah of Poorbunder, who had sought and obtained the protection of the East India Company. It had been usurped from him by his son. The English force employed on this occasion consisted of the 47th regiment.

While the events, passing on the continent of India, have been thus limited to a few comparatively minute transactions, its islands have afforded scenes of extraordinary interest. The most splendid acquisition made by the British arms in the course of the year 1811, was that of the capital of the Dutch settlements in the East Indies, Batavia, with the rich island in which it is situated. After the reduction of the islands of Amboyna and Banda, with the French isles of Bourbon and France, the Governor-general of India, Lord Minto, resolved to complete the British dominion in that quarter of the world by the conquest of the Island of Java. In the month of March a body of troops destined for this expedition were encamped at Madras, consisting of his Majesty's 14th, 59th, and 69th regiments of foot, four squadrons of the 22nd dragoons,

two squadrons of horse, and a party of foot artillery. The 78th regiment was to sail from Bengal. The chief command was vested in Sir Samuel Auchmuty, and Gen. Weatherall was nominated second in command. Lord Minto, himself, determined to accompany the armament, which was appointed to sail in April. It was understood that Gen. Daendels, the Governor of Java, was making every possible preparation for a formidable resistance to the expected attack. He had successfully terminated a destructive war against the people of Bantam, who had *rebelled* (as it was termed) against the Dutch authority; and his government, under the influence of French direction, was conducted with unusual vigour and intelligence.

On August 4th, Sir S. Auchmuty effected a landing without opposition at the village of Chillingebing, 12 miles to the east of Batavia. As the enemy's chief force, commanded by Gen. Jansens (who had succeeded General Daendels in the government) lay at Cornelis, some distance up the country, it was resolved first to explore the road leading to Batavia; and the troops on the 6th approached the Anjol River, the bridge over which had been broken. A great fire being then perceived in Batavia, it was concluded that the garrison intended to evacuate the city, for which reason Col. Gillespie was sent with a detachment to take possession of the suburbs. On the 8th the burghers applied for protection, and surrendered the city without opposition; and although large store-houses of public property were consumed in the conflagration, yet

some valuable granaries and other stores were preserved. On the 10th, Col. Gillespie moved with his corps to the enemy's cantonment at Weltevrede, which he found abandoned; but a strong position had been taken a little beyond, and two miles in advance of the works at Cornelis, defended by an abbatis, and 3,000 of the enemy's best troops. This was attacked with the bayonet by the British, and carried, with considerable loss to the defenders. A column that came to their assistance was driven back on the arrival of the British line.

There now remained the main body of the enemy, in the works of Cornelis, greatly superior in numbers to the assailants, and strongly entrenched in a favourable position, guarded by several redoubts and a numerous artillery. For some days a cannonade was carried on, by which several of the enemy's batteries were silenced; and at the dawn of day, on the 26th, a general assault was made. Col. Gillespie led the attack against an advanced redoubt, which was carried with the greatest rapidity, the victors passing a bridge on the other side along with the fugitives, and at the bayonet's point storming a second redoubt. Col. Gibbs, on the right, carried another redoubt, but an explosion of the magazine of that work destroyed a number of officers and men who were crowded on the rampart. The lines in front of Fort Cornelis were then forced, the fort itself taken, and at length the whole enemy's army was killed, taken, or dispersed. The slaughter in the action and pursuit was immense, and near 5,000 pri-



soners, among whom were three general officers, with all the artillery, attested the extent of the victory. Gen. Jansens with difficulty escaped during the engagement, and reached the distance of 30 miles with a few cavalry, the sole relics of an army of 10 thousand men. The loss of the conquerors, though considerable, might be regarded as moderate compared to the obstacles they had to overcome; and never, perhaps, did a more complete success confer honour on the courage and discipline of British troops.

Gen. Jansens, notwithstanding the decisive blow he had received, showed no intention of giving up the contest, but employed himself in collecting what remained of European and native force for the defence of the rest of the island. Sh. S. Auchmuty therefore prepared to push his success with vigour, as neither the climate nor the season admitted of delay in military operations. In the beginning of September the Fort of Cheribon was occupied by the seamen and marines of three frigates detached for this service. A body of troops was embarked on board the ships of the fleet under Rear-Adm. Stopford, which were ordered to proceed to Samarang, where they were joined by Sir S. and the admiral. Gen. Jansens, who had retired to that town, upon a summons to surrender the island, professed a determination to persevere in his resistance, on which account preparations were made to attack Samarang; but it was discovered on the 12th that he had evacuated the place, and had occupied a position on the road to Solo, the residence of the

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Emperor of Java. Samarang was therefore taken possession of without opposition, and the admiral sailed with some ships to occupy the harbour of Sourabaya. The general then directed Col. Gibbs, with the few troops that were there assembled, to attack the enemy's position, which was performed on the 16th with success, and on the next day a flag of truce was sent in, and an armistice was agreed upon. After some attempt by Gen. Jansens to procure better terms than were offered, the firm tone assumed by the English general induced him to comply, and the European troops surrendered at discretion. The terms of capitulation, putting the whole island of Java in the possession of Great Britain, were highly advantageous to this country, and at the same time reflected great honour on the British character. The small adjacent island of Madura, which had been occupied by the French, also submitted at the same time; and thus, to that overgrown power of which Holland now composed an integral part, not a vestige of oriental dominion was left.

The neighbouring countries of the east have presented little matter for historical record. From the kingdom of Ava has been reported a dreadful conflagration at Ummerapoor, on March 10th, 1810, by which the town and fort, including the palace, temples, and 20,000 houses, were entirely destroyed. The barbarous policy of the governor in shutting the gates, in order to compel the inhabitants to use their efforts to stop the progress of the flames, was the cause of a shocking loss of lives, 1,200

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persons being burnt in the streets, and 200 killed in jumping from the walls to avoid a similar fate.

From Persia, a country with which we have formed connections that give us an interest in their concerns, we learn that the war with Russia, in the early months of 1810, was still subsisting, though with few important events. The Russians had taken by storm Sedaree, a strong fortress on the Araxes; and they had attempted to cross that river in the face of a Persian force of twice their number, but were repulsed with considerable loss. The King of Persia was very desirous of having his troops disciplined and directed by English officers; and is said to have made splendid offers to induce General Malcolm to remain with him and take the command against the Russians, which he did not think himself authorised to accept.

Calcutta papers, dated July 8th, give the information that a battle had been fought at Cabul between the army of Mahmood Shah, the sovereign of Persia, commanded by Prince Abbas, and that of a chief named Mohammed Azid Khan who had previously obtained possession of that city. In the engagement 3,000 of the followers of the latter were slain, and one half of Cabul was burnt and pillaged. Mahmood Shah made his entrance into the city shortly after the battle.

Accounts have been received of the extinction of that system of piracy which for a long time harassed the southern part of China, subjecting its coasts to rapine and slaughter, and carrying terror to its very centre. The fleets of these

free-booters arose to the number of between 3 and 400 war junks, armed with from 12 to 20 guns each, and carrying from 50 to 200 men. They infested the sea-coasts and canals of the government of Canton, maintaining a perpetual warfare against the inhabitants both on shore and afloat, and intercepting all regular commerce. They frequently landed, and exacted contributions from the towns and villages, which they often set on fire after plundering, and massacred without pity persons of both sexes and every age. The Chinese government equipped a fleet to oppose the pirates, but at the first encounter the greatest part of the imperial junks struck their colours, and the rest were only saved by a hasty flight. This success increased both the numbers and the insolence of these robbers. They ventured to attack foreign ships, and interrupted the intercourse between Canton and Macao. They threatened Canton itself; and even declared an intention of removing the present Tartar family from the throne of China, and restoring the ancient imperial dynasty. The weak Chinese government, sensible of its inability to contend with such a foe, took the measure of applying for assistance to the Portuguese at Macao; and a treaty was entered into between the viceroy of the provinces of Quanton and Quangsi and the governor of Macao, for the fitting out of a joint squadron for the guard of the coasts. By its stipulation, the Portuguese were to equip six armed vessels to co-operate with an imperial fleet, towards the expenses of which the Chinese were to con-

tribute a certain sum; and when the object of the expedition was attained, all the ancient privileges of Macao were to be restored to it. As there was a deficiency of naval stores for furnishing the Portuguese vessels, application was made to the supercargoes of the English East India company at Canton, who liberally supplied from the company's ships the articles wanted.

The Macao squadron on putting to sea was joined by 60 imperial war junks, and the pirates fled at their approach. They were, however frequently brought to action, and were always defeated with considerable loss; the brunt of the battle on these occasions falling upon the Portuguese, who received little aid from their dastardly allies. One of the pirate chiefs, in January 1810, made an offer of surrendering his fleet of about 100 junks and 8,000 men, which was accepted. In February a negotiation was opened for the surrender of the other chiefs, which broke off, and hostilities were renewed. The Portuguese pursued the pirates with great activity, and at length manœuvred so as to cut off the retreat of their grand fleet, commanded by the most daring of their leaders, named A-juo-Chay. Finding an escape impracticable, he thought proper to treat for a surrender. Advice of this event being sent to the viceroy of Canton, he repaired to the vicinity, where he was met by the Portuguese dizembargador, Miguel de Arriaga, whose honourable character soon effected an accommodation between the parties. A general amnesty was granted to the pirates, whose whole fleet,

consisting of more than 270 war junks, with 16,000 young men, 5,000 women, and 1,200 pieces of ordnance, besides small arms, was delivered up to the viceroy. Thus terminated, at least in appearance, this dangerous system of piracy; the weakness, however, displayed by the wretched Chinese government, is not likely to secure the empire from future outrages of the same kind. It is, indeed, affirmed, that although the piratical squadrons made an ostensible surrender, it was under condition that they should not be dispossessed of their vessels, and that their commander should be appointed admiral of the Chinese fleets, and should direct their operations against other pirates, who still continued in rebellion.

The alarm which had been excited by the numbers and audacity of these robbers was such, that the Portuguese government at Macao had thought it necessary for its own security to apply for a reinforcement of troops to the Spaniards at Manilla. A detachment was accordingly embarked at that place, which arrived at Macao on March 10th.

Whilst the Chinese empire was thus harassed by a rebellion of the natives, a danger threatened it on its northern frontier. An adventurer named Baghvan Ho collected a number of followers in Great Tartary, whom, in conjunction with some tribes of Mongols, he had induced to submit to his authority in the double capacity of prince and pontiff. Under the persuasion that he is possessed of supernatural power, they are said to be implicitly devoted to his will, and to display all the fanaticism of

the converts to a new religion. He assumes the title of king of Tartary, and is at the head of 60,000 men armed with bows, lances, and muskets. The caravans pay him tribute, though escorted by Russian or Chinese soldiers; and the merchants brought before him remain prostrate, while he addresses them in four different languages. The Chinese government has thought it necessary to strengthen its frontier garrisons, and to take measures for preventing the consolidation of a power which may subject them to a new Tartar invasion.

The above narration (copied from a German paper) is corro-

borated by a deputation sent from the Russian to the Chinese emperor, in consequence of the mart town of their commerce, Kiachta, being in the possession of the Tartars. The purpose of the embassy was to desire either that the Russian merchants might trade directly to Pekin, or that some fortified town near the frontier might be allotted for their intercourse. The reported answer from the Chinese sovereign was characteristic. "Tell your master that while the deserts separate the two nations, the friendship between us may continue. I am desirous to preserve it unimpaired, and cannot, therefore, comply with his request."

# CHRONICLE.

## JANUARY.

1st. **T**HE following account of the loss of the Minotaur has appeared in the French papers.

Amsterdam, Dec. 25.

"To His Excellency the Minister of Marine and Colonies.

"Sir; In the absence of Vice-Admiral De Winter, Count of Huessen, I have the honour to inform your Excellency, that the English ship, the Minotaur, of 74 guns, with a crew of 590 men, and commanded by Captain John Barrett, was wrecked on the Haaks bank, on the night of the 22nd instant.

"Captain Musquetie, Commander in the Texel Roads, sent at day-break on the 23rd the aviso and pilot-boat the Duinker, to reconnoitre the vessel that had been wrecked, but the wind and heavy sea prevented her from approaching the vessel. She had lost her masts, and was under water from about half-way up the bowsprit to behind the mainmast. The waves broke over the remainder of her.

"One hundred and ten of the crew, notwithstanding, succeeded in saving themselves in the boats. They landed behind the Texel Island, near the village of Koog, where they were made prisoners of war by the troops stationed in  
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that quarter. Among the prisoners was a lieutenant, the surgeon, and eight midshipmen."

The chief Magistrate of Chester (General Grosvenor) gave a most sumptuous entertainment in the Exchange, to his cousin Earl Grosvenor, several gentlemen of the county, the corporation, and his friends in the city. The town-hall was most tastefully decorated with variegated lamps. The tables were laid out in the following manner: two long ones down each side of the room, joined at the top in a semi-circular form; and in the intermediate area, smaller tables were laid across; in the center was placed a fine baron of beef, ornamented with appropriate devices, encircled by the motto—"O! the roast beef of Old England, O! the Old English roast beef." On its right was a Christmas pie, weighing upwards of 200 lbs. containing four geese, four turkeys, six hares, a leg of veal, a leg of pork, sausages, &c.; on its sides were the heraldic bearings of the house of Eaton, supported by those of the General, with the family motto; on the left of the baron of beef, was a salad, tastefully displayed, with the motto "Prosperity to the trade of Chester." This table was surmounted with two elegant transparencies, representing the east and the north gates of the city. About five

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o'clock dinner was served up, to which above 200 sat down. The following is a copy of the

*Bill of fare.*—Sixteen tureens of turtle; 8 boiled turkeys; 3 hams; 4 dishes of à-la-mode beef; 5 pigeon pies; 3 saddles of mutton; 13 plum puddings; 6 dishes of muranade pork; 8 French pies; 4 roasted turkeys; 8 dishes of rabbits; 3 legs of mutton; 4 geese; 2 filets of veal; 10 dishes of chickens; 4 dishes of veal surprise; 3 beef-steak pies; 3 dishes of sweetbreads; 6 hares; 6 venison pasties; 8 dishes of ducks; 6 oyster patties; 6 dishes of mutton casserole; 6 dishes of pig; 6 lemon puddings; 8 dishes of haricoid mutton; 4 neats' tongues; 3 dishes of collard veal; a round of beef.

*Removes.*—Ten haunches of venison; 10 necks of venison.

*Sweets.*—Thirty salvers of whips and jelly, 20 moulds of jelly, 40 moulds of blancmange, tarts, cheese-cakes, mince-pies, puffs, &c. &c.

3. During the dreadful gale of this night from the north-east, not less than twenty small fishing and other vessels have been lost at Gravesend, and in other parts of the river.

Among the casualties of the late blustering weather, the principal part of the quay, erected for the preservation of the houses on the Stade, at Folkestone, has been washed away, and several houses are consequently alarmingly exposed to the fury of the sea.

Madame Lucien Buonaparte, with her family, and a numerous train of servants, occupying in all four carriages, arrived at Ludlow on Wednesday, the 3rd, having

performed the journey from Plymouth in a week. Lucien removed on the preceding day from the inn, to Lord Powis's residence in that town, called Dinham-house; his Lordship's seat in the neighbourhood (Stone-house) being found too small for the reception of so numerous a suite. It is believed they will remain at Ludlow during several months.

5. A melancholy accident occurred in Lough-Swilly. A boat, with a midshipman and eleven seamen, returning to one of the frigates lying near Buncrana, was upset, and the midshipman and seven of the seamen were drowned; the remaining four swam to the shore with great difficulty.

This morning a large Dutch vessel, performing quarantine off Margate, drove from her anchors, and after making several attempts to gain the harbour, came on shore in Westgate Bay, when, it not being possible to afford them any assistance, all the crew perished. In the course of Friday night another vessel was also wrecked on the Margate Sand. The bodies of the unfortunate men above-mentioned have since been picked up on the shore.

7. An inquest was held on Friday se'nnight, in Gosberton fen, Lincolnshire, on the body of Matthew Slator, a labouring man, whose death was occasioned by partaking of some cake on the preceding Wednesday, at the house of a shepherd named Vellum, in which a quantity of sublimate of mercury had been accidentally mixed. The circumstances connected with this event are particularly distressing. It appeared in evidence before the coroner, that

some sublimate was brought to the shepherd's house at Michaelmas to mix with seed wheat, and that a considerable part of the poison remained which Vellum was desired to destroy. This caution was unfortunately not attended to; and, about a month since, the shepherd's wife, in order to destroy vermin, put a handful of sublimate, and the like portion of flour, on a plate in the dairy, without mentioning the circumstance to any one. On Sunday, her mother and sister, who were engaged in cleaning the dairy, supposing that the plate contained flour only, emptied its contents into a puncheon of flour. On Wednesday, some neighbours, about eight in number, were invited by Vellum and his wife to spend a Christmas evening with them; and several cakes were made for the occasion, of which the party present partook. Shortly after, they were all seized with violent pains and sickness, and on inquiry into the probable cause, the circumstances above related were explained. Fortunately, one of the party had strength enough left to inform a neighbour of their situation, who went to procure medical aid; but as the distance was four miles, the night extremely dark, and the roads bad, it was midnight before an apothecary from Gosberton arrived. He found the poor people in a situation the most forlorn and miserable; neither fire nor candle at hand, and at least half a mile from any house. Slator had expired an hour before the apothecary arrived, and the others were stretched on the floor nearly in a lifeless state. In the course of a

few hours, however, he had the satisfaction so far to bring them about as to entertain hopes of their recovery; and they all, except the mother of the shepherd, are now considered to be out of danger. Vellum had before been a sufferer by his negligence; as, a short time previous, two of his pigs died, in consequence of some of the sublimate having been accidentally mixed with their food.

An inquest was held on Monday the 7th instant, in the Marshalsea prison, on the body of Mr. Thomas Culver, a debtor in the said prison. The jury was convened at twelve o'clock, and proceeded to the examination of witnesses, which occupied their time till half-past five p. m. when they adjourned till the following day at twelve o'clock, and after three hours' investigation and due deliberation, returned a verdict—*Died for want, &c.*

Extract of a letter from Armagh. —“I take the liberty of offering for your consideration an account of a most singular phenomenon which appeared in this country, on the nights of Monday and Tuesday, 7th and 8th instant. On the night of Monday, between six and seven o'clock, it was first perceived. The city of Armagh appeared to the beholders, about six miles in a southerly direction, to be most brilliantly illuminated. From the neighbourhood of Armagh it appeared as if a number of bonfires were lighted in a N. E. direction. From the hills around, it appeared as if the gentlemen's seats were illuminated; and so impressive was the appearance in the town of Charlemont, that a number of persons applied

for the fire-engine, in order to extinguish a fire, supposed to be in a neighbouring house; but upon approaching the same, they were agreeably surprised to find the house perfectly safe. From the hills on the borders of Lough Neagh, in the county of Armagh, it appeared as if the county of Antrim, on the opposite side, was entirely illuminated; and on Thursday night there appeared several lights in the same direction, but on approaching where the supposed fire was, it would seem as if it had fled further off."

8. The Thames is now nearly frozen, there being only a narrow channel in the centre of the river free from ice. Two men walked on the ice yesterday from Battersea-bridge to Hungerford-stairs.

A most daring attempt was made by a party of country people at Clonderlaw bay, to take possession of the American ship *Romulus*, on the night of the 8th inst. They assembled at about ten in the evening, to the amount of between two and three hundred, and commenced a firing of musketry, which they kept up at intervals for three hours; when finding a steady resistance from the crew, and a guard of yeomanry, which had been put on the vessel on her first going on shore, they retired. The shot they fired appeared to be cut from square bars of lead, about half an inch in diameter. One of these miscreants dropped, and was carried away by his companions.

9. On the 26th ult. as Mr. Hutson, contractor for supplying Dartmoor prison with butcher's meat, was returning from Tavistock market in the evening, hav-

ing dismounted to refresh his horse at a rivulet, it being dark, the animal escaped from him, and in endeavouring to recover it, Mr. H. missed his way, and was precipitated into an old lead shaft, upwards of sixty-eight feet deep; but there being several feet of water in the bottom, his fall was in some measure broken. On rising to the surface, Mr. H. laid hold of one of the cross-pieces, on which he supported himself; and he plainly heard the passengers conversing on the turnpike-road; but his efforts to make known his situation proving ineffectual, he endeavoured, by means of a pair of scissors, to dig holes in the side of the pit, to facilitate his ascension, and had got within a few yards of the surface, but the earth giving way, he was again plunged into the dark abyss. He remained in this dreadful situation until the Friday following, when he was discovered by a labourer, who was passing by: ropes were immediately procured, by which means he was soon released from his perilous situation, and is now perfectly recovered.

In the storm of Saturday se'n-night, the Hoylake life-boat, in attempting to succour and relieve the people on board the ship *Traveler*, driven on shore in the Mersey, was overwhelmed by a dreadful sea, and eight out of ten of her crew were unfortunately drowned. The bodies were all found the same day, and carried to their respective homes. The deceased were all near neighbours, and lived in a small village called the Hoose, near Hoylake, in the most brotherly kindness. They had always displayed the greatest prompti-



tude and alacrity in assisting vessels in distress. They have left large families totally unprovided for.

11. The fall of snow on Friday night the 4th, was so very great as to render the northern roads almost impassable. The mail coach from Boston could not be dragged more than four miles on Saturday through the snow, but the guard proceeded on horseback with the mail. The mail from London was conveyed in the same manner into Boston about six o'clock on Saturday evening.

Saturday was one of the most piercing cold days ever felt at Stamford. The wind blew boisterously from the east, and occasioned such heavy drifts of snow as to make the great north road in many places impassable. The Leicester coach, on the way to Stamford, was upset in the snow at Burton-Lazarus, and several passengers were much hurt in consequence. The Carlisle mail was dug out of the snow near Tickencote, and with difficulty got to Stamford with eight horses, three hours later than usual; but it could proceed no further than Thornhaugh, whence the guard was obliged to take the letter-bags on horseback. Three coaches from the north lay all night in the snow, about a mile from Stamford, and as many near Wansford. With the assistance of fifty men, the road became passable for carriages at twelve o'clock on Sunday. In some places the snow had drifted six feet deep.

Two persons perished in the neighbourhood of Lincoln last week, owing to the inclemency of the weather: one of them was

Mr. R. Lambe, of Haddington. He had spent Christmas-day convivially with some friends at Swin-derby, and attempted to walk home about ten o'clock. The other was a labouring man, named Arnold. Both were found to have fallen into ditches, and to have perished from cold or suffocation.

On Tuesday morning, the 15th instant, when the men employed at the lime-kiln near St. Catherine's, Waterford, went to their work, they found a man and a woman lying dead on the edge of its eye. The parties were soon recognized; the young man having lived in the immediate neighbourhood of the kiln, and the unhappy woman, who, we understand, was the widow of an industrious carpenter, at no great distance from it. The wretched youth was known to have been drinking at a late hour in the neighbourhood the preceding evening, and it is thought the parties must have found their way into the yard at low water, through the sluice at John's Hill. Incapable of reflection, they had suffered themselves to be so much attracted by the heat of the kiln, as to seek repose on its very crown, where, rendered senseless by the mephitic vapour, they were retained till death closed their mortal career. When found, one side of the man was literally roasted.

15. *The following general order was issued from the Adjutant-general's office, Dublin, Jan. 1811.*—

“Reports having been circulated, that Catholic soldiers have been prevented from attending divine worship according to the tenets of their religion, and obliged, in certain instances, to be present at that

of the established church, the commanding officers of the several regiments are to be attentive to the prevention of such practices, if they have in any instance existed in the troops under their command, as they are in violation of the orders contained in the circular letter of the 14th of May, 1806, and since repeated to the army; and the Catholic soldiers, as well as those of other sects, are to be allowed, in all cases, to attend the divine worship of the Almighty, according to their several persuasions, when duty does not interfere, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, as those of the established church.

(Signed)

"WM. RAYMOND,  
Deputy Adjutant-General.

"N. RAMSEY,  
Major-Assistant Adjutant-General."

So late as Friday morning last, some of the artillery, privates, and drivers, quartered in Enniskillen, continued to do duty with turned coats, for having attended, according to law, on the worship of their church; but on the evening of that day the scene was somewhat changed—the general order arrived; and on the Sunday the Catholic soldiers of the garrison were marched to the Roman Catholic chapel, accompanied by two officers of that religion.

*Deal, Jan. 15*—Sunday night, the 13th, the ship *Cumberland*, Barrett, master, arrived in the Downs from Quebec, under a jury-foremast and bowsprit, having pitched her bowsprit and foremast away in a heavy gale of wind off the banks of Newfoundland. From seven till eight o'clock on Sunday

morning, she was attacked by four French lugger privateers, between Dover and Folkestone, the first of which hailed to know if he wanted a pilot; Capt. B. having suspicion of her, replied in the negative; immediately after another privateer ordered him to lay back his mainyard, and the whole of them commenced a fire of musketry, and two of them ran alongside and boarded the *Cumberland*; previous to which the captain had ordered all the ship's crew into the cabin, they being armed with their boarding pikes; as soon as about twenty men came on board, the captain ordered the ship to be sheered off from the privateers, leaving the Frenchmen no good retreat, and on the ship being boarded, the privateers ceased firing: in the mean time the ship's company rushed forward, and cleared the deck; the greatest part of the boarders being killed, and the remainder jumping overboard. Immediately after, another came alongside, and told the captain they would give no quarter: on hearing this, the ship's company cheered them; and they were boarded, and cleared in like manner. This was repeated three times afterwards, with the like success on the part of the ship's crew, and their taking three prisoners, two of whom were wounded, and one has since died of his wounds. Immediately after this, Capt. Barrett discharged three of his carronades, loaded with round and canister shot; the first was seen to carry away the mainmast of one of the privateers, and the second carried away the bowsprit of another, and it was supposed destroyed many of the men, as

they were heard to cry out, and the shots were heard to strike the vessel. They then made off, and the Cumberland proceeded for the Downs. We are sorry to say, Mr. Coward, chiefmate, is wounded in the shoulder, and that one man on board the Cumberland has died of his wounds. The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to be nearly sixty. Capt. B. killed three himself, one of which he was obliged to put his foot on to extricate his pike.

This is supposed to be the most gallant defence made by any merchant-ship during the war; as her crew consisted only of twenty-six men, and those of the privateers, according to the prisoners' statement, amounted to 270 men.

The Lords of the Admiralty have, as a mark of their satisfaction at the gallantry exhibited on this occasion, expressed their intention to grant to each of the crew of the Cumberland, a protection from the impress for the space of three years.

16. A poor chimney-sweeper's boy lost his life in a most shocking manner, in a chimney, at a house in Orchard-street, Westminster. He went up a chimney to clean it, and got out at the top. On his return, he got into a chimney belonging to the same house, by mistake, which had a fire at the bottom, in which he got stuck fast, and was suffocated before relief could be rendered him.

18. An inquisition was taken on Wednesday, on the body of Fredrick Bede, who was killed in a pugilistic combat with a young man of the name of Smithers, in Newington-fields, on Monday afternoon. It appeared in evidence,

that the combatants were two clerks in very respectable situations, and a quarrel arose in consequence of a dispute at cards. They retired to combat in the warmth of temper, and Bede refused to settle the dispute in any other manner. After fighting 25 minutes most determinedly, Smithers gave his adversary a blow under the right ear, which knocked him down, and he died in about 20 minutes. The surgeon gave it as his opinion, that death was rather occasioned by the fall than from the blow; but death having ensued in an illegal act, a verdict of manslaughter was returned.

The Whalley Agricultural Society have adjudged their prize medal on forest planting, to James Taylor, Esq. for planting last season 400 acres of land with upwards of 1,600,000 trees.

19. Last night, about half-past eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the Warehouses of a sugar-baker, at Puddle-dock, Upper Thames-street. Notwithstanding the numerous engines that were employed, and the utmost exertions on the part of the firemen, the whole of the premises were consumed in the course of two hours. The conflagration did not extend beyond the stack of buildings in which it commenced.

A dreadful accident happened a few days ago on board the Jason, a vessel of Boston, lying about four miles from the town, in a part of the Deeps called Clay-hole. Mr. Massam, the master, was on business in Boston; but before he quitted the vessel, he had carefully locked up the cabin, in which were some swivel cartridges, and a quantity of gun-

powder. The mate of the vessel, to relieve the tedium of waiting for a wind, imprudently broke open the door during the master's absence, took out some powder, and went from the vessel to shoot sea-fowl, leaving on board only a boy about fourteen years of age. The youth, thus left, amused himself by getting a handful of gunpowder, and throwing it in small quantities into a fire on board; but having, it is supposed, scattered some between the cabin and the fire-place, the flame ran along the train, and in an instant, by the tremendous explosion of all the powder kept for the guns which the Jason carried, the whole stern of the vessel was swept away, and she sunk with a full cargo of oats on board. Providentially the boy was not hurt by the explosion, and was taken from the sinking vessel by a boat which was put off from the *Tre Madoc*, lying near.

21. The *Tarantula* privateer arrived at Fowey on Tuesday, from an unsuccessful cruize off Cape Finisterre. On Friday last, in the Bay of Biscay, she fell in with a large ship, dismasted and water-logged; and, on boarding, ascertained her to be the *Orion*, laden with timber and lumber, supposed from America. They found one man dead in the companion, and were preparing to go between decks, when they were assailed by the most horrid stench, which obliged them to relinquish their design, and abandon the wreck. The hold of the *Orion* appeared full of water, but she was tolerably clear between the decks. The stench, no doubt, proceeded from the bodies of the unfortunate crew,

who had perished on board her but whether through fatigue or hunger, could not be ascertained. The man in the companion appeared to have been dead about a week.

An alarming typhus fever made its appearance last week among the crew of the *Romulus* frigate, at Plymouth. It is supposed to have been communicated by some French deserters received on board her at Lisbon some days since. Eighty of the crew have been sent to the royal naval hospital at that place.

A number of farmers and others were last week summoned before the magistrates at Stafford, for making a deduction from the wages of their servants, enrolled in the local militia, on account of their having been absent from service during the period of training and exercise. The magistrate observed, that the legislature had provided for the point in dispute, and referred to the 15th clause of the 48th Geo. III. c. 3, which ordains that no ballot, enrolment, and service under the act shall make void, or in any manner affect, any indenture of apprenticeship or contract of service. The defendants, upon the act being read, agreed to pay their servants the full wages.

23. Early on Monday morning, the Hon. Mr. Vernon's gamekeeper, accompanied by two assistants, surprised a gang of poachers in one of the woods of Stainbro' Park, Yorkshire, shooting pheasants. The villains immediately fired upon them, and wounded the three, the gamekeeper in his hand, the landlord of the inn at Stainbro' dangerously in

the back; and the third man in the arm (so that it has been found necessary to amputate it), and then escaped.

24. Thursday se'nnight died at Gretna Green, aged 79, Joseph Paisley, the Gretna Green parson. He was born at Kirkandrew-upon-Esk, in Cumberland, and early in life was bound an apprentice to a tobacconist; which vocation requiring sobriety and attention, ill accorded with the lax disposition of Paisley. He soon left this trade to follow the employment of a fisherman, and he was allowed by his contemporaries, from his uncommon strength and agility, to be the most expert man in the use of the lister, for the destruction of salmon, of any that we have heard of, and endured every kind of fatigue more than any other man. His conversation never turned upon religious objects; his delight was in talking of juvenile feats of activity, and about brandy, and the immense quantities he could have drank of that stimulant without feeling the smallest effects from intoxication. He was accustomed to relate, in the presence of concurring witnesses, that he frequently swallowed a pint of unadulterated brandy at one draught. He dwelt with complacency on a celebrated achievement of which he shared the glory of a great brother drinker: they consumed, without any assistance whatever, no less than ten gallons of brandy in three days. This man could never have gained celebrity, had it not been for the culpable facility with which marriages are celebrated in Scotland; for a more unpolished and rough man in his manners we

never conversed with, and his conversation was always mixed with obscenity and grossness.

A melancholy accident happened on Sunday se'nnight, at the seat of Pierce Mahony, esq. near Killarney. Three female domestics unthinkingly placed some coals of fire in a room which had no chimney, and in which they slept. The consequence of this imprudent measure was, that two of them were found suffocated next morning; the third providentially survived.

*Dublin, Jan. 24.*—On Sunday night last, a party of armed ruffians entered the house of Daniel Hurley, of Kilmore, and forcibly carried away Eleanor Hurley, his daughter. By his examination, it appears that Michael Ryan, commonly called Sclog, a notorious robber, and Timothy and Cornelius Ryan, his brothers, were principally concerned, and the only persons he knew. Lieutenant Neville Wayland, of the Ballintemple Infantry, having heard of it soon after, took three yeomen with him to the cross-roads near Lacken, in hopes that they might meet the party on their return. In about half an hour, hearing the noise of horses coming at a great rate, he divided his little party two at each side of the road, and desired they should on no account fire until they were fired at. On their coming up, (consisting of five horses, and about six or seven men) he advanced, and desired them in the king's name to stop and surrender themselves, which they instantly answered with three shots at the yeomen; one of the foremost presented a bright blunderbuss at

Lieut. Wayland, so near, that the flash threw light on his face, but fortunately burned the priming only, or his head would have been blown to atoms. Several shots were fired on both sides, but the yeomen's with more effect, for one of the ruffians dropped off his horse; the others made their escape, the Lieutenant and his party being on foot, and it being about one o'clock in the morning. This wretch, though mortally wounded, got on his knee, and swore he would have a yeoman's life, but was unable to present his blunderbuss, his arm being broken. He would not tell his name, and desired he might be thrown into a dyke, and the dirt thrown over him, and nothing said about it. He died soon after, and the body was conveyed to Dundrum. He proved to be Edmund Ryan, of Donohill, flax-dresser, a deserter from Sir Thos. Fitzgerald's regiment, and one of the most determined wicked fellows in the country.

Vast crowds came to view the body on Monday, which was permitted, in hopes it might have a proper effect on the people. Lord Hawarden, who was at Mr. Wm. Cooper's, at Cashel, being sent to early that day, came out and took a party of the Ballintemple cavalry, with Mr. William Cooper, a magistrate, and scoured the country as far as Cappagh, after the runaways, until a late hour that night, and also the next day, but without success. The friends of the deceased having applied to his Lordship for the body, he said he would give it up if the girl was sent home by Wednesday; which not being done, his

Lordship brought out a guard of the Fermanagh from Cashel, and had the body conveyed to Cashel, and buried near the gaol.

25. Monday last, a poor woman, who resided at Bayswater, was brought to bed of a boy, and not having money sufficient to supply a nurse, a neighbour of her's tendered her services; but the husband coming home in the evening, declined the offer, adding, at the same time, that he could attend on her himself. The next morning some acquaintances called to see them, and knocked at the door several times, but no one answering, the doors were broken open, when the man and his wife were both found dead, and a little infant sucking at the breast of the woman. The cause is attributed to their having burnt some charcoal to air the room, which suffocated them. They have left three young children.

The new aqueduct bridge over the Ouse river, below Stoney Stratford, at Wolverton, which has been some time in preparation, of cast-iron in lieu of that of brick, which fell down in February, 1808, was opened on Monday for the passage of boats. The whole length of the iron work is 101 feet; it is wide enough for two boats to pass each other, and has a towing-path of iron attached to it: it is firm and tight in every part, and displays not the least appearance of strain from its vast weight.

Glasgow, Jan. 26.—On the 24th inst. the anniversary of Mr. Fox's birth was celebrated here by a numerous party of the admirers of that statesman. Above one hundred gentlemen dined on this

occasion, in the ball-room of the Black Bull inn here; Peter Spiers, Esq. of Culcreuch, in the chair; Sir John Maxwell, of Pollok, Croupier. Constitutional and appropriate songs maintained the enthusiasm and harmony of the meeting till a late hour. Among the toasts, the following were the most remarkable:

The King.

The glorious and immortal memory of Charles James Fox.

The Prince of Wales.

The Princess Charlotte of Wales, and may she ever bear in mind the principles of Mr. Fox, inculcated by her Father.

May the Regal Duties and the Regal Powers never be disjoined.

Magna Charta, and may the modern, like the ancient Barons, support constitutional reform.

The Crown, its just prerogatives; the People, their fair representation.

Lord Holland, and may he ever support the principles of his illustrious relative.

Earl Grey, and may Presbyterians soon be permitted to defend the State, without renouncing their church.

Catholic Emancipation.

The Cortes, and the revival of liberty in Spain.

Mr. Whitbread, and the effectual punishment of peculators.

May the influence of the Pitt system at home be commensurate to its success on the Continent.

Lord Lauderdale, and a reform of our Indian system.

Mr. Sheridan, and the publicity of legislative deliberation.

The memory of Washington, and amity between the only two free nations of the world.

Clerk of Eldin; and may British science ever guide British valour.

Sir Samuel Romilly, and his practical test of a great statesman.

The Bishop of Landaff, the uniform friend of civil and religious liberty.

The victims of Walcheren, and may their fate be forgiven in heaven, but not forgotten on earth.

26. A few days since, the club-box of a journeyman tailor's society was robbed of 70*l.* and three men were taken into custody on suspicion of the felony, one of whom was steward of the club. It turned out, on the examination, that this was a club which had not been inrolled as required by Act of Parliament. After the arguments of counsel had been heard for the prosecution of one of the prisoners (the steward), who protested his innocence, it was stated that this club, which consisted of several hundred members, was originally established for the relief of sick members, &c., but that it had also supplied the whole body of journeymen tailors in four several strikes for increase of wages during the last seven years, in all of which they had been successful. Such was the surplus, that money was still in the Bank to promote combinations in different parts of the country, among mechanics in other professions, and 20*l.* had recently been sent down to Manchester, to further illegal combinations of journeymen. It was also observed, that journeymen tailors, by their clubs, are more liberal in supporting combinations than most other mechanics, as they subscribe any sum that may be required, to support themselves and others. Two of the prisoners in the present instance were discharged; but a third, named *Wild*, was remanded, one of the stolen notes having been traced to his possession.

28. Last week a farmer's son at Paul, in Holderness, of the name of Binning, while threshing, having a loaded gun by him to

shoot pigeons, just as he was firing out of the barn at one, a young woman, his cousin, who lived in the family, passing the door received the whole contents of the piece in her head, which was literally blown to pieces.

A small island of the Danube, called Engel, near Pichment, has exhibited the phenomenon of a floating island. In the memory of the oldest persons it had remained stationary until May last, when the rapidity and pressure of the stream are supposed to have detached its bottom; its inclination is uniformly to the right bank of the river, but its motion is not perceptible. Since May it has made a progress of about eight miles; and, what is not the least singular, has, from the eager and unabated curiosity of the Germans, made the fortunes of three persons who obtained a temporary proprietorship of it.

30. A fatal pugilistic contest took place on Wednesday se'n-night, at Rollestone, near Burton-upon-Trent, in the county of Stafford. On the preceding evening, Charles Beale, a farmer from Stretton, and Stringer Tonks, a basket-maker, of Repton, having quarrelled, agreed to meet the next day at Rollestone, to decide their dispute. The constable of the parish was present as stake-holder! The combatants fought with a determination and courage seldom witnessed until the 31st round, when Tonks struck Beale a dreadful blow under the ear, and death terminated the fight.

31. A few evenings ago, about seven o'clock, Mr. Forshaw, a gentleman of Preston, was robbed

by three footpads on the Prescott road, between Gilead-house and Fairfield, near Liverpool. He was riding on the foot pavement, when a man suddenly seized the bridle of his horse, and demanded his money. Mr. Forshaw made some resistance to this demand, and during the struggle which ensued, two other men came up, one of whom instantly fired a pistol, the ball of which passed through Mr. F.'s clothes, and wounded him in the side. The other aimed a blow at him with a tremendous bludgeon, which, if it had taken effect, would probably have caused his immediate death; but the robber who had first seized the bridle of the horse now interposed, and stopped the blow as it was descending. One of them seized Mr. F.'s watch-chain, which broke in the attempt to draw out his watch; but as he perceived that all resistance would be fruitless, and escape impossible, after entreating them to desist from farther violence, he quietly delivered his watch, and a considerable sum of money, with which the robbers immediately departed.

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## FEBRUARY.

1. In consequence of the letter to the Minister of the French Marine, from Captain Eastwick, of the Elizabeth, lately wrecked near Dunkirk, seconded by the application of the Commandant of the place, General O'Meara, Buonaparte has liberated the remainder of the crew of that vessel, who were confined in the gaol at Dunkirk. One of the officers relates, that before the



Elizabeth was driven on shore, she had been beating about for nine days; and the crew, consisting mostly of Lascars, being completely worn out by fatigue, could no longer give the ship that assistance she required to keep the sea. As soon as the persons reached the shore who were preserved from the wreck, they were thrown into prison; but the next day, the merchants and other inhabitants of the place, sent and supplied them with clothing and food, so that they were not destitute of any comfort their unfortunate situation would admit of. On Sunday last, Buonaparte's order arrived for the free and unconditional liberation of the crew of the Elizabeth, in consequence of their previous sufferings; the restoration of an equal number of French prisoners being left to the option of our government. (There can be no doubt of our fulfilling our corresponding duty.)

A melancholy circumstance happened within these few days at Newark. On Friday, the 17th instant, the passengers by the Highflyer coach from the north dined as usual. A bottle of wine was ordered, on tasting which, a gentleman, one of the passengers, observed that it had an unpleasant flavour, and begged that it might be changed. In compliance with this wish, the waiter took away the bottle; but thought he had met with one of those travellers who are more nice than wise, and whom nothing can please at an inn; he therefore poured into a fresh decanter half the wine which had been objected to, and added sufficient from another bottle to

make up the usual quantity. This he took into the room, and the greatest part of it was drank by the passengers. But when the coach proceeded on to Grantley, the passengers who had partaken of the wine experienced a loathing and disagreeable sickness, which, with one gentleman in particular, who had taken more of the wine than the others, increased to an alarming degree. The more melancholy part of the story remains to be told: the half of the bottle which the waiter kept in the decanter was put aside, for the purpose of mixing *negus*. In the evening Mr. Bland, an attorney, of Newark, and a man much respected, went into the same house, and drank a glass or two of wine and water. He returned home at his usual hour, but was taken so ill in the night, that Mrs. Bland sent for his brother, an apothecary in the town; before he arrived, however, the sufferer was dead. An inquest was held on the body on Saturday, and the jury, after the fullest inquiry, and the strictest examination of the surgeons by whom the body was opened, returned a verdict of—*Died by poison*.

It is stated in a Dublin paper, that since the duty on whiskey has been reduced, no less than 60,000 gallons of that spirit, retailed in upwards of 1,200 licensed dram-shops, are consumed every week in that city.

2. *Paris. Jan. 22.*—The Bulletin of the Allier contains the following letter, addressed on the 14th instant, by the Sub-prefect of Gannat, to the Prefect of the department of the Allier:

"M. Prefect—I know not how

to give you the narrative of a frightful crime, committed on the 15th ult. in the Commune of Biozat. My pen seems to recoil at tracing details so horrible. A young woman, twenty-three years of age, has just murdered her father, her mother, her brother, and two sisters!

"On the 13th December, Amable Albert, of the Commune of Biozat, a respectable man, poor and with a large family, was obliged, by the bad state of his affairs, to sell a small part of his property. His daughter, Madelaine Albert, of a violent character, of suspected morals, and unfortunately accustomed to abuse her father and mother, reproached her father in language the most violent on account of this sale, and ended by imperiously demanding a part of the sum which he had received. The father refused, mentioning to her at the same time the state of his affairs; she insisted, and abused him outrageously. The father vexed, and affronted at the insolence of his daughter, gave her several blows on the shoulders, and ordered her to go to bed. She obeyed, and went to bed. A quarter of an hour after she seized an axe, and advanced without noise towards the fire-side, where her father, mother, and three brothers, and sisters were warming themselves.

"She aimed a blow with the axe at her father's head, laid open his skull, and in spite of the cries of her family, she repeated her blows. He was killed by the first stroke; any one of the wounds would have been sufficient to deprive this unfortunate man of life. They were so deep, that the mon-

ster must have been possessed of extraordinary strength to produce them. She then threw herself on her mother, without being softened by her prayers and sighs, struck her five times with the hatchet, and laid her at her feet. Her two young sisters, one eleven, the other three years old, met with no greater mercy. She struck the eldest both on the head and neck, but did not kill her, because the poor creature crept under the bed.

"These numerous crimes did not satiate the tigress. She seized her youngest sister, who held her mother's body, took her in her arms, and threw her alive as she was into a well.

"Of all this family, a brother, thirteen years old, survived by a kind of miracle. He was so fortunate as to creep behind a trunk, to open the door, and to make his escape, calling for assistance. Madelaine Albert added to so much atrocity the refinement of hypocrisy. She called to her brother, requested him to return, and promised to do him no harm. In a voice the most mild and calm, she endeavoured to prevail on the boy to return to the house; but he was too much terrified; he ran away, and took shelter in the house of a man of the name of Richard. In consequence of his story, several of the inhabitants went to assist the family. They found Madelaine Albert walking with great agitation in the house, with a large knife in her hand, with which she threatened to kill any one that should approach her. The darkness of the night, and the terror inspired by so dreadful a sight, paralyzed the courage of these men; they durst not ad-

vance and seize her. In their presence Madelaine Albert took from her mother's pocket the key of a cupboard, opened it, took out the money that was in it, and went out of the house, without any of the spectators having the courage to seize her, or to follow her. It is supposed that she is gone towards Riom or Clermont; the gens-d'armes are in pursuit of her."

5. This being the day appointed for swearing in the Prince of Wales as Regent, about twelve o'clock a party of the flank companies of the grenadiers, with their colours, and the band of the 1st regiment, marched into the court-yard of Carlton-house, where the colours were pitched in the centre of the grand entrance. The band struck up "God save the King," and continued playing that piece, alternately with martial airs, till near five o'clock.

At a quarter before two o'clock, the Duke of Montrose arrived, being the first of the privy counsellors who attended; he was followed by all the Royal Dukes, and a very numerous assemblage of Privy Counsellors, who had all arrived by a quarter before three o'clock. The whole of the magnificent suite of state apartments were thrown open, which for taste and splendor surpass any thing of the kind in this country.

About half-past two o'clock, the Lord President of the Council obtained a private audience of the Prince, to prepare his Royal Highness for the business that was about to be proceeded upon, in the same manner as the proceedings of a Council about to be held are laid before the king: which

being done, the president retired to the state or levee-room, where the noble personages assembled were so extremely numerous, that many retired to the anti-room. Soon after three o'clock, the approach of the Prince to the state-room was announced, and immediately after, his Royal Highness entered, attended by Lord Keith, Colonels Bloomfield and Macmahon, and two other attendants. His Royal Highness was dressed in full regimentals, and appeared in excellent spirits. He took his stand under the throne, when those assembled made their obeisance to him; afterwards the Prince went round the room, and spoke to those assembled with his usual condescension. The levee being over, the Prince signified his readiness to attend the council, when the procession to the grand saloon, appointed for holding the council, began to move in the following order:

The Great Chamberlain of England (Lord Gwydir), with his wand of office

The Vice-Chamberlain (Lord John Thynne), with his wand of office.

The Duke of Montrose, Master of the Horse.

The Lord Steward of the Household (Earl of Aylesford) with his wand of office.

The Treasurer of the Household (Earl of Courtown) with his wand of office.

Comptroller of the Household (Lord George Thynne).

Gold Stick (Lord Heathfield).

Silver Stick.

His Royal Highness's Attendants.

The Regent.

The Royal Dukes.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

The Lord Chancellor.

The Lord President of the Council.

The other Ministers and Privy Counsellors.

On their entrance into the

grand saloon, a long table was prepared, covered with crimson velvet, with massy silver ink-stands, which originally belonged to Queen Anne. The different oaths directed to be taken and signed by the Regent were separately laid at the head of the table, written on vellum. His Royal Highness took his seat at the head of the table, the Lord President on his right, and the Lord Chancellor on his left hand; the other Privy Counsellors being seated, the Lord President briefly stated the indisposition and incapacity of the King, and the proceedings that had taken place in Parliament to appoint a Regent; and then read the oaths required by the act for the Prince to take, to enable him to fill that high office; and his Royal Highness signifying his willingness to take them, the Lord President proceeded to administer the oaths, and the Prince signed the different pieces of vellum upon which they were inscribed, in the presence of the following Privy Counsellors, who signed as witnesses to the Prince's signature:

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Lord Chancellor.

The Archbishop of York.

The Lord President of the Council.

The Lord Privy Seal.

The Duke of Montrose.

*Marquises*—Douglass, Buckingham, Stafford, Lansdowne, Wellesley, and Hertford.

*Earls*—Moir, Liverpool, Aylesford, Mount Edgcumbe, Derby, Grosvenor, Bathurst, Chatham, Aylesbury, Pembroke, Spencer, Hardwicke, Winchelsea, Buckinghamshire, Chesterfield, Cholmondeley, Lauderdale, Temple, Carysfort, Harrowby, Chichester, Grey, and Powis.

*Viscounts*—Cathcart, Morpeth, Sidmouth, and Castlereagh.

*Lords*—Erskine, Grenville, Ellenborough, C. Somerset, Palmerston, Arden, G. & J. Thynne, Redesdale, Teignmouth, St. John, Walsingham, St. Helens and Mulgrave.

The Bishop of London.

The Master of the Rolls.

General Fitzpatrick.

The Chief Baron Macdonald.

*Sirs*—W. Drummond, W. Scott, J. Nicholl, D. Dundas, B. Nepean, and J. Anstruther.

The Speaker of the House of Commons.

*Messrs.*—Ponsonby, Sheridan, Ryder, W. Elliot, C. M. Sutton, Arbuthnot, Corry, Canning, Yorke, T. Grenville, G. Rose, Wallace, Tierney, and Long.

The proceedings upon swearing in the Prince Regent being ended, his Royal Highness retired, and commenced his office by transacting business with the Ministers of State.

The cause between the Rev. Basil Wood, of Bath, rector of Thorpe Bassett, in the East Riding of the county of York, and his parishioners, respecting the tythes of that parish, was heard on Thursday last, when a decree was made in favour of the rector, establishing his right to tythes in kind; and the defendants were ordered to account with the rector for four years, the time of his incumbency, and to pay the costs of suit.

The defence set up was, that awards for money payments, accompanied with allotments of land, made in 1695 and 1718, amounting to a composition real, sanctioned by the then Archbishop of York, the diocesan; the Earl of Carlisle, lord of the manor and patron; and the Rev. Bernard Lewis, the then Rector; and confirmed by a Decree in the Court

of Chancery in 1722, were binding on future rectors.

By the present decree it is completely established, that no award or decree as to an existing rector, or any composition real, since the statute of the 13th Elizabeth, can deprive a future incumbent of his common right to tithes in kind.

On Thursday, the 24th ult. a fox was unkenneled at Ystradgunlais, in the county of Brecon, which was pursued by a number of men on foot to the extremity of the parish of Lloughor, in Glamorganshire, where Reynard became quite exhausted, and was killed, after a chase, which, in a direct line, was not less than 30 miles, but in the winding direction which the fox took, is supposed to be nearly 50 miles. The pursuers were all in at the death, but could not muster a hat or shoe amongst them, so eagerly had they followed their game, and the dogs were completely knocked up. The hardy fellows, after taking some refreshment, set out on their return home.

6. A few days ago, as a dragoon was on his return from duty to his quarters, a small public house, called Barndean Hut, in the forest, near Petersfield, in Hampshire, his attention was arrested by the cries of some person in distress, which induced him to ride up to the spot from whence they proceeded, where his humanity was shocked on beholding a woman tied to a tree, with the tears which her situation and suffering had produced actually frozen to her cheeks, and, horrid to relate, quite naked, having been stripped and robbed of every article of dress by

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two villains, who afterwards left her in that deplorable condition. The dragoon instantly cut the cords that bound her hands and feet to the tree, and having in some measure restored her to the use of her limbs by rubbing them, wrapped her up in his cloak, placed her on his horse, and proceeded on to his quarters, where he soon after arrived: and as he was conducting the shivering object of his care into the house, she looked through a window that commanded a view of the kitchen, suddenly shrunk back, and in a faint voice exclaimed, "There are the two men that robbed me of my all, and used me so cruelly." The soldier, in consequence, entered the kitchen, and secured the men, who were the next day taken before a magistrate, and after the necessary examination, fully committed to Winchester gaol, for trial at the next assizes.

7. A few days ago, a notorious offender and most formidable ruffian was taken by Mr. Sheriff Bernard, accompanied by some of the peace officers of Cork, and a party of military. This daring villain, whose name is Laffan, had been for a long time a sort of *Rugantino* in Cork, exciting terror wherever he made his appearance. It was necessary to manage a man of this description with very great circumspection and stratagem, as his vigilance eluded every effort that had been made to arrest him. He was at length, however, so well watched as to have his haunt discovered, which was so judiciously surrounded as to leave no possibility of his escape. Before he knew any thing of the Sheriff's

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arrangement for detecting him, the room in which he worked (at brogue-making) was entered by Mr. Collis, one of the peace officers, whose zeal and exertions in this, as in many other instances, deserves every commendation. The ruffian immediately took a posture of resistance, and threw his working seat at Mr. Collis, without however, fortunately, doing him any mischief; he made another blow with a loaded stick, which had more effect; it fell upon Mr. Collis's hand, which it injured severely. Finding, however, that Mr. Collis was not to be deterred from seizing upon him, and that a reinforcement was following him into the room, he bolted through a window, and got over a wall. Here, however, he was beset by the Sheriff's party, which he resisted with extraordinary ferocity, until he received several wounds. He was, however, finally seized upon and lodged in gaol. There are different indictments against this ruffian for capital offences; and he is also a deserter from the 95th rifle corps, and from other regiments.

7. Judgment was this day passed upon Mr. Finnerty, for a libel on Lord Castlereagh, by which he was condemned to an imprisonment of eighteen months in Lincoln gaol, and to find security for good behaviour for five years from that time, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties in 200*l.* each.

11. Mr. Roche was brought up for judgment for the libel in *The Day* newspaper, reflecting on the conduct of the military employed to preserve the peace in Piccadilly, at the time of the service of the Speaker's warrant on Sir Francis

Burdett. He was sentenced to be imprisoned twelve months in the Marshalsea, and to give security for his good behaviour for three years from that time, himself in 500*l.* and two sureties in 250*l.* each.

*Gloucester Election.*—At the close of the poll, on the tenth day (Thursday) of the election, the numbers were—

For Sir W. Guise..... 3016

For Mr. Dutton ..... 2523

Majority for Sir W. Guise — 493

12. This evening, about eight o'clock, as a young man, the son of a butcher in Wandsworth, was passing on the Wandsworth-road, he was stopped by five footpads. One of them presented a small pistol to him; they then dragged him into a field, and knocked him into a ditch, from which they afterwards pulled him out. They then proceeded to rifle his pockets, and robbed him of his coat. They next pinioned his arms back with his neckcloth, and because he looked at them, he received violent blows on each side of his face. After they had fastened his arms, one of them put the muzzle of a horse-pistol to his nose, and told him to smell the contents, which he should have in him if he looked after or pursued them. He remained in the position in which they left him for about three-quarters of an hour, and then ventured into the road, and walked to the Britannia public-house, where he related what had happened, and got his arms released. The robbers were all dressed like grooms.

13. This day the Queen held her first Council under the Regency

**Act.** The members were accordingly summoned to attend her Majesty at Windsor, and they left town yesterday morning early for that purpose, and arrived at Windsor Castle about twelve o'clock. It was understood that they first had a consultation with the physicians attending the King, and that some of the members saw his Majesty. The council broke up at half-past two o'clock.

On the night of the 13th the Pandora sloop of war struck on the Scaw-reef, a shoal off the coast of Jutland. In less than five minutes she lost her rudder, in consequence of repeatedly striking the ground with great force in a heavy sea, and in an hour's time she was nearly filled with water: previously to which, the crew cut away the masts, in order to lighten the vessel; but the wind being extremely high, the sea broke over her with great fury, and every moment threatened to be their last. The wind was piercingly cold, and the men had the miserable prospect before them of being either washed overboard or frozen to death. In this state part of the crew perished from the inclemency of the weather: and next morning some of the survivors contrived to cut a hole in the weather side of the deck, which was above water, and by that they were enabled to get down below, one by one, out of the severe and boisterous weather. About three in the afternoon of the 14th some boats were observed coming off from the shore to their assistance, but the sea running very high, they durst not approach the wreck. The surviving crew were so reduced as to be unable to launch their own boats, which were

covered with ice, and bore the appearance of marble of immense thickness. However, in the course of the night the wind abated, and the next morning being quite calm, a number of boats came off, and took the men from the wreck. The crew were of course made prisoners; but the Danes have treated them with all possible hospitality. Twenty-nine sailors were lost from the severity of the weather.

On the 14th, between seven and eight o'clock, as Mr. Barwise, watch-maker, of St. Martin's-lane, was on his way to Dulwich, he was stopped by three footpads, near the four-mile stone; they gave him such a violent blow in the face, that it knocked him down. They were armed with two horse-pistols, and having dragged him up again, they placed the muzzle of both the pistols to the back of his head, and pushed him in that way into a field near the spot, where they robbed him of his gold watch, a guinea and a half, and his great-coat. They then left him, with a threat, if he pursued them; however, Mr. Barwise, on going out of the field, met with a countryman, who agreed with him to go in pursuit of the robbers. They accordingly set off towards Champion-hill, and observed them running; and notwithstanding they called out "stop thief," and they passed a watchman, who was in his box, he did not come out to assist, and the villains made their escape. It is supposed there were five in the gang, as Mr. Barwise observed two men watching in the road, while the three were robbing him in the field.

A most daring assault and rob-

bery was committed on Kempshott-hill, near Basingstoke, Hants. As Mr. Thomas Rogers, saddler, of that town, was returning from Winchester, where he had been receiving a considerable sum, he was stopped by two footpads, who demanded his money with dreadful imprecations, which he spiritedly refused to deliver, and defending himself with a large pocket knife, desperately wounded one of the ruffians; the other, with a large bludgeon, immediately knocked him down, and cut his head in a shocking manner, depriving him of his senses. They then stripped him stark naked, and left him in a ditch, in which situation he was heard groaning by a post-boy, on his return from Winchester to the Crown Inn, Basingstoke, who took him into his chaise, and conveyed him home, where he now lies in a dangerous state.

15. Accounts were received yesterday from Teneriffe to the 8th ult. by which it appears that the yellow fever had made dreadful ravages at Santa Cruz, upwards of 1,200 persons having died. About the middle of December, its virulence began to decrease, and continued to do so progressively to the departure of the last accounts. The fever had not appeared in any other part of the island of Teneriffe.

A short time since, two of the old swans, and four of those of the last year, whose feathers were about turning white, were stolen from the Serpentine River, in Hyde Park. The bodies were found tied to trees, without the skins and feathers, which have been traced to a Jew, who resides in the neighbourhood of Oxford-

street, through his sending them to a feather-dresser to be dressed. The Jew has been taken into custody, and has undergone several examinations at the public office, Bow-street. The skins and feathers have been identified by a man employed in the park. Yesterday the Jew underwent a final examination, and was ordered to find bail for having stolen property in his possession.

*Loss of the Amethyst.*

*Plymouth, Feb. 16.*—Last night it blew a very heavy gale of wind from the W. S. W. in which his Majesty's frigate Amethyst, of 36 guns, commanded by Capt. Walton, drove from her anchorage in the Sound, and about one o'clock ran on a reef of rocks near Mount Batten Bay, near the place where the Pallas frigate was also wrecked some years since; the night was extremely dark, and in consequence lights were hung out from all parts of the ship, and guns were fired from her as signals of distress: soon after striking, it was deemed expedient to cut away her masts, which prevented her from falling over; but shortly after, from the damage sustained in her bottom, she was found to be filling fast, and in consequence some of her crew took to the boats, and were making for the shore, but were soon overwhelmed by a heavy sea then running into the bay, and it is feared the greater part of them must have perished, as six boats were discovered wrecks on the shore at day-light: a boat from one of the men of war in the Sound was proceeding to the relief of the crew, but, melancholy to relate, was upset on nearing the ship, and all hands perished, consisting of



an officer (supposed to be a midshipman) and sixteen men: two other boats, from outward bound transports lying in Catwater were also proceeding to the relief of the distressed, and it is feared were upset, and their crews perished, as they have not since been heard of. The Amethyst was riding at single anchor ready to start for the squadron off Brest. Three of the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers have been washed ashore. The guns that were fired from her, as signals of distress, unfortunately were shot, which prevented the timely assistance that would otherwise have been rendered. It is feared the Amethyst will become a complete wreck, as she is now full of water, and there is no possibility of getting her off.

P. S. Since writing the above, we learn that a midshipman and five men have been picked up on the beach. Two masters of vessels, who assisted in saving many of the Amethyst's crew, are also said to be lost with their men.

*Caravats and Shanavests* — The following explanation of the above names, by which two formidable factions, embracing the greater part of the lower order of people in the counties of Tipperary and Limerick, are distinguished, is taken from the report of the trial of some of these persons, before the late Special Commission at Clonmel:

*James Slattery examined.*

*Chief Baron.* — What is the cause of quarrel between these two parties, the Shanavests and Caravats? A. I do not know.

Q. What's the true reason? A. I cannot tell.

Q. So, then, according to your account, I am to understand that each party attacks the other by way of defence?

*Question by a Juror.* — Were the men who were concerned in the affray in the month of August, the same that were concerned at the races of Coolmoyn? A. They were.

Q. Do you know a man of the name of Pauddeen Car? A. I do.

Q. He is your uncle. Was not he the principal ringleader and commander of the army of Shanavests? A. He is a poor old man, and not able to take command.

Q. (By Lord Norbury.) What was the first cause of quarrel? A. It was the same foolish dispute made about may-poles.

Q. (By the Chief Baron.) — Which is the oldest party? A. The Caravats were going on for two years before the Shanavests stirred.

Q. Why were they called Caravats? A. A man of the name of Hanly was hanged: he was prosecuted by the Shanavests, and Pauddeen Car said he would not leave the place of execution till he saw the caravat about the fellow's neck; and from that time they were called Caravats.

Q. For what offence was Hanly hanged? A. For burning the house of a man who had taken land over his neighbour's head.

Q. Hanly was the leader of the Caravats? A. Before he was hanged his party was called the Moyle Rangers. The Shanavests were called Pauddeen Car's party.

Q. Why were they called Shanavests? A. Because they wore old waistcoats.

17. After weathering a dreadful

storm on Thursday, the 31st ult. his majesty's revenue cutter Defence, Captain Fishley, in cruising the next day on the coast of Anglesea, discovered a wreck near the creek of Cambyr. After the most minute inquiry, Capt. Fishley could only learn that her sails (or some remaining part of them) were marked "Robert Ritson, sail-maker, Maryport," in a circle. She had apparently been from Dublin, in ballast; and the remains of her spars and rigging indicate her to have been a fine, stout, well-found vessel. One of her unfortunate crew was seen (by the people on shore) floating for a considerable time on the quarter-deck; and nine others were seen to perish! She had struck on a ledge of rocks at some distance from the shore. No bodies had then been found, nor any thing to trace what she really was.

18. On an appeal against the assessment of a surveyor of taxes in Warwickshire, who charged a spaniel as a sporting dog, though he was used only for the purpose of a house-dog, the Chairman gave the following interpretation of the Act:—He stated that the intention of the legislature most evidently was to impose a higher rate of duty on *sporting* than on *common* dogs: that the distinction contemplated in the act, referred not so much to the precise breed of dogs, as to the uses for which they are employed; that any dog whatever, if used for the purpose of sporting, must be charged at the higher rate of duty; and that all dogs, employed, *bona fide*, merely for the purpose of a house or a yard dog, without at all regarding the particular species, are

liable only to the lower rate of duty.

At Ewerby, near Sleaford, Lincolnshire, an inquest was held on the bodies of two fine children, twins, named Francis and Richard Richardson, sons of a cottager in that parish, who were drowned in a pit near their father's dwelling. The poor little boys were remarkable for the extremely affectionate attachment they bore to each other, and were never happy when separated. One of them, it is supposed, adventured upon some rotten ice in the pit in which they were found a few days ago, and the anxiety of the other to save him from danger, proved fatal to both.

The report of the infirmary for Diseases of the Eye, at Exeter, announces the cure, in the last two years, of 1,195 persons; 86 of whom had cataracts, and 33 were born blind.

The boiler of the steam-engine at Providence Mill, Shipley, near Bradford, burst on Monday se'n-night, at the moment when the work-people were about to renew their labours after dinner; the explosion was tremendous; the boiler was carried eight or nine yards from its seat against the mill, to which it did considerable injury. Five young persons who were near the spot were so dreadfully wounded, that four of them died the same evening, and the fifth on Wednesday.

18. The Duke of Albuquerque expired at his apartments at Paddington. His disorder was derangement of the most violent kind. He was seized with it on Friday last, and never had a lucid interval from that day. His usual

residence was at the Clarendon hotel; and on the first appearance of the disorder, he is said to have beat his own servants severely. This naturally excited astonishment, for his temper was usually calm and mild, and he had ever been one of the kindest and most indulgent masters. He then burst forth into a strain of invective against Buonaparte, so loud that he might be heard in the street—*Moriar Napoleon* was his constant cry from the moment of his attack almost to that of his death. Medical aid was called in, and he was removed to Paddington, where his paroxysms were so violent, that it was with difficulty that he could be kept in bed. On Monday night, after a restless day, during which he had scarcely ever ceased to cry out *Moriar Napoleon*, he dropt into a short sleep, and a message was dispatched to Admiral Apodaca with the intelligence. It was thought his disorder would assume a quieter aspect—vain hope! at half past eleven he awoke in a violent paroxysm, and almost immediately expired.

20. Last week an inquest was held at Merton, Lincolnshire, on the bodies of Hannah Taylor and her infant daughter, whom she had tied to her side with a handkerchief, and in a paroxysm of insanity had precipitated it and herself into a well at Harmthorp, in which they were both drowned. The unhappy woman bore an excellent character, had not lain in more than three weeks, and is supposed to have been afflicted with a fever, in consequence of the loss of her milk. The jury returned a verdict of *Lunacy*.

22. The Parisian Board of Lon-

gitude have given the following statement, in round numbers, of the population of the empire for 1811, distinguishing the inhabitants by the language they speak, and excluding the military:—The French language 27,916,000; Italian 4,922,000; Flemish or Dutch 4,411,000; German 4,100,000; Lower Britany 1,075,000.—Total inhabitants 42,424,000.

26. Extract of a letter from an officer on board his Majesty's ship *Franchise*, to a friend at Plymouth:—

"At three on Wednesday morning, in the act of wearing, we unfortunately ran down the transport brig *John and Jane*, William Wishart master, with 219 of the 11th regiment on board, 14 of her crew, 15 women, and six children, making in the whole 254 souls; out of which are saved, Ensign Duff, and 22 of the troops, Mr. Wishart master, his mate, and six of the crew, making in the whole 31 saved, and 223 drowned.

"I am not competent to give you the minute details of this unfortunate event; suffice it to say, that Captain Allen, his officers, and ship's company, exerted themselves to the utmost of their power in preserving as many as possible from the wreck. I suppose the *Franchise* could not be going at less than the rate of eight or nine knots, as they were obliged to run a little before the wind to clear another vessel: she struck the brig with her cut-water right on the beam, which stove her to pieces, and she filled instantly; the rigging of the vessel being foul of the bowsprit, kept the wreck under the weather bow, by which means we saved so many lives: no boats

could be used, the sea ran so high. About four o'clock, having got all off the wreck that were living, we cut away the rigging, and made convoy signal to rendezvous at Falmouth, where we arrived at two p. m.

"The boatswain of the brig got safe on board, but recollecting his wife was left behind, he leaped again on the wreck, in hopes of bringing her with him, but was never seen afterwards."

Extract of a letter written by a survivor in the transport:—

"I was officer of the middle watch, which, in consequence of the state of the weather, and of an order on the subject, had not been turned up. I was in bed, undressed, but not asleep, (about three o'clock in the morning of the 21st) when I was alarmed by the report of a gun from the Commodore's ship the *Franchise*, Captain Allen. The report was so loud, that I knew she must be very near us. I ran on deck, nearly naked, and found our vessel standing on her larboard tack, with part of the crew aloft reefing the sails, the wind blowing a violent gale. At the same time seeing the *Franchise* running down upon us so very fast, as convinced me of our imminent danger, I ran below to alarm my brother officers, all of whom were in bed. I returned upon deck immediately after the *Franchise* had struck our vessel nearly a midship, almost dividing her. Those below joined me in a few moments, with the exception of Captain Grigby, who was prevented perhaps by the rushing in of the water. The attempt to describe the scene that now presented itself, or the horror

of our situation at this awful moment would be vain. The melancholy pleasure of recording the heroic constancy and resignation of my companions alone is in my power. This last and well-deserved tribute of respect to their memories, may in some degree soften the distress of their friends, and afford a slender consolation for their loss. Each officer appeared perfectly calm and resigned to a death then appearing inevitable to all. After shaking hands, and mutually promising, if surviving, to acquaint their respective relations with the fate of their friends, they recommended themselves to God, and each prepared to meet his destiny. A moment after, a second shock from the *Franchise* separated the transport, and with the greatest difficulty, after succeeding in fastening a rope round me, I was dragged on board the frigate, where I immediately fainted, and never after saw the wreck. The remaining officers and men, twenty-two of the latter only excepted, found a watery grave. Before I close this melancholy narrative, I should do justice to the uncommon devotion of Mrs. Donovan, wife of J. Donovan, of the third company. She had got upon deck with her child in her arms, and seeing the impossibility of being saved, insisted upon her husband, who had declared he would stay by her, to leave her, and take care of himself. I am also bound to return my most grateful thanks to the officers and ship's company of the *Franchise*, who all exerted themselves to save us in a manner far above my praise."

As J. Deering, Esq. was shooting

upon his estate in Yorkshire, accompanied by another gentleman, they descried a large bird in the air, which, on a nearer approach, they found to be a hawk. With some difficulty they brought it down, when, upon examination, its craw was found to contain, besides the remains of many small birds, a piece of blue cloth, in which were sewed up two guineas, a seven-shilling piece, and two sixpences.

An extraordinary circumstance happened early on Sunday morning, the 24th, to the passengers of the Boston coach, from London. About two o'clock, the coach having just passed through the town of Caxton, the passengers were alarmed by reiterated cries of "murder," which proceeded from the house of Mr. Chandler Merry, situated about a quarter of a mile from any other dwelling. The cries became more loud and frequent as the coach approached, and induced the driver to run up close to the house and stop; immediately upon which a ruffian rushed out, and fired a pistol at him, happily without doing any mischief. It turned out that the inmates of the house, a man, and four females, having discovered that five robbers were in the lower rooms, in one of which they were blowing a fire, preparatory to their making tea, and being in no condition to contend with such a gang, vociferated "murder" from the windows, and induced the coachman to stop. One of the robbers it was that fired the pistol. In the darkness of the night, the whole five of the villains got away through a back door into the fields, and escaped,

## MARCH.

1. The following is a statement of the duty paid to government by the different London Fire Offices in the year 1810:—

Sun .....	£93,867	16	10
Phoenix.....	57,705	4	10
Royal Exchange	45,067	12	10
Imperial .....	35,346	14	6
Globe .....	27,353	10	6
British .....	16,695	5	5
Hope .....	15,878	17	8
Albion .....	15,683	8	4
County.....	13,664	15	4
Westminster .....	12,054	13	10
Hand-in-hand ...	11,505	12	9
Eagle.....	11,355	12	5
Atlas.....	9,815	9	6
London .....	9,312	7	4
Union .....	5,847	18	8

The *Fortunée* frigate returned a few days ago to the Cove of Cork, after a most unfortunate cruise, having had forty-six of her crew killed and wounded out of those whom she had sent in her boats to attack a French privateer, with which she could not come up, on account of a calm. Among the killed are two midshipmen and 21 seamen; the first and third lieutenants were wounded.

2. Eleven men, convicted of a tumultuous assembly at Notsdown, near Cashel, were on Saturday last brought out to suffer the first of their whippings, when nine of them supplicated to commute their punishment for enlistment for general (sea or land) service; and in conformity with a previous communication made to the magistrates from government, the offer was acceded to. The other two received their whipping.

Last week two prisoners, who had been confined in the county

gaol of Cork, effected their escape from that prison under the most hazardous circumstances. They succeeded by some means in getting to the top of the outer wall, which is 30 feet high, when they made an effort to jump into a tree in Mr. Walker's demesne, at the west end of the prison, in which one of them succeeded, but the other was unable to effect his object, and had his back broken from the violence of the shock. The other prisoner, who escaped without any injury, very humanely took the disabled man on his back until he lodged him in a cabin at a village at some distance, where he was discovered the next morning, and brought back to the prison, but in such a dangerous state that he is not expected to recover; the other effected his escape, and has not since been apprehended.

4. In consequence of a trifling quarrel, a duel took place at Barbadoes, on the 15th of January, between Captain Boardman, of the 2nd battalion of the 60th regiment, and Ensign De Betton, of the Royal West India Rangers, in which, at the first fire, the former was shot through the heart, and instantly expired. The survivor immediately escaped from the island.

On Saturday morning last, the 2nd, the honours due to the birth, character, and services of the late brave and lamented Duke of Albuquerque were paid to his remains. The Chapel Royal of Spain, in Spanish-place, Manchester-square, was fitted up on this occasion, for the celebration of a solemn dirge, with much mournful magnificence. The floor and

greater part of the interior of the chapel was covered with black cloth, and large sable draperies were spread over the pillars, the fronts of the galleries, and above the organ, &c. The coffin, which had been deposited the night before in the vault underneath, was placed on a platform or bier, moderately elevated, in the centre of the chapel. The outside coffin was covered with crimson velvet, richly ornamented with gilt handles, stars, and nails, and a large gilt plate with the arms of the late Duke engraved thereon, and an inscription reciting all his numerous titles.

At the foot of the coffin, a step lower on the bier, was placed a square casket, covered with crimson velvet like the coffin, and ornamented in the same manner, and which contained the embalmed bowels of the deceased. On the top of the coffin stood a silver urn, containing the heart, and a ducal coronet. Towards the foot of the coffin were displayed the full-dress uniform coat of a Spanish General, worn by the Duke (of dark blue, faced and lined with scarlet, and very superbly embroidered with gold), the sword and cane placed saltierwise; the scarf, the hat, with feather and Spanish cockade, &c. Over these were placed the blue and white ribbon, with the other insignia of the order of Charles the Third, and the Chamberlain's gold key. The sides of the bier were appropriately decorated with heraldic bearings; in the centre of each, an escutcheon with the family arms on the shield, inclosed within the collar of Charles the Third, in an ermined mantle, ornamented with military

trophies, and surmounted by a ducal coronet. On each side of the escutcheons was the crest of the family (a knight in full armour, with a cross in his right hand, emerging from a circular embattled tower), and the family motto. The whole was surrounded by twenty very lofty gilt candlesticks with lights burning. The altar was similarly lighted up, and silvered escutcheons fixed up in various places. The particular mourners sat between the coffin and the altar, mostly Spanish officers in their uniforms, and gentlemen residing here, who are natives of Spain, with some British officers who have served in that country. Many English and French nobility and gentry sat in the body of the chapel round the bier. The Marquis of Wellesley and Admiral Apodaca sat on the same bench. The foreign ambassadors and other foreigners of distinction, and their ladies, occupied the private gallery to the right of the altar, and the King's Ministers and their friends sat in that to the left. The rest of the chapel was filled with persons of both sexes, in mourning. The chapel was opened at ten, admission to which was obtained by tickets. At eleven o'clock the solemn service of high mass was performed with all the magnificence which accompanies the celebration of the principal rites of the Roman Catholic church. A Catholic Bishop, the Reverend Doctor Poynter, Coadjutor of London, officiated in person in his splendid episcopal vestments, wearing a white mitre on his head.

The united musicians of the Spanish and Portuguese chapels performed the celebrated mass of

Mozart; after which, the office for the dead was chanted. The impressive nature of the service, and the peculiarly afflicting circumstances of the occasion, excited much seriousness, and called forth the silent but strong expressions of deep-felt regret. The ceremony being concluded, at two o'clock, the body was carried out by six bearers, and placed in the hearse.

It was then conveyed in great ceremony, and with a very numerous attendance of mourning coaches and carriages of the nobility and ministers to Westminster Abbey, where the procession was received by the dean and clergy; and after a short funeral service, the body was deposited in the Ormond vault, in Henry VII. chapel.

5. The yellow fever has been most destructive in the ships stationed at the Leeward Islands. The Nyaden frigate, Captain Cottrell, has lost 47 men and officers. The Thetis has suffered even more than the Nyaden; she has lost seven midshipmen, the captain's clerk, and 73 men. The season had not been so destructive for many years.

A body of English under the command of General Graham, engaged a much superior force of French, at Barrosa, in Andalusia, and after a severe action, defeated them with great slaughter.

7. About twelve o'clock on Monday last, the Theban frigate, on her way from Portsmouth to the Downs, discovered, when off Dover, a large lugger privateer, which she gave chase to, and it blowing very strong, she came up with her in about an hour and a

half. The Theban repeatedly desired the lugger to strike, but the latter refused, and continued to steer direct for the coast of France; and being very close, was in hopes of leading the frigate on a shoal. All this time the Theban kept up a very heavy fire of musketry upon her; and the man at the helm being shot, the lugger broached-to under the bows of the frigate, and immediately sunk. Out of the whole crew, fifty-six in number, only three were saved. She proved to be *La Fortunée*, of Calais, out three days, and had not taken any thing. Every exertion was used by the officers and crew of the frigate to save the unfortunate sufferers, but there was so much sea it was impossible to hoist a boat out.

8. Yesterday morning, Hepburn (late an ensign), and White, the drummer, for an abominable offence, were executed before the Debtor's Door, Newgate. White came out first; he seemed perfectly indifferent to his awful fate, and continued adjusting the frill of his shirt while he was viewing the surrounding populace. About two minutes after, Hepburn made his appearance, but was immediately surrounded by the clergyman, the executioner, his man, and others in attendance. The executioner, at the same time, put the cap over Hepburn's face, which, of course, prevented the people from having a view of him. White seemed to fix his eyes repeatedly on Hepburn. After a few minutes prayer, the miserable wretches were launched into eternity. A vast concourse of spectators attended. The Duke of Cumberland, Lord Sefton, Lord

Yarmouth, and several other noblemen, were in the press-yard.

9. A case of forgery has occurred within this day or two, in the city, which in point of art and dexterity, we presume, has no parallel in the annals of swindling. The party having succeeded in procuring cash at a banking-house to the amount of 1,000*l.* for a forged check, in the course of the same day, sent a person to the banking-house in question, in the name of the gentleman forged upon, for his banker's book; requesting at the same time that it might be paid up to the latest moment, and contain all the checks which had been paid, as the gentleman (mentioning the name of the proprietor of the book) was about to leave town, and was desirous of seeing the state of his account. The request was complied with, and the swindler got possession of the forged draft, which no doubt he would immediately destroy, as the surest means of preserving his own life in the event of detection and apprehension.

11. A vessel that left Calais on the 6th instant, has brought an account of the capture of his Majesty's schooner *Olympia*, of 10 guns and 50 men, and of her having been brought into Calais roads, previous to the above vessel coming away. It is an undoubted fact, that the *Olympia* was attacked at the same time by ten of the enemy's privateers, and that she sustained the unequal contest in the most heroic manner, and would ultimately have got off, if an unlucky shot had not carried away her boom. Still, however, she continued to defend herself



with the greatest obstinacy, until her gallant Commander, Lieutenant Taylor, fell, and 30 of his little crew were killed and wounded, when she reluctantly struck.

A few nights ago two servants (the huntsman and whipper-in) of Sir John Dashwood King, Bart. were found dead in their beds, at his hunting-seat, at Bourton-on-the-Hill, Gloucestershire. It appears that on retiring to bed the preceding evening, conceiving the room where they slept (being over one of the out-buildings) to be rather damp, they had taken up with them, from under a furnace, some live coals in an open coal-scuttle, which they left in the middle of the room; but the place having no chimney or vent of any kind, and being closely shut up during the night, they must have been suffocated from the effect of the sulphuric gas. One of them was found in a sitting posture in bed, as if he had been awake by the oppression of his breath; but doubtless at the moment he was too much overcome either to effect his escape or create alarm.

12. The American ship *Mary Anne*, of Portland, Mackintosh, master, laden with cotton and rice, was taken on Friday last, to the eastward of Dungeness, by a French lugger privateer, with 70 men. In going for Calais harbour the Frenchmen ran her ashore, but the wind blowing hard, she wore round, and got off in about half an hour. At this time there were about fifteen Frenchmen on board, with the ship's company of thirteen. When about seven miles to the eastward of Calais, running for Dunkirk, captain Mackintosh spoke to some of his people to

assist him in retaking the ship; and the mate and three or four of the crew having engaged to stand by him, he commenced the attack by snatching a dirk from the bosom of the prize-master, and, after a hard struggle, he being a strong stout man, succeeded in dispatching him. The mate killed two or three with his own hand, and they succeeded in driving the rest below, and recovering the ship, and, to prevent suspicion, kept on the same course along the land. In a short time, however, the privateer was seen following them, and the wind having unfortunately died away, which left no hope of their escaping, and not doubting that if taken they should be butchered, the master, mate, and nine men, took to the boat, and after rowing all night, with infinite fatigue and exertion, they reached Dover on Saturday, in a most exhausted condition. The ship had her colours flying when taken, and the captain produced his papers, which the privateer's people laughed at, and would pay no attention to.

*Trial, Hertford.*—This was an action against the defendants, who were the overseer and headborough of Watford parish, for an excessive distress, in taking a coach-horse and harness for the payment of 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* poor-rate assessed on the plaintiff.

It appeared in evidence, that the plaintiff was an inn-keeper at Watford, in this county, who in respect to his house and stables, was assessed at the sum of 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* for his share of the poor-rate of the parish, which he refused to pay. The defendants, therefore, as overseer and headborough, dis-

trained upon one of his horses, which was ready harnessed, waiting at the door ready for the Berkhamstead stage, of which the plaintiff was a proprietor. The horse and harness it was stated, were worth 25*l.* and were sold by auction for 16*l.* It was contended, for the plaintiff, that this was a malicious and excessive distress, and the officers ought not to have taken a thing so much above the value of the assessment.

On behalf of the defendants, it was proved that the plaintiff was of a most refractory character; that he never would pay any of his rates; that he had been twice summoned by the magistrates to show cause why he refused the payment in question; and not deigning to attend their summons, the magistrates directed the defendants to distrain on one of his coach-horses, because it was generally supposed that the goods in the house belonged to his mother. The jury found a verdict for the defendants.

*Trial—Oxford.*—This was a cause, tried at the above assizes, and is particularly interesting to the volunteer cavalry, and likewise to the sporting world in general. An ornamented silver cup, of the value of fifty guineas, was given by the officers of the First Berks regiment of cavalry, to be run for by horses which had never started for any regular plate, with the intention of exciting the members to emulation, in regard to the riding of good and useful half-bred horses in the ranks. The plaintiff's half-bred mare, Careless, was proved, in the course of the trial, to be fully qualified. On the other hand, the defendant's horse, King

Alfred, was ascertained, by indisputable evidence, to have been provided for the express purpose of carrying away the cup, and to have previously run at Northampton and other races. Colonels Dundas and Stead, lord Folkestone and many other highly respectable witnesses, fully established the plaintiff's case. The defendant endeavoured to avail himself of the possibility of the cup not being intrinsically worth 50*l.* which amount (as the object of the contest) is necessary to the constituting of a legal race. This attempt was regarded by the court as frivolous, and a verdict was, given in favour of the plaintiff, for the sum of 53*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* which was proved by colonel Stead to be the price paid for the cup.

Saturday Mr. Walter Cox stood in the pillory, in Dublin, pursuant to his sentence, for a libel, called "The Painter Cut," published in *The Irish Magazine*, recommending a separation between Great Britain and Ireland by a French force. He was cheered on coming down from the pillory, and on re-conducting him to prison, the police were pelted in Capel-street by the populace.

A material regulation was introduced on Monday night into the Mutiny bill. Formerly it was, for certain offences, imperative upon courts-martial to inflict the punishment of flogging. By the new regulation, it is left to them to inflict the punishment of imprisonment instead of flogging, if they think proper. The punishment of flogging is not abolished; but it is discretionary with courts-martial to sentence an offender to be flogged or imprisoned.

15. The French papers contain a long decree for regulating the employment of prisoners of war in the works of the fortifications, and of bridges and causeways, and to turn to the advantage of the prisoners the produce of their labour. They are to be organised into thirty battalions, fifteen of which are to be employed on the works of the fortifications, and fifteen on bridges and causeways. The prisoners are to be paid by the day or by the job, at the same rate as the workmen of the country; but stoppages are to be kept back to defray the expense of their food, clothing, fuel, lodging, and treatment, in case of ill health. The remainder of their wages, if any, is to be at their own disposal. Perhaps the practice of the French in regard to these prisoners deserves the attention of our own government. The French have the advantage over us in this respect, that they can employ the prisoners in fortified towns, where there is no danger of escape.

On Monday se'nnight, while Mr. Dowle, jun. of Oxenham, Gloucestershire, an officer in the local militia, was out shooting, in passing through a hedge, with the but-end of his gun advanced before him, something caught the trigger, when the piece exploded, and the whole of the charge entered his breast, some of it passing through the back part of his shoulder. Although so dreadfully injured, he contrived to walk home, where surgical assistance was procured, and he underwent a very painful operation for the extraction of the shot. He lingered, however, in excruciating pain till Friday evening, when he expired.

16. As some of the cadets were playing at the back of the cadet barracks at Woolwich, on Tuesday evening last, one of them struck a bull that had the day before been driven from Smithfield market, on its way to Chatham, and was possibly rendered furious by the cruel treatment which these poor animals are obliged to endure in being conveyed from one place to another. The blow so enraged him, that he ran after one of the cadets some distance, who finding the animal gain upon him, threw himself flat upon the ground, which completely prevented the bull from goring him. Disappointed of his revenge, he immediately ran after another cadet, of the name of Rogers, and coming up to him before he was aware of the animal, he gored the poor youth in the lower part of the back, and drove his horn nearly through the body, tossing him at the same time some height above the ground. The animal after this laid himself down close by poor Rogers, and the other cadet immediately ran for assistance. A gun was soon procured, and the animal killed by firing twice at him. Rogers was then conveyed to the cadet hospital with very little hopes of life. He continued in great agony for some time, when a mortification came on, and he died the next day.

18. Official orders are now given for assembling the local militia in Great Britain for fourteen days' training and exercise, exclusive of the day of marching. All the men who have not been trained in any preceding year, are to be assembled for seven extra days preceding the assembly of the rest of the corps. No corps

to be permitted to assemble before the 1st of April, or subsequently to the 1st of October. The exercise to be performed at one period. Every corps to be assembled at its own head quarters, or as near to them as circumstances will permit.

19. A rise of ten per cent in the current value of the stamped dollars in circulation takes place this day. The increase in the price of silver has become so great, that the dollars or tokens issued by the Bank sell for more as bullion than they are current at as coin. The directors have therefore given notice, that they will in future receive in payment all Bank dollar-tokens at the rate of five shillings and sixpence each, instead of five shillings as heretofore. All such tokens are henceforth to be issued at the same increased rate. The object of this regulation is to prevent this species of currency from being withdrawn from circulation, which was rapidly effecting, in consequence of the disproportion between the real and circulating value of the article.

20. Her Majesty the Empress of the French was safely delivered of a Prince, at nine o'clock this morning.

A most horrid attempt was made by a man who resides near Dockhead, on Friday last, to poison his wife and three children. He took a leg of mutton home, and ordered it to be roasted for dinner. His wife accordingly roasted it, and got it ready by the time he appointed. He did not come home to dinner, and the wife and children made their dinners from some provisions that were in the house, and did not cut

the leg of mutton. The husband did not arrive till supper-time, and made an excuse for not coming to dinner. His wife offered him some of the leg of mutton for his supper, but he declined it, saying he had brought home some fish, which he wished to have fried. His wife fried them with the dripping produced from the roasting of the leg of mutton, and he ate heartily of the fish. In the night he was taken extremely ill, and has continued in the most excruciating torture since. He inquired how the fish had been cooked, and being informed, and also that none of his family had partaken of the mutton, he acknowledged his guilt by saying, the deadly and diabolical scheme he had laid of poisoning the whole of them had fallen upon himself, having laid the leg of mutton in a quantity of arsenic for a considerable time, and also having rubbed it into the meat. The miserable wretch is languishing in the greatest torture of body and mind.

21. *Volcano in the Sea.*—Extract of a letter from St. Michael's, Feb. 7, 1811.—“For several weeks past the people of Ginetas, Varzes, and Candelaria had been much alarmed by repeated convulsions of the earth, which had rendered their houses unsafe, and induced them to pass the nights in temporary huts raised in their gardens, as you know is usual on these occasions; for, since those violent shocks which we experienced in July last, they had never been entirely free from alarm.

“It was reported that a Volcano had broke out upon the Pico das Camarinhas, and in other places; but on Saturday, the 2nd

of February, being informed by a person from Ginetes, that the day before a tremendous volume of smoke was seen constantly issuing from the midst of the sea, and that by night the flames were visible, I resolved, in company with a friend, to proceed to the spot. This we did upon the 5th instant. When we arrived at Monte-Gordo, just above the Feiteiras, we perceived a vast column of thick dense smoke ascending from the sea, which was discoloured from Ginetes, down to where we stood (a distance of two leagues at least), and at intervals a dark muddy substance, resembling the *lodo* of the Furnas, was hove up to the height of 10, and sometimes 20 fathoms. As yet, we could not distinguish any fire; but the country-people assured us, we should plainly see it, if we staid till night; and we accordingly continued our journey towards Ginetes, where we arrived just after sun-set, and found ourselves precisely opposite the scene of our curiosity and admiration. We kept so bad a look-out, however, that we did not happen to be watching the first and second time it appeared (as we learnt from our host, who did not come in doors all night). But as morning approached, and being desirous of bearing testimony to the fact, I resolved not to withdraw myself for a moment from the window; when, between five and six o'clock, I and my companion were filled with the most sublime sensations, at the awful appearance of these devouring elements. We saw the fire distinctly three several times. The first volume of it did not ascend very high;

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perhaps, not more than twenty feet above the surface of the sea: but another body of less circumference accompanied the smoke to a greater height, carrying up with it substances resembling pieces of stone or metal. The third and last explosion we beheld, was just at day-break: it was far more tremendous than either of the others, and ascended like a host of sky rockets to an immense height, and the burning fluid or lava was not extinguished till it plunged again into the water.

"Being now broad day, we walked down to the sea-side, in order to endeavour to ascertain as near as possible the distance of the volcano from the shore. It appeared to us to be about one mile; but as we had no means of calculating, except by the eye, and fearing the magnitude of the object might lead us astray, we think it safest to call it a mile and a half, and would recommend your pointing it out as such to all masters of vessels coming this way; for, since the eruption has in some degree subsided, the spot appears like a rock under water, with the sea breaking furiously over it. In summer time it may be possible for boats to approach towards it, and more correct observations than our's will no doubt be made; for it has been blowing a gale from W. S. W. ever since. You will find in Mr. Read's map, that the shore of Ginetes is laid down in 25 deg. 44 min. west-longitude; consequently, if he be correct, which we have no doubt he is, this danger, which lies in a due westerly line from the Pico de Ginetes, should be set down in 25 deg. 45½ min. west longitude, and

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37 deg. 52½ min. north latitude. The fishermen say there are soundings in eighty fathom water; and the crater, we conceive, may be about two hundred yards in circumference. What likewise struck us very forcibly was, that this must have been very nearly, if not exactly, the spot where the unfortunate crew of the *Swift* were swallowed up; and it is a question in my mind, whether some rock or shoal might not have existed under water at the time they were lost, and been the fatal cause of their destruction. The *Juiz de Lugar* informed us, their bodies were washed ashore just at the foot of the *Pico*, and there are yet several pieces of timber and spars floating among the rocks.

"We all look upon the opening of this volcano in the sea as the most auspicious and providential thing that could have happened to the island, and that it will have the effect of relieving us from earthquakes in time to come, in the same manner as was formerly experienced, when the *caldeiras* of the *Furnas* broke out. From *Ginetes* round to *Ribeira Gravede*, shoals of dead fish have been cast ashore, supposed to have been killed by the sulphureous water.

"The old legends of *St. Michael's* relate, that some hundred and seventy years ago, an island appeared in this neighbourhood, but which was again buried in the bowels of the ocean. Strange revolutions have happened in the *Furnas*, by which it appears, that copper mines were worked there in former times; a vast deal of ore having been discovered; with the apparatus for a laboratory."

On Friday afternoon, the 22nd,

a destructive fire broke out in the distillery of Messrs. *Castle and Co.* at *Bristol*, which raged with great fury, and for a time threatened destruction to the surrounding neighbourhood. The county engine soon arrived, but though the most unwearied exertions were made to subdue the flames, they proved ineffectual, from the quantity and nature of the combustibles. Owing to the flakes of fire alighting on the roofs of some adjoining houses, a second conflagration was kindled, less destructive, but not less alarming, as the contiguous buildings were with difficulty preserved.

23. A black seaman, of the *Bittern*, entered last week on board the *Essex*, United States frigate, at *Plymouth*, saying he was an American citizen; presently the lieutenant of the *Bittern* came along-side the *Essex*, and asked captain *Smith* if he had not a black seaman on board? He answered in the affirmative, and ordered the man on deck. The black not being able to produce any papers of his citizenship, captain *Smith* very politely gave him up to the Lieutenant of the *Bittern*: but the seaman going below to fetch his clothes, seized a hatchet, laid his left hand on a gun, and chopped it off close to the wrist.

*Tralee, March 24.*—During the last week, we copied from a *Cork* newspaper the account of the attack on the house of *John Purcel, Esq.* of *Highfort*, near *Charleville*. As any further particulars of the extraordinary resolution, intrepidity, and prowess, manifested in this aged gentleman's defence of his life and property must be

deemed interesting, we will insert such an ample detail of the occurrence as Mr. Purcel's presence in this town has enabled us to collect. It appears that Mr. Purcel had determined to set apart the evening of the 11th instant, for the purpose of arranging some of his accounts; and as he foresaw that he would be thereby employed until a late hour, he caused his servant to provide supper. Mr. Purcel conceives he had been two hours in bed, when his attention was engaged by an unusual noise outside his house. The room in which he had supped and slept was inside his parlour, the windows of which latter, after a short interval, were beat in, and scarcely an instant elapsed before he heard several persons, he believes twelve or thirteen, leap into the room, in rapid succession. He had but a moment to deliberate; and although he found himself totally unprovided with any other weapon than the knife which he recollected lay on the table, he resolved on defence. As there were two doors connecting his bed-chamber with his parlour, he was awhile in suspense at which door the robbers would enter, but was speedily relieved from his doubts, by hearing them remove a *garde-de-vin*, which obstructed one of the passages, and thereupon seeing the door thrown in by a violent blow of a sledge. Mr. P. now put his back close against the wall, immediately contiguous to the door. Although the darkness of Mr. Purcel's room rendered him invisible to those without, yet the moon shining brightly through the windows which had been broken, and through which the party entered,

gave him an imperfect view of his assailants, and he discovered two men abreast, approaching him by the door. Mr. Purcel at this moment only hesitated to decide whether a back-hand or a right forward blow would be most powerful; and on preferring the former, he plunged his knife far into the breast of the nearest man, who immediately fell back with a horrible scream, and expired. The captain of the party gave orders to fire, and a musket was thereupon presented at Mr. P. and actually lay against his belly, but as, from its oblique position, Mr. P. saw it could not injure him, he pressed against the barrel, in order to induce a belief that it should prove mortal, and permitted it to be fired; he then gave this ruffian also a terrible wound, with which he retreated; a third fellow, undeterred by these examples, had the temerity to attempt an entrance, but met with the like repulse. The expulsion of the entire gang from the house, it was imagined, was, by this, effected, with the exception of one powerfully strong villain, who, more successful than his comrades, forced his way into the bed-chamber, which the ruffian presently notified in the loudest and most exulting tone. During the whole of this most terrific proceeding, Mr. P. had not felt the influence of apprehension until now. He closed, however, on his assailant, and a very fierce struggle ensued. Mr. P. finding that although he frequently stabbed the fellow in the side, he nevertheless persisted in repeating a demand of Mr. P's money, dreaded the point of his knife had been turned and blunted,

and such, on feeling it, he found to be the case :—he was thus bereft of his only weapon ; however, in the encounter, he discovered a sword suspended to his opponent, which he now strove to gain, but during the exertion, the wretched man expired in his arms, and thus Mr. Purcel found that his knife had not failed him until, guided by providential interposition, it had miraculously and faithfully secured his deliverance.

The remainder of the party were now contented to depart, carrying off the dead and wounded ; and Mr. P. dreading the renewal of the attempt with increased numbers, prudently concealed himself between two heaps of culm in an adjoining yard, from whence he issued in the morning completely coated with blood, and whatever else this clammy matter caused to adhere to his body and limbs. It seems a third fellow, named Joy, a native of this county, who composed one of this party, died in Newcastle, county of Limerick, his wounds not having permitted him to escape farther than that town ; and, it is thought, few out of them will go unpunished, being well known.

The gentleman who so valiantly repulsed this gang of ruffians, is more than 70 years of age.—*Kerry Evening Post*.

25. Accounts received from New Orleans to the beginning of February communicate information of a very serious insurrection which had taken place among the negroes, who had set fire to many plantations, and destroyed property to a vast amount. The military, however, had been called

in, and in order to subdue the rioters, they shot every man of colour that came in their way : the slaughter was immense, but the proceeding was effectual ; it put down the insurrection.

26. *Cambridge, Tuesday evening*.—This being the day when the University was to bestow on one of two rival candidates

“The laureate wreath that Cecil wore,” the place was a most amusing scene of bustle and activity. The Duke of Rutland had been here for many days. His illustrious antagonist perhaps better consulted the dignity of the senate and his own by abstaining from a personal canvas ; but his friends were energetic in his support. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent was likewise said to have pledged his services upon this express condition, that his royal relative should decline a canvas. It was understood, by communication from the committee in London, that four hundred and seventy votes had been actually promised to the Duke of Gloucester. No one anticipated the presence of a greater number than nine hundred voters ; this was deemed a pretty strong assurance of ultimate success.

On the contrary, his most noble antagonist was deemed to possess no ordinary strength : the support of the Prime Minister, and the conformity of his Grace's politics with those of the people in power, were circumstances of great weight ; and many who were not swayed by political motives, were biassed by fox-hunting ones, to give him their votes ; his Grace's hounds being, as is supposed, among the best packs in the kingdom. We never heard of any argument of



this kind being advanced in favour of the Duke of Beaufort, at the Oxford election : and it is most remarkable, that the *Iulus* of the house of Spencer, Lord Althorpe, voted for the Duke of Rutland on this very account ; while his Lordship's father, Lord Spencer himself, who is not so strongly addicted to the pleasures of the chase as to suffer them to overpower his party-feelings, appeared and voted for the Duke of Gloucester. At one o'clock the numbers were learned to be (from the young gentlemen in the gallery, who noted into what box the scrutators put the votes presented) 211 and 209, an omen certainly this of a hard contest : from two till four the boxes were closed, to wait for a fresh influx of voters who were expected from London, and to admit of the scrutators taking refreshment.

The whole of the number of voters (that is, Masters of Arts retaining their names on the boards of their respective colleges) were 1,160, or thereabouts.

At the closing of the boxes, at two, the numbers were understood from the same sources as before, to be 294 for the Duke of Gloucester, and 277 for the Duke of Rutland. On closing the books, when the scrutators retired to tea, the Duke of Gloucester was about 40 a-head ; the numbers being somewhere near 360 and 320.

27. *Wednesday morning, one o'clock.*—The contest has terminated in favour of the Duke of Gloucester. The poll continued until twelve o'clock at night, when no more votes being tendered, the boxes were closed ; in half an-hour after, the numbers for

each candidate were declared to be as follows :

For the Duke of Gloucester.... 470  
The Duke of Rutland..... 356

Majority for his Highness }  
the Duke of Gloucester... } 114

When the result of the contest was announced, the gownsmen in the gallery of the Senate-house rose from their seats, and gave three cheers.

26. A considerable body of Danish troops made a landing on the isle of Anholt, and attacked the small British garrison possessing it, but were repulsed with great loss in killed and prisoners.

28. A number of miserable-looking objects went before the magistrates of Stafford last week from the parish of Church Eaton, soliciting parochial relief. They had applied in vain to the overseer for assistance, and were so reduced for want of the necessaries of life, that one poor woman fainted away as soon as she entered the room. The magistrate animadverted severely on the manner in which the overseer had treated the poor, and observed that his conduct afforded ample ground for a criminal proceeding.

29. The election of a Member for the University of Cambridge, has terminated in favour of Lord Palmerston. The poll commenced at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, and continued, with only an adjournment of two hours, until nine o'clock at night, when it finally closed, and the numbers were declared to be—

For Lord Palmerston.... 459  
Mr. Smyth..... 347

Majority..... 112

A subscription was lately opened at Hamilton, for the relief of the industrious inhabitants, who, in common with those of all the other manufacturing towns in the west of Scotland, have been thrown out of employment in consequence of the stagnation of trade. A very large sum was forthwith subscribed; but when an attempt was made to distribute it, the people for whose use it had been so generously provided, refused to accept of it as alms, but said they would be happy to earn it by their labour. The subscribers have accordingly agreed to expend the money in making a foot-path between Hamilton and Bothwell bridge, at which all the labouring inhabitants of the parish will be invited to work, at the usual wages.

On Saturday last, Wm. Townley was executed, at the drop in front of the county gaol, Gloucester, agreeably to his sentence at the late assizes, for burglary. He was a native of Winchcomb; and, at the age of 29 exhibited a remarkable instance to what extent human depravity may be carried. In 1799, when only 17 years of age, he was, with an elder brother, convicted of a similar crime, and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the penitentiary house. He had not long regained his liberty, when he was brought a second time to the gaol, for a capital offence, found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for seven years, which period he served on board the hulks at Woolwich; from whence he was only discharged on the 26th of July last; and on the 26th of October he was a third time com-

mitted, charged with the crime for which he has so justly suffered. In the last interval he had entered as a substitute in the Worcester-shire militia, for forty guineas, ten of which he had received; he soon squandered the money, and immediately afterwards perpetrated his last offence. He persisted in declaring, that all the witnesses had sworn falsely against him, till within a short time of his execution, when, just before he received the sacrament, he admitted his full share in the crime for which his life became forfeited to the injured laws of his country.

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#### APRIL.

1. The latest accounts from India mention, that the commanding officer of a detachment on the Mahratta frontiers, consisting principally of Sepoy corps, had issued recent orders to the native troops under his command, requiring their presence in their respective huts every evening by eight o'clock; forbidding the use of music at night, and consequently the performance, at that time, of the numerous ceremonies of the east. Such an order necessarily includes the separation of married men, at that hour, from their children and their wives.

The Lowther Castle Indiaman carries out a letter, written in Latin, to the Viceroy of China, relative to the investigation which has taken place in this country regarding the murder of a Chinese by a British sailor, of which the latter is proved to have been innocent. The same ship also carries out presents to the Viceroy to a very considerable amount.

2. Two marines were executed on board his Majesty's ship Zealous, at Lisbon, on the 8th ult. for the murder of a serjeant of marines. Their trial disclosed the following wicked, and in other respects, singular circumstances:—The deceased serjeant had been sent with the two prisoners to do duty on board one of the prison-ships in the Tagus. In the course of the night they planned to call the serjeant from his cot under pretence of his being wanted. On his proceeding to the part of the ship requested, they way-laid him, and shoved him overboard. It must be supposed that he had made himself obnoxious to them; but this did not appear. On the deceased's being missed, it obtained general belief on board the prison-ship, that he had jumped overboard; but it was not warranted by the man's general character, for he was a sober discreet man, and a good soldier. The first intimation of his death to his shipmates on board the Zealous, was by the sentinel upon deck seeing his hat pass by the ship, in the Tagus. The sentinel instantly knew it belonged to him, and inquiry ensued.

No suspicion, however, fell upon the prisoners; nor was it necessary for the ends of justice, for their consciences so lacerated them, after the first hour they had committed the crime, that, as they confessed to their comrades, they had no rest day or night. Their voluntary confession led to their trial, and they told the court they had not slept since, but were constantly visited by a distempered imagination of being in the pre-

sence of the deceased's ghost! Both of them, it afterwards appeared, were notorious characters; the name of one was Brown. They died very penitent.

*Abstract of a Royal Proclamation in Sweden.*—"We, Charles, by the grace of God, King of Sweden, &c.

"Make known, whereas, owing to an illness that has befallen us, and from which, by the assistance of the Almighty, we hope soon to be restored, we have deemed it necessary, in order to promote this object, for the present to withdraw ourselves from the care and trouble which are so closely united with the management of public affairs, and in order during our illness not to retard the progress of affairs, we have thought fit to order what is to be observed respecting the government. And we do, therefore, hereby appoint and nominate our beloved son, his Royal Highness Carl Johan, Crown Prince of Sweden, and Generalissimo of our military forces by land and sea, during our illness, and until we shall be restored to health, to manage the government in our name, and with all the rights we possess, and alone to sign and issue all orders, &c. with the following motto above the signature: 'During the illness of my most gracious King and Lord, and agreeably to his appointment.' However, his Royal Highness the Crown Prince must not, during the administration of our royal power and dignity, create any noblemen or knights; and the vacant offices of the state can only, until further notice, be managed by those whom his

Royal Highness shall appoint to that effect.

"The Palace of Stockholm,

March 17, 1811.

"CHARLES (L. S.)

"JAF. WETTERSTEDE."

5. *Old Bailey*.—James Fallan was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, at Chelsea, on Saturday, the 9th of February last.

It appeared from the testimony of Sarah Llewellyn, that the prisoner had been a corporal in the guards, from which service he had been recently discharged, on account of a liver complaint, and was admitted a pensioner at Chelsea Hospital on the 8th of February, the day preceding the crime charged against him. The prisoner and his wife lived in a cellar in the market-place, Chelsea. On the 9th of February, two of his comrades, who had also been admitted pensioners, came with two servant-women from the hospital, and the witness, Llewellyn, to see them. They drank together some porter and spirits. The prisoner desired the deceased to go for some more liquor, without naming any particular kind. She did not go, and all the parties, except Llewellyn, who lodged in the cellar, went away; the prisoner then asked his wife, why she had not fetched the liquor as he desired her? This led to an altercation, in which the deceased used some abusive terms to the prisoner; upon which he struck her with his fist on the face. The deceased never returned the blow: he continued to repeat his blows, and knocked her down several times, and the deceased frequently cried out, "Dear Jemmy, don't murder me." He, however, continued to

beat her with violence, and on the witness seizing his arm, and telling him to desist, or he would certainly kill the deceased, he pushed her down on a chair, and told her not to interfere, or he would serve her in the same manner: and he then continued to repeat his blows violently on the deceased, who sat down on the bed. The witness attempted to go out and call for assistance, but the prisoner stood before the door and prevented her; he then returned to the bed, and began to repeat his attack upon the deceased, and the witness took this opportunity of escaping into the street in order to procure some help. She found three women listening at the cellar door, and they went with her up stairs to request a man to come down with them to interfere; but he refused, and on their return to the cellar-door, she heard the prisoner continuing his blows, and the deceased piteously crying out, "Oh! dear Jemmy, don't kill me!" The groans of the deceased became fainter and fainter, and at last ceased altogether. The witness sat on the stairs all night, afraid to go in until the morning, when she did go in, found the prisoner and his wife in bed, and expressed her gladness that they were reconciled. The deceased appeared much bruised about her eyes and face, and complained of being also much bruised about her body, and particularly in her side, which she said was severely hurt and painful. The husband sent for a surgeon, who took some blood from the deceased. The prisoner staid there until Tuesday, and then went away for the avowed purpose of procuring another lodging for

himself and the deceased; but did not return until the Saturday following, when he saw her, and went away again. The deceased continued to languish, however, and died on the Sunday; in consequence of which, the prisoner was taken into custody.

The surgeon who opened the body of the deceased stated, that he found the four false ribs on the left side broken, and that two of them were forced into the *pleura*, and had wounded several of the vessels, and produced a great effusion of blood, which occasioned the death of the deceased.

The prisoner, in his defence, produced a long written statement, in which he imputed the origin of this quarrel to the ill-temper and abusive language of the deceased; and said, that he had only struck her with his open hand, and the whalebone busk of a woman's stays, and that if the ribs were broken, it must have happened from her falling over a box in the room: and so far from having any pre-pense malice towards her, he loved her tenderly.

Lord Ellenborough summed up the evidence for the jury, who, after a short deliberation, found the prisoner *Guilty*: and the Recorder immediately passed upon him the awful sentence of execution and dissection on Monday next.

6. *Report of the Queen's Council, on the state of his Majesty's health.*—*Queen's Lodge, Windsor, April 6, 1811.*—Present, the archbishops of Canterbury and York, earl Winchelsea, earl of Aylesford, lord Eldon, lord Ellenborough, sir W. Grant (the duke of Montrose being absent, on account of indisposition).

"We, the members of the council, here present, appointed to assist her majesty in the execution of the trust committed to her majesty, by virtue of the statute passed in the 51st year of his majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act to provide for the Administration of the Royal Authority, and for the Care of his Majesty's Royal Person during the Continuance of his Majesty's Illness, and for the Resumption of the Exercise of the Royal Authority by his Majesty;' having called before us and examined on oath the physicians and other persons attendant on his Majesty, and having ascertained the state of his Majesty's health by such other ways and means as appear to us to be necessary for that purpose, do hereby declare the state of his Majesty's health, at the time of this our meeting, as follows:—

"That the indisposition with which his Majesty was afflicted at the time of the passing of the said Act does still so far exist, that his Majesty is not yet restored to such a state of health as to be capable of resuming the personal exercise of his Royal Authority.

"That his Majesty appears to have made material progress towards recovery since the passing of the Act; and that all his Majesty's physicians continue to express their expectation of such recovery.

(Signed)

C. CANTUAR	ELDON
J. EBOR	ELLENBOROUGH
WINCHELSEA	W. GRANT."
AYLESFORD	

8. A very singular discovery has been made at Colchester, respecting the sex of a servant who had lived thirty years in a family

in that town, as housemaid and nurse. Having lately paid the debt of nature, it was discovered, on examining the body, that the deceased had been a male. No reason is assigned for his having assumed the female garb; and he had never, like the Chevalier D'Eon, excited suspicion, or been the subject of bets and law-suits.

Last week, as Mr. Bell, of Louth, a woman and a boy, were crossing the Trent, the ferryman hoisted the sail, which frightening Mr. B.'s horse, he leaped overboard, and dragged his owner and the ferryman into the river, where they were drowned. The woman and boy sustained no injury.

Two houses in Ironmonger-row, Old-street, which, notwithstanding they were under repair, were crowded with inhabitants, fell down with a most tremendous crash, while the workmen were gone to dinner. By this disaster a great number of the inmates were buried in the ruins. The London militia, who were at the time exercising in the Artillery Ground, were immediately sent to aid the sufferers, and by dint of the most unwearied exertions, eleven persons were taken out, four of whom were dead, viz. a mother and three children named Crewe; the wounded persons were taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, most of them in a deplorable state.

10. *Execution of John Gould, aged 23, for the Murder of his wife, Elizabeth Gould.*—This unfortunate young man suffered the sentence of the law on Wednesday last, on the new drop, in front of the county gaol of Stafford.

There are some circumstances attending this trial which are

worthy of notice. This youth married at an early age, without any ostensible means of supporting a wife and family beyond his own daily labour. He worked, it appeared, for his father, in the character of a servant, on a small farm. Finding a family coming on, his wife being pregnant of the second child, it appeared that he had used violent and cruel means of producing abortion, namely, crushing or elbowing his wife in bed, rolling over her, &c. By these means abortion was produced, and the unfortunate mother died in a short time after, the wife and offspring sharing the same fate. Before she expired, she declared, according to the evidence, that ill-usage of the above kind had been the cause of her death; and on this circumstantial evidence Gould was found guilty. On sentence being passed upon him, he exclaimed that he was murdered.

Gould, after being conveyed back to his cell, wept aloud, and his cries were heard by the whole of the prisoners in the gaol. He appeared incapable of receiving consolation. His sentence came like a thunder-bolt upon him, and deprived him of every manly exertion. He was attended with unexampled assiduity and kindness, by a reverend and respectable clergyman, who volunteered his truly christian services to prepare him for the last awful moment. All, however, appeared to be without any particular effect. He was susceptible of nothing but grief; and when his time approached, it was with difficulty that he was induced to leave his cell. He could scarcely contain himself as he was led through the

different courts to the lodge. He was in a manner heaved up to the platform, from which his cries were heard by a numerous and sympathizing populace, to a considerable distance. He was launched off about ten minutes after twelve, and appeared to die harder than is usual.

10. This night, about eleven o'clock, forty-nine French prisoners, among whom was a captain (who also contrived to get away his baggage), escaped from the south-west corner of their prison, Edinburgh Castle. They had cut a hole through the bottom of the parapet wall, below the place commonly called the Devil's Elbow, and let themselves down by a rope. One of the prisoners, losing his hold, fell from a considerable height, and was so dreadfully bruised that he is not expected to live. Five of them were retaken next morning, and fourteen were seen on the road to Glasgow. The night being dark, the operations of the prisoners were not observable; but the centinel, on hearing some noise, became suspicious of the cause, and firing immediately, gave the alarm to the guard; otherwise, it is probable the whole might have effected their escape.

11. On Saturday evening, a clerk to an attorney in Lynn, went to the bank in that town, where his master kept cash, with his bank-book, and desired to have 700*l*. Without any other authority they let him have it, and the business being done in a hurry, not any of the numbers of the notes were taken. In a short time after, it was discovered that the clerk had obtained the 700*l*. with-

out the authority of his master, and had absconded from Lynn with it. Several persons were dispatched in various directions in pursuit of him, and he was traced to Boston, but there lost. The attorney having written off to his agent in London, with a description of his person, and the particulars of his obtaining the 700*l*. the agent gave information at the public office, Bow-street, and Vickery was employed to go in pursuit of the offender. He learnt that some of the bank post bills obtained had been changed on Monday morning, soon after nine o'clock, at the Bank of England. This convinced the officer that the offender had arrived in London; and after making inquiry at several inns, where the Ely, Cambridge, and other coaches put up, he ascertained that a young man answering the description, had arrived by the Boston coach early that morning, at the Saracen's-head inn, Snow-hill, in company with a young lady, who was then in the inn waiting his return. In the mean time one of the bankers from Lynn arrived, and waited with Vickery till the young man returned, when the banker identified him as the person who had obtained the 700*l*. under a pretence of being authorised by his master. Vickery took him into custody; also the young lady he had travelled with; and on searching them, he found upon her, notes to the amount of near 600*l*. Upon him he found a gold watch, chain, and seals, which it appeared from a bill and receipt found upon him, he had paid 50*l*. for, in London, and he had purchased several other articles. The young lady is of a very respect-

able family and connexions at Boston, and had eloped with him for the purpose of being married in London, without any suspicion of how he became possessed of the notes.

12. A fire broke out in the dwelling-house of Mr. Robert Taylor, at Warkworth, near Banbury, which consumed the same, and the flames being carried by a high wind to the neighbouring building, in two hours the village was almost entirely burnt down, with a great loss of uninsured property.

Writs of Inquiry from the Board of Excise have been executed before a respectable jury, at the Angel Inn, Bury St. Edmund's, during the last fortnight, for deficiencies in the malt duties, when verdicts were given against five defaulters to the amount of 17,572*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.*

13. A female, about three years and a half old, the daughter of Mrs. Hindsone, of Berwick-street, was decoyed from the door of her parent at dusk, by two elderly women, and she was left in a watch-box near her home on Thursday night, in a state of nudity, the mother having been kept thirty hours in an agony of distress.

The son of Mr. Cockerill, of Panton-place, Newington-road, was shot by accident through the body, and instantly expired. He was out shooting at small birds, with a youth, his companion, and the gun went off at half-cock, as the person was jumping off a bank.

A dreadful accident happened last week to a son of William Davis, of Bourne, Lincolnshire.

A new threshing machine, which had been lately erected in the neighbourhood, excited the curiosity of several people to see it work; among others, the above lad (contrary to the injunction of his father) went for that purpose: the father happened to go also; and the boy perceiving him come, crept under part of the machine, in order to conceal himself, when one of the wheels caught his clothes, and drawing him among the works, broke his collar-bone, one of his arms in three places, both his thighs, both his legs, and cut his head in a dreadful manner.

16. A singular but dreadful accident occurred a few days ago on board his Majesty's ship *Menelaus*. A sailor having over-reached himself, fell from the main-top just as the centinel was passing beneath, pitched directly on the point of the bayonet, and was literally empaled. The violence of the shock wrested the piece from the arms of the centinel, and threw it with its wretched burthen over the gunwale.

The village of Merriott, near Crewkerne, was nearly destroyed by fire. The accident was occasioned by a man shooting at rats in a thatched building. About 24 cottages were consumed.

18. A desperate gang of robbers, who have been committing a variety of depredations in Shropshire are apprehended. The gang consisted of eight men. One of them made a desperate resistance, and attempted to shoot the person when he was taking him into custody. Another of the name of Taylor, alias Smith, is supposed to have



committed many robberies, and to be a convict lately escaped from the gaol of Liverpool, he being then under sentence of transportation.

22. On Saturday, between the hours of two and three in the morning, a dreadful fire broke out at Goullee's pork-shop, corner of Half Moon-street, Bishopsgate-street. The moment the flames burst forth in the lower apartments, the alarm of fire was given from without by some passengers: but such progress had the fire made, that it was too late to save the lives of most of the inhabitants. The family consisted of Mr. Goullee, his wife, three children, the nurse, a maid-servant, shop-boy, and a waiter of the London-tavern, and his wife, who were lodgers in the first floor. The two latter only were awakened by the noise, and they had the good fortune to escape with their bed to the window of the first-floor, which they threw on the pavement, for the purpose of throwing themselves upon it. The wife made a leap, and falling on the bed, did not receive the slightest injury; her husband, who instantly followed, was not so fortunate; he came in contact with a hook, which tore his leg in a dreadful manner, but from bruises he suffered no material injury. Of the rest of the family nothing was seen, but the populace heard at intervals, their cries; and this was but for a short time, for the floor giving way, the whole of this unfortunate family perished in the burning ruins. As soon as daylight appeared, the remains of the unhappy sufferers were searched for in the ruins, and in the course

of the day they were all found, except the maid-servant and the boy, and conveyed on shutters to Bishopsgate work-house. The youngest child was only a month old, and the nurse who attended Mrs. Goullee was one of the unhappy sufferers. It is not known how the fire originated.

23. An order has been issued to suppress the publication of all the newspapers printed at Hamburgh, Bremen, or Lubec, in future, except the *Hamburgh Correspondenten*, which is now entirely under the control of the Governor.

A number of respectable merchants at Hamburgh have been imprisoned for no other reason than their having had letters addressed to them from England. A communication we have seen on this subject states as follows:—"Many of your intimate friends are now in prison, for which they are indebted to the merchants of London, who continue to correspond with them against their wishes and advice. If you are anxious that I should bear them company, you have only to continue to write to me as you have recently done."

A German paper contains the following article, dated Presburg, April 24:—"Early on the morning of the 10th instant the Danube, without any previous warning, suddenly overflowed its banks below Prest, and inundated the adjacent country thirty miles. By this accident twenty-four villages, for the most part extremely populous, were swept away, with the greater part of their inhabitants. It is computed that between three and four thousand persons have lost their lives.

24. Some of the French prisoners who lately escaped from Edinburgh Castle, have been apprehended near Linlithgow, and brought back, under an escort of part of the local militia of that county. It appears, from their confession, that no sooner were they lodged in the castle, than plans were formed for effecting their escape, and, it would seem, carried into execution with the greatest secrecy. They had procured information of the nearest place of embarkation, and being furnished with maps, and that part of the almanack containing the principal roads through the country, they bent their way to Grangemouth, where they were to have gone on board some foreign vessels lying there. At Linlithgow, where they stopped at night to get some refreshment, they were challenged as prisoners who had made their escape, when they took to their heels, and were found next morning, after a diligent search, by the local militia, in the plantations near Polmont, quite exhausted with hunger.

At the late assizes at Haverfordwest, a person named John Griffith, was convicted of the murder of his wife by poison. On his return to gaol, after sentence was passed on him, he was visited, at his own request, by the Rev. Mr. Luke, to whom he confessed that he was not only guilty of the crime for which he was about to suffer, but that he had also murdered his first wife, and had destroyed both by administering arsenic to them. He said that he had employed a fellow-servant to purchase the arsenic for him with which he poisoned his first wife, pretending

that he wanted to kill the rats and mice that infested the house; instead of which, he administered the poisonous drug to his wife. He acknowledged that he purchased a shilling's-worth of arsenic himself, for the purpose of destroying his second wife, and that he gave her the first dose in some budram (oatmeal gruel), on Monday morning, the 25th of February last; this not taking immediate effect, and his conscience upbraiding him, he went the next morning to a medical gentleman for advice, but the same evening he gave his unfortunate wife a second dose in some treacle, which soon deprived her of life. On Saturday, the 13th instant, at eleven o'clock, he was conveyed from the prison to meet his fate; he appeared fully resigned, and joined in prayer with the clergyman: he then addressed the numerous spectators, both in Welsh and English, exhorting them to take warning by his miserable situation, and confessed that he had poisoned both his wives, to which he had been tempted by the devil. This wretched criminal was 26 years of age, and was born in the parish of Mote, Pembrokeshire. About two years since he married his first wife, whom he deprived of life in eight or nine weeks; his neighbours strongly suspected him at the time, but no inquiry took place. He soon after married his second wife, by whom he had a fine boy; he went to reside near Haverfordwest, last autumn, where he accomplished his diabolical purpose of again destroying the partner of his bed. He endeavoured to prepare the minds of his neighbours for hearing of

his wife's decease, by saying that he had seen her laid out on a table, and a candle hopping upon her; and at other times, that he had seen a woman's hand and arm carrying a candle about the house, which he knew to be his wife's left arm by a mark thereon; that he was sure she would not live with him long. It was impossible to prove that the prisoner had administered the poison; the evidence against him, therefore could only be circumstantial: but his own conduct, as above related, furnished such strong presumptive proof against him, that not a doubt of his guilt existed in the minds of the court, jury, or auditory, which was subsequently confirmed by his own confession.

26. Wednesday, a huge baboon, the size of a full-grown Newfoundland dog, having broken his den at Exeter Change, got out of the two story window, and fell on the leads of some shops adjoining, whence he leaped into the street, and proceeded up Burleigh-street, with a numerous concourse of people after him. He was afterwards safely secured without doing any mischief.

27. On Monday last a disturbance of a serious nature occurred at Sampford Peverell. The annual fair for the sale of cattle, &c. was held there on that day. On the Saturday preceding, a number of the workmen, employed in excavating the bed of the Grand Western Canal, assembled at Wellington, for the purpose of obtaining change for the payment of their wages, which there has been lately considerable difficulty in procuring. Many of them indulged in inordinate drinking, and

committed various excesses at Tiverton, and other places, to which they had gone for the purpose above stated. On Monday the fair at Sampford seemed to afford a welcome opportunity for the gratification of their tumultuary disposition. Much rioting took place in the course of the day, and towards evening a body of these men, consisting of not less than 300, had assembled in the village. Mr: Chave (whose name we had occasion to mention in unravelling the imposture respecting the Sampford ghost) was met on the road, and recognized by some of the party. Opprobrious language was applied to him, but whether on that subject, or not, we have not been informed. The rioters followed him to the house, the windows of which they broke; and, apprehensive of further violence, Mr. Chave considered it necessary to his defence to discharge a loaded pistol at the assailants. This unfortunately took effect, and one man fell dead on the spot. A pistol was also fired by a person within the house, which so severely wounded another man, that his life is despaired of. A carter, employed by Mr. Chave, was most dreadfully beaten by the mob. Additional numbers were accumulating when our accounts were sent off, and we understand their determination was to pull down the house.—*Taunton Courier*.

An unusual number of robberies have been lately committed in the city of Exeter and its vicinity. Tuesday morning, the house of Mr. T. Densham, of Okeford, was broken open and robbed by three ruffians, with their faces black-

ened. They ascended the stairs into a room where the housekeeper slept, whose brains they threatened to blow out, if she attempted to move or make the least noise; and the same threat they repeated to a servant maid in an adjoining room: however, the housekeeper possessing an invincible courage, instantly rose from her bed, struck one of them in the face, and endeavoured to wrest the pistol from his hand; when Mr. D. alarmed by the bustle, was coming from his chamber to inquire the occasion of the uproar, the robbers met him, demanded his money, and made him open his bureau; they then demanded his brass box, which he gave, containing thirty-one guineas in gold; and from the bureau they took upwards of 60*l.* in bank notes. They said they would have more—Mr. D. then offered them a 700*l.* country bank interest note, which they refused, asking what had become of the money he had lately received? He replied it was lodged in the bank; upon which they left the house, and have not since been heard of.

*Lord Nelson.*—The statue erected in Guildhall to this distinguished commander was exposed on this day, for the first time, to public view. An inscription appears on the tablet, which, though from the pen of Mr. Sheridan, we think too long to copy.

30. A number of mock notes, for a penny, fabricated obviously in imitation of the one pound notes of the Bank of England, are at present in circulation. After the words "for the governor and company of the," the words

"King's Bench and Fleet" are inserted in an upper line, in very small characters; and the remainder of the sentence concludes "Bank in (instead of of) England." The hackney coachmen are the principle putters off of these notes. A person who asks change of a two pound note from one of these gentry, particularly at night, rarely escapes being cheated.

*Nantes, April 22.*—On the evening of the 20th, a row-boat, which set out from the suburbs of Barbin, on the river Erdre, laden with goods and passengers, the greater part of whom were females, upset half a league above this port; nine persons only, including the two boatmen, were saved. Yesterday thirty bodies were taken out of the river, and claimed by their friends. On the same evening a boatman fell into the river in a fit, and was drowned. He had previously saved two persons from the boat that was overset.

*Letter from the French Emperor to the Bishops.*—*St. Cloud, April 25.*—"My Lord Bishop of —, the most illustrious and populous churches in the empire are vacant—one of the contracting parties of the Concordat has rejected it. The conduct adopted in Germany for ten years has almost destroyed episcopacy in that part of the christian world. There are now but eight bishops; a great number of dioceses are governed by vicars apostolic; the chapters have been disturbed in their right to provide, during the vacancy of the see, for the administration of the diocese. They have plotted dark manœuvres to

excite discord and sedition among our subjects. The chapters have rejected the briefs, contrary to their rights and the holy canons.

"Yet time is passing away—new bishopricks are vacant every day. If no speedy provision be made, episcopacy will be extinct in France and Italy, as well as in Germany. Wishing to prevent a state of affairs so contrary to the good of religion, the principles of the Gallican church, and the interests of the state, we have resolved to unite on the 10th of next June, in the church of Nôtre Dame at Paris, all the bishops of France and Italy in a national council."

#### MAY.

On Wednesday, the 1st instant, the Society of Friends of Foreigners in Distress held their Anniversary at the London Tavern, at which were present his Highness the Duke of Gloucester, patron, in the chair; the Earl of Radnor, president, the Bishop of Cloyne, Count Munster, Sir William Paxton, Alderman Wood, and Christopher Smith, and several other distinguished characters, besides about 230 of the governors. After the King, the Prince Regent, and Royal Family had been given, the health of the illustrious Patron was proposed by the Earl of Radnor, and drank with the greatest applause. His Royal Highness returned thanks in an elegant and appropriate speech, in which he happily noticed the nature and views of the society, and congratulated the meeting upon its increasing success; remarking that this institution, in granting relief to the sufferer from whatever part

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of the world he came, afforded a proud distinction and pre-eminence to this country, which at a time when surrounding nations were united in their endeavours to injure and oppress her, made the happiness of mankind her principal object; that while Great Britain manifested by the superiority of her arms both by sea and land, that she was invulnerable to hostile combinations against her, she convinced the rest of the world that she is not to be exceeded in liberality and benevolence; but that, laying aside the recollection of all injuries when she saw even an enemy afflicted by poverty or disease, she was ready to stretch forth the arm of charity to relieve and support the distressed, without regard to his nation or colour. He then enlarged upon the advantages resulting from an institution of such extensive philanthropy, and expressed, in most flattering terms, his unaltered determination to promote the interests of this charity; and concluded by observing, that he was satisfied that this charity needed only to be known by a humane and benevolent public in order to ensure its prosperity and success. The secretary then read a report of the proceedings of the Society, by which it appeared that nearly 200 foreigners of various nations had been relieved in the last year, and in the whole above 500 since the establishment of the society. At this meeting several excellent songs and glees were sung by Messrs. Dignum, Sale, Leete, Vaughan, &c. and about 436*l.* were subscribed to the funds of this admirable institution.

The following report of the  
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woollen cloth searchers in the West Riding of Yorkshire, from March 25th, 1810, to March 25th, 1811, has been made public.

#### NARROW CLOTHS.

	Pieces.	Yards.
This year	158,252	or 6,180,161
Last year	151,911	or 5,951,762

Increase	6,341	228,399
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#### BROAD CLOTHS.

	Pieces.	Yards.
This year	272,664	or 1,671,042
Last year	311,239	or 2,826,048

Decrease	38,575	1,155,006
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It is also said, that of 1,160 shearmen in the town and neighbourhood of Leeds, 400 are out of employment.

The Londonderry mail coach, which left Dublin on the evening of the 22nd, was attacked early the next morning, near Colton, by a party of armed ruffians, who in order the better to accomplish their design, had previously cut down some trees, which they placed across the road; they also removed some gates adjacent, for the same purpose: and when the coach had arrived at the place of intended attack, they immediately fired on the guard, who returned the fire in a spirited manner, on which the villains fled in all directions, and after removing the obstruction, by which the guard received some injury, the coach proceeded to its destination. Two of the gang have been apprehended.

2. The British Navy.—There are now in commission 758 ships of war, of which 155 are of the line, 22 from 80 to 44 guns, 162 frigates, 145 sloops of war, 5 bombs and fire-ships, 163 armed

brigs, 36 cutters, 70 schooners and luggers; besides which, there are building, repairing, and in ordinary, a number that make the whole amount to 1,048 ships of war, of which 255 are of the line.

On Saturday the 20th ult. information having been given to the commanding officer at the barracks at Perth, that four French prisoners had passed through that place, a small detachment was ordered to pursue them. The detachment took the road to Dundee, where they found, not the prisoners of whom they were in pursuit, but four others, whom they conveyed to Perth, and lodged in the gaol. On the morning of the 24th, the prisoners above-mentioned effected their escape, which they candidly avowed to be their intention. By cutting some planks out of the partition of their apartment, they made their way to the court room, from the window of which they descended to the street. On their table was found a letter expressing their gratitude to the magistrates and inhabitants of Perth, for the civilities they had received, and promising a return of kindness to any Scotchmen whom they might find among the British prisoners in France.

3 & 5. The French, under Massena, attempting the relief of Almeida, invested by lord Wellington, were repulsed with great loss, after two severe actions.

Madras, May 4.—Early on Thursday morning, the wind considerably increased, with rain, rather more from the eastward, and the weather put on a most threatening appearance. The wind continued to increase with violence

during the whole of Thursday afternoon, and a few of the small country vessels were driven from their mooring, and came on shore. About eleven at night, the storm, which blew directly from the east, appeared to have reached its greatest force: trees were in every direction torn up by the roots; the doors facing that quarter were literally blown, with hinges, bolts, &c. attached, into the houses, both in the Fort, Black Town, and the gardens on the plain, the Mount Very St. Thome, and the adjacent villages.

The ships at anchor in the roads were mostly driven on shore, and present a most horrid spectacle the whole length of the beach, from the Custom-house to beyond the St. Thome river. His majesty's ship *Dover* now lies in the surf with all her masts gone. His Majesty's store-ship *Chichester* a little more to the northward. To give an idea of the force of the wind, we may mention, that the topmast of the Fort's flagstaff, is broken in two near the bottom, notwithstanding the rigging by which it was supported. The sentry-boxes are lying in all directions, even those which were supposed to have been sheltered from the violence of the element. From the fort to the bridge at the government gardens not a tree has escaped; and along the whole of the Mount Road most have suffered.

Not a single vessel remains in the roads. We are happy, however, to have it in our power to add, that the whole of the officers and crew of the *Dover* and *Chichester* are saved, with the exception of two seamen of the

latter; and great hopes are entertained, from the moderation of the weather, that most of the treasure and stores will likewise be saved.

In the ships that drove on shore, very few, if any, of the crews have suffered; in those which foundered at their anchorage, we fear many lives must have been lost.

6. An occurrence has taken place at Newmarket, which is the subject of general conversation and surprise among the frequenters of the turf. Several horses were entered for the Claret Stakes, and as usual were taken out in the morning for exercise. They all drank, as we understand, at one water-trough. Some time after they had been watered, six of them were observed to stagger, and then to roll about in the greatest agony. One is since dead. On examining the water-trough, it was found that the water had been poisoned. The horses were the property of Mr. Sitwell, Sir F. Standish, and Lord Kinnaird. Suspicion has attached upon one of the jockies.

The Duke of Kent has for some time past made arrangements, by which the poor children in his regiment receive the benefit of education on Mr. Lancaster's plan. Two hundred soldiers in his battalion have also been taught to read and write.

*Calcutta, May 6.*—Early in the morning of Tuesday last, his Highness Mohee Oudheen, the second legitimate son of the late Tippoo Sultan, put a period to his existence, in the ground-floor of his own apartments at Russapuglah. He effected his purpose,

by discharging a fowling-piece, loaded with small shot, into his chest. The shot entered in one compact body between the sixth and seventh rib, on the left side, near the breast-bone, passed in the direction of the heart and left lung, and issued at the upper part of the shoulder blade on the same side. On examining the premises, the shot was found to have lodged in the adjoining wall, at the height of between five and six feet from the ground. No person was near when the act was perpetrated; but the report of the piece was heard about four in the morning, when the family and attendants instantly rushed into the room. From the direction of the wound, it is conceived that the deceased had planted the butt-end of the piece on the floor; and, pointing the muzzle to his breast, had drawn the trigger with his toe. When discovered, he was lying on his back across a cot, in the agonies of death, with the gun resting on his body. He expired almost immediately.

The Prince, we understand, since his arrival in Bengal, had distinguished himself above the others by the regularity and correctness of his conduct, and, on that account, had been permitted to enjoy a larger share of liberty. His behaviour, however, it is said, had lately altered; and, immediately before his death, he had privately stationed three horses in a stable on the Chitpure-road; and by other indications betrayed an intention to attempt his escape. A committee has been appointed by government to investigate the circumstances of his death.

7. Accounts have been received of a very extraordinary conspiracy at Bombay.

Mr. Osborne, sub-treasurer of the settlement, suspecting the native clerks in the treasury of malversation, gave notice, that on a particular day he would investigate their accounts, and expect to find their balances accurate.

The clerks, native Indians, borrowed the necessary sums of the money-changers to make their balances complete while passing examination, and engaged to return the sums so borrowed next day, they having not the least doubt that these sums would be again intrusted to their custody; but Mr. Osborne, on finding the balances accurate, clapped locks upon the whole of the treasure every night, thus in effect keeping it in his possession.

The native clerks, astonished and driven to despair, their ruin being inevitable, formed a conspiracy against the life of Mr. Osborne. They were betrayed, apprehended, and carried before the superintendent of Police, who dismissed them on the ground of want of sufficient evidence; but they were apprehended again, and committed.

The Grand Jury having found a true Bill against four of the native clerks, for a conspiracy to take away the life of George Cumming Osborne, Esq. sub-treasurer at Bombay, they were put on their trial on the 12th of November, and pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Macklin, counsel for the prosecution, stated, that a conspiracy existed among the servants of the treasury, and their friends in the Bazar, to cheat the



public, and that a system of peculation of enormous extent was to be supported by murder.

Several witnesses, native Indians, were examined, to prove that they had been tampered with by the native clerks in the treasury to procure the death of Mr. Osborne by conjuration or any other means, and that 1,200 rupees was to be the reward of success.

George Cumming Osborne, Esq. being examined, said, he is sub-treasurer; he took possession in July 1809. He soon heard of the native officers, now at the bar, having equipages and handsome houses, living in a sumptuous manner, much beyond their scanty pay; that the two head shroffs had emerged from obscurity to elegant houses, &c.; sometimes they had ten lacs, sometimes half a million sterling in their possession. Witness gave notice of his design to inspect the balances; he found them correct, and ever afterwards kept the keys, contrary to custom.

Other witnesses were examined, showing that false receipts had been given to make an appearance of balances, &c.

The Recorder, in his charge on this trial, remarked, that conjuration or incantation failing, as every European believed it would, the dagger and the bowl must be resorted to, to effect murder. That it was remarkable the chief shroffs having only half a guinea a week, and no other means of emolument, lived in great splendor, and had great wealth and credit. To support this, they wished to dispose of Mr. Osborne, that they might again have the keys of the treasury in their power. The Recorder declared his thorough con-

viction of the guilt of the prisoners; and the Jury, after retiring a few minutes, pronounced them *guilty*.

At twelve o'clock at night, the Recorder pronounced sentence as follows on the three chief criminals:—"This Court doth order and adjudge, that you be imprisoned for five years in the prison of Bombay; that you be placed once a year in the pillory, with labels descriptive of your offence; that during your imprisonment, you be twice publicly whipped through the bazar; that you be fined 10,000 rupees each, and that you be further imprisoned till you pay the fine.

"And in order to extinguish at once those hopes of impunity that appear to have been so audaciously spread on this occasion, the Court directs the sheriff, that the first pillory and whipping be inflicted to-morrow morning."

The punishment was accordingly inflicted next day, in the presence of 20 or 30,000 spectators.

On the 23rd of November the Special Session of Oyer and Terminer closed, with the trial of C. T. Briscoe, Esq. which lasted three days. He was indicted for corruptly and wilfully conspiring, with others, to obstruct and impede the course of justice, by preventing the trial and conviction of certain conspirators to murder Mr. Osborne. The Jury found him guilty, but most strongly recommended him to mercy. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in the gaol of Bombay for 12 calendar months.

9. A duel was fought on Tuesday morning at day break, in a field about a mile and a half from Totteridge, between two gentle-

men who had alighted from post-chaises, at the King's Arms public-house, near the spot. In an hour after, one of the party was brought in mortally wounded in the abdomen, and he died in four hours after. A jury was held, and the fact of the duel being proved by some husbandmen, a verdict of *wilful murder* was returned. The body was owned after the inquest. The deceased was a Mr. Harrison, a young man about 22 years of age.

12. About five o'clock in the afternoon a destructive phenomenon appeared at Bonsall, in the Peak of Derbyshire. A singular motion was observed in a cloud of a serpentine form, which moved in a circular direction, from S. by W. to N. extending itself to the ground. It began its operations near Hopton, and continued its course about five or six miles in length, and about four or five hundred yards in breadth, tearing up plantations, levelling barns, walls, and miners' cots. It tore up large ash trees, carrying them from 20 to 30 yards; and twisted the tops from the trunks conveying them from 50 to 100 yards distance. Cows were lifted from one field to another, and injured by the fall; miners' buddle-tubs, wash-vats, and other materials, were carried to a considerable distance, and forced into the ground. This was attended with a most tremendous hail-storm: stones and lumps of ice were measured from nine to twelve inches in circumference.

16. *Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.*—The annual meeting of the friends and supporters of this interesting institution took place on Tuesday last, at the City of

London tavern, His Highness the Duke of Gloucester, patron, in the chair. The company was numerous and respectable: we observed near his Highness, the Right Honourable the Earl of Bristol, the Right Reverend the Bishop of Bristol (who preached a sermon for the benefit of the institution on Sunday last, after which a collection was made amounting to about 110*l.*) H. Sumner, Esq. M. P., J. S. Wortley, Esq. M. P., Aldermen Wood and Atkins, &c. Indeed, the large room was literally filled to close crowding, with persons of the first respectability in the metropolis, and from distant parts, both clergy and laity. It afforded an almost overwhelming gratification to see the ardent manner in which they strove to surpass each other in testifying their zeal for the extension of the benefits this asylum confers on the objects of it. The illustrious patron took a distinguished and dignified part in this work of benevolence, which reflected honour on his high rank. He explained and extolled the advantages of that peculiar education which enables the naturally deaf and dumb to become social, conversible beings, acquainted with moral and religious truth, and useful members of the community. He was particularly attentive in examining, and ardent in applauding, the improvement of some of the scholars who were introduced to him, several of whom afterwards exhibited specimens of their powers of articulation to the whole company, by standing on the tables, and reciting some lines, composed for the occasion, in a manner that astonished and de-

lighted every one present. The effect must have been witnessed to be felt. The afternoon, as might be expected, was spent with much convivial harmony, the stewards paying the most polite attention to their guests. The sums announced as donations, subscriptions, &c. on this day, amounted to 1,821*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*

*Tortola, May 16.*—On the 8th was executed behind the gaol in this town, the Hon. A. W. Hodge, one of the members of his Majesty's council in this island, for the murder of one of his own negroes named Prosper.

The prisoner on his trial pleaded Not Guilty. The first witness was a free woman of colour, named Pareen Georges. She stated that she was in the habit of attending at Mr. Hodge's estate to wash linen; that one day Prosper came to her to borrow six shillings, being the sum that his master required of him, because a mango had fallen from a tree, which lie (Prosper) was set to watch. He told the witness that he must either find the 6*s.* or be flogged; that the witness had only 3*s.* which she gave him, but that it did not appease Mr. Hodge; that Prosper was flogged for upwards of an hour, receiving more than 100 lashes, and threatened by his master, that if he did not bring the remaining 3*s.* on the next day, the flogging should be repeated; that the next day he was tied to a tree, and flogged for such a length of time, with the thong of the whip doubled, that his head fell back, and that he could bawl no more. From thence he was carried to the sick house, and chained to two other negroes; that he remained

in this confinement during five days, at the end of which time his companions broke away, and thereby released him; that he was unable to abscond: that he went to the negro-houses, and shut himself up; that he was found there dead, in a state of putrefaction, some days afterwards: that crawlers were in his wounds, and not a piece of black flesh was to be seen on the hinder part of his body where he had been flogged.

Stephen M'Keogh, a white man, who had lived as manager on Mr. Hodge's estate, deposed, that he saw the deceased Prosper after he had been so severely flogged; that he could put his finger in his side; he saw him some days before his death in a cruel state: he could not go near him for the blue flies. Mr. Hodge had told the witness, whilst he was in his employ, that if the work of the estate was not done, he was satisfied if he heard the whip.

The prisoner's counsel, in their attempt to impeach the veracity of the witnesses, called evidence as to his general character, which disclosed instances of still greater barbarity on the part of Mr. Hodge. Among other examples, Pareen Georges swore that he had occasioned the death of his cook, by pouring boiling water down her throat.

The jury brought in a verdict of *Guilty*. There were six other indictments on similar charges against the prisoner.

To the last moment of his life Mr. Hodge persisted in his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer. He acknowledged that he had been a cruel master; that he had repeatedly

flogged his negroes : that they had then run away, when, by their own neglect, and the consequent exposure of their wounds, the death of some of them had possibly ensued.

On the evening preceding his execution, he took leave of his three young children, which so overpowered him, as to make it a matter of doubt if he would ever be restored to tranquillity. In the morning, however, he was calm, and acquired still greater fortitude by receiving the sacrament. He walked with firmness to the place of execution. Thousands of persons witnessed the awful spectacle, some of whom rather indecently expressed exultation.—Mr. Hodge was a Gentleman, Commoner of Oriel College, Oxford. He came out some years ago to visit his property in Tortola. He was a man of great accomplishments and of elegant manners, and at the time of his death was about 50 years of age. He had been thrice married. Happily, neither of his wives lived to see his last disgrace. By his second lady he has left a daughter about 15 years of age, now in England : by his last, three children, of whom the eldest is about eight, and the younger four years old.

16. Marshal Soult, advancing to the relief of Badajoz, besieged by the English, made a vigorous attack upon the allied army under Marshal Beresford, at Albuera, and was finally repulsed, after great slaughter on both sides.

17. List of the French troops which have entered by the way of Irun, since 1807 up to the commencement of 1811.

On the 19th of October, 1807,

the French troops began to enter Spain, and at the close of that year, there had entered 47,500 infantry, 7,120 cavalry, 100 waggons, 94 pieces of artillery, 18 mortars, 55 howitzers.

In 1808 there entered 209,300 infantry, 36,200 cavalry, 1,800 waggons, 196 pieces of artillery. It was on the 11th of October, of that year, that the grand army began to enter.

In 1809 there entered 44,950 infantry, 4,302 cavalry, 434 pieces of artillery, 305 waggons.

In 1810 there entered 124,510 infantry, 25,734 cavalry, 96 cannons, 16 mortars, 3,209 waggons.

Sum total in four years:—Infantry, 426,260; cavalry, 73,356; persons employed with the army, 7,650; guides, 7,530; making a sum total of 514,796 men, 820 cannons, 34 mortars, 55 howitzers, 5,414 waggons, all laden with military stores.

In 1811, up to the 28th of January, there entered by the way of Bayonne only 6,000 infantry, and 180 cavalry.

On the 10th of February, 1809, Junot entered Spain for the second time. Massena entered the 4th of May, 1810, and on the 24th his baggage in 40 waggons. General Drouet entered on the 5th of August, of the same year.

Of Spaniards, English, and Portuguese, there have entered France as prisoners, by the road of Irun, up to the 22nd of February, 1811, in all 48,228 men; and of the whole of the French troops there have returned to France only 53,000 men from 1807 to 1811.

18. Twelve standards and colours taken from the enemy on different occasions, including the

French eagle taken by the 87th regiment at the battle of Barrosa, were carried with military ceremonies, from the parade in St. James's Park, to Whitehall chapel, and deposited on each side of the altar. The spectacle, which was one of the finest ever witnessed, was attended by the Dukes of York, Cambridge, and Gloucester, Sir D. Dundas, Generals Hope, Doyle, &c. the Spanish and Portuguese ministers, besides a number of ladies of distinction.

20. The French general Ruffin, who was made prisoner at Barrosa, expired on board the Gorgon ship of war, on Wednesday evening, the 15th, off St. Helen's: he had spent the day in good spirits, expressing his satisfaction at arriving in England, and his escape from the Spaniards. He was buried on Saturday at Portsmouth, with distinguished funeral honours. This general, in the hard-fought battle of Barrosa, received a wound in his neck, which paralysed his arms. He continued very cheerful, and seemed to suffer but little from his wound, till about ten minutes before his death. After having ate a hearty dinner on Wednesday, he was suddenly seized with pain, which terminated in his death: the wound had affected the spinal marrow. The deceased was a great favourite with Buonaparte; he possessed a considerable landed property in the neighbourhood of Havre-de-Grace.

21. Late on Sunday night it was rumoured about Windsor, that His Majesty was so much recovered that the physicians would allow him, after that day, to appear in public, and that he was to

ride on horseback the next day. Early yesterday morning the public expectation was confirmed, by the King's equerry in waiting giving orders for his Majesty's saddle-horse to be got ready. This order soon spread through the town: and from this time the visitors, as well as the inhabitants of Windsor and Eton, flocked to the castle-yard and parking crowds. About a quarter past twelve o'clock, His Majesty's grooms made their appearance in the castle-yard, with his Majesty's favourite horse Adonis. All was anxiety then for the appearance of the king. His Majesty soon after came out of the castle, accompanied by the princesses Augusta and Sophia, with whom he appeared in cheerful conversation. They were attended by General Gwynne, Colonel Taylor, and Lady Collyer. His Majesty mounted his horse with apparent ease, and proceeded through the Little Park into the Great Park, where the royal party continued till half past one o'clock, when they returned to the castle, where there were crowds waiting their return. His Majesty on his return was received by Dr. Willis, at the palace gate, who conducted him into the castle.

As soon as his Majesty had mounted his horse, a signal was given, and the bells of the parish church and cathedral struck up to announce the happy news of His Majesty's re-appearance in public. At the same time the Royal Stafford Regiment, and the Windsor Volunteers, who had been drawn out upon the occasion, fired a *feu de joie*. The towns of Windsor, Eton, and vicinity, ex-

hibited one general scene of rejoicing.

22. The following melancholy detail was cast ashore, inclosed in a box, near Roseheart, Scotland, and directed "To the Finder." We fear there is no hope of the vessel having escaped:—

"North Sea, April 18, 1811.

On board the *Gobiten*, from *Gefle*.

"In distress, being near to sink, as the brig has sprung a leak two days ago, and the water always increasing, notwithstanding all our attempts to prevent it, we have now come very near the last moments of our lives, wherefore we beg him or her, who may find this letter, to inform the public of our misfortune. The brig *Gobiten*, Capt. Aberg, went from Hull the 14th inst. in order to seek for *Gottenburg*, but having come at the middle of *Dogger*, the wind, which previously was fair, went easterly, when the brig got the leak, notwithstanding the sails were shortened in a proper manner. We have been obliged to cut the masts, but all seems in vain. Except Charles John *Schilberg*, a passenger, the crew consists of the following, viz. *Lindquist*, from *Gefle*; *Schlee*, *Sjosburg*, *Holtz*, all three from the Swedish *Pomeranias*; *Asolund*, from *Sundswall*; *Helberg*, from *Calmar*."

This morning, about half past two o'clock, as the watchmen belonging to the parish of *St. Giles's* in the *Fields*, were going their rounds in the vicinity of the *Seven Dials*, they were alarmed by a tremendous noise, and in a few minutes discovered that the house belonging to *Mr. Hastings*, the sign of *King Henry the Eighth*, corner of *White Lion* and *Great*

*St. Andrew-street*, *Seven Dials*, was falling down. The watchmen alarmed the neighbourhood, and in a short time about five hundred persons surrounded the spot, many of whom set about digging the unfortunate persons from their perilous situation. An old man with an infant in his arms, dead, was the first shocking spectacle that presented itself. A young man unfortunately was struck by a spade on his skull, and it is feared he will not survive; he, along with four others in a dreadfully mangled state, were taken to the hospital, some of them with arms and legs broken. An old woman named *Toogood*, who lodged in the second floor, being apprised of her danger, threw herself out of the window, by which she was so much hurt as to be taken to the hospital without hopes of recovery. *Mr. and Mrs. Hastings*, who kept the house, escaped with some slight bruises, as the front of the house fell first, and their bed-room being backwards, they had just time enough to get away.

25. *The King v. Drakard*.—The received judgment of the Court for the libel in the *Stamford News*, on the subject of military punishment by flogging:—"The Court taking all the circumstances of the defendant's case into their consideration, did order and adjudge, that for his offence, he should pay to the King a fine of 200*l.* and be imprisoned in his Majesty's gaol of *Lincoln* for the space of 18 calendar months, and find security for his good behaviour for three years afterwards, himself in 400*l.* and two sureties in 200*l.* each.

*The King v. John Collier.*—This defendant for the libel on the commissioners of property tax, at Manchester, was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment in the castle at Lancaster.

26. On Wednesday evening last, as Mr. Joseph Holland, of Gutter-lane, was walking his horse along the Green-lane, near Kilburn, in company with Mr. Sampson, of Bread-street, apparently in perfect health, at that instant a vivid flash of lightning came, and he fell from his horse dead, without a groan.

27. Our readers may recollect an account of the fall of part of the cliff, near Dover castle, by which a mother and her children were killed, whose bodies were found next day. A hog was buried in the ruins at the same time, and was supposed to have also perished; but, strange as it may appear, the workmen, in removing the rubbish, discovered it alive on Thursday, making exactly five months and nine days since the accident. At the time of the accident the animal weighed about seven score; he had now wasted to about 30 pounds, but is still likely to do well.

At a census taken on the 27th of May last, of the University of Oxford, the number of members actually resident amounted to 1,015.

30. Two young men of the names of Gregory and Waller undertook on Monday evening to swim for a wager of ten guineas, from Brentford towards London, with the tide, who should go furthest in three hours. Gregory got away from his adversary in a short time, and continued to swim six miles down the river, where he

was taken up in a boat; but Waller suddenly disappeared, after having gone three miles, and the body has not yet been found.

31. On the 28th, a violent storm passed over Worcester, in the afternoon. It came from the east, and lasted above an hour; during which period, hailstones of an enormous bulk fell, breaking windows and destroying vegetation. The hailstones perforated the windows like bullets, leaving round apertures indicative of the force with which they were driven against the glass. The storm, after terrifying the inhabitants of Worcester from a quarter past four until half past five o'clock, passed away to the westward with equal fury.

The following afflicting account of an awful and destructive storm is copied from the *Salop Journal* :—

"In the afternoon of the 27th, we were again visited by a storm of thunder, lightning, and heavy showers of rain, the effects of which have been awfully felt in the neighbourhood. Owing to the bursting of a cloud during the storm, Meole and other brooks, within ten or twelve miles, in a S. W. direction from this town, were so rapidly swollen, as to almost instantaneously overflow their banks to a most astonishing height, extending for miles over the adjoining country, and by its velocity tearing down and carrying off every thing in its course—stock of every description. In the neighbourhood of Minsterley and Pontesbury, many persons, we have heard to the number of 16 or 17, have perished. At these two last places, at Pontesford, &c. the

ravages of the torrent were without bounds. At Mr. S. Heighway's, of Pontesford, the scene was indeed lamentable; not fewer than 10 persons, including parts of his own family, were swept away, and among them his venerable grandmother, Mrs. Elizabeth Heighway, and two female servants, all of whose bodies were found yesterday morning at a short distance from the place. Other parts of the family made their escape by getting through the roof of the house. At Hanwood, the bridge was carried away, and the mills of Mr. Blower and Mr. Pickering greatly damaged, together with the stock of flour, &c. thereon. Mr. Blower and his family escaped with the utmost difficulty. Mr. H. Warter, of Cruck-meole, we are informed, had 26 cows, besides other stock, carried away.

"In Coleham the water began to rise about half past 9 o'clock, and increased so rapidly, that persons had not time to remove their furniture. The effects of the violence of the stream near the bridge are very visible, having carried away some of the adjoining land, and forced up the pavement. The water continued to rise for more than an hour, and it was near 12 o'clock before it was perceived to lower. The cellars and ground-floors in Coleham, and that part of the Abbey Forgate near the church, were almost instantaneously filled with water, owing to the arches of the bridge over the brook being for some time unable to take the body of water which rushed down. One of the privates of the light infantry company of the North Shropshire Local Militia, at present on duty

there, fell into the water at the further end of Coleham-bridge, and was instantly carried away by the stream. The damage occasioned by the storm is estimated at 20,000*l*.

"The same storm extended into the neighbouring counties, and in some parts occasioned great ravages. At Mondiford, Littlehope, Townhope, and Torrington, in Herefordshire, after an almost continued rain, with lightning, for about five hours, the torrents of water rushing from the hills bore down every thing before them, destroying buildings with some of their inhabitants, tearing up the soil with all growing upon it, and inundating large tracts of land.

"At Worcester, on the 28th, a tremendous hail storm occurred, by which vast destruction was made of glass in windows and gardens; trees were stript of leaves and fruit, and the Severn was raised, by the deluge of rain which followed, nearly 20 feet in 24 hours."

*Literary prodigy.*—The following account is extracted from the *Moniteur* of the 28th of May, under the head of Kingdom of Westphalia: *Göttingen*, May 20.—For these eight months we have had among the students of our university, a boy ten years and a half old, who is a real phenomenon. The name of this young *savant* is Charles Witte. He understands the languages, history, geography, and literature, as well ancient as modern: at the age of eight years he possessed, besides his mother-tongue, Greek, Latin, French, English, and Italian, to such a degree of perfection, that he could



not only translate currently the *Æneid* of Virgil, and the *Iliad* of Homer, but could besides speak, with an astonishing facility, all the living languages which have been just mentioned. Of this, he last year gave such satisfactory proofs in a public examination, which he underwent at the university of Leipsick, that that body honoured him with the following diploma :

“*Almæ Universitatis Lipsiensis Rectore Carolo Gottlob Kuhnle, etc. etc.*”

*Carolus Witte Lochariensis puer IX annorum.*

*Propter præmaturam eximiamque in iis quibus non puerilis, sed adolescentum ætas imbuì solet, solertiam ; potissimum verò linguarum antiquarum græcæ ac latinæ, item recentiorum franco gallicæ, anglicæ, et etruscæ, notitiam haud vulgarem, quam à nemine nisi a patre Carolo Henrico Godofredo unico et solo præceptore accepit.*

*Exemplo planè singulari non modo albo Philuriæ (Leipsick) insertus, verum etiam datâ fide, civibus Academiæ nostræ adscriptus est.”*

Till his arrival at Gottingen this child had no other instructor than his father, the clergyman Witte. His Majesty, the King of Westphalia, desirous that he should continue to direct the studies of his son to their termination, has granted him a pension, which has enabled him to quit his pastoral functions, and to accompany his pupil to our university. The young Witte is now studying philosophy : he is engaged in a course of mathematics, physics, and metaphysics, and shows the most happy disposition for all the sciences.

## JUNE.

1. The last Paris papers, after a warm panegyric upon the discovery of vaccination, which it seems the young king of Rome has undergone, announce, that Dr. Jenner, to whom humanity is indebted for this blessing, has been elected a member of the French Institute.

Bohemia is over-run with companies of brigands, who lay the villages under contribution, and retire with their booty to the fastnesses of the mountains, where they can defy pursuit. The principal band comprises 300 select individuals, and its commander, Clugehausen, was lately an officer in the Austrian service : he is a man of tried courage and great enterprise.

Count Scharosch was lately murdered, on his estates in Hungary, by two of the principal domestics, who after firing the mansion, fled with a large booty to Bohemia. An ostentatious display of wealth, unsuitable to persons in their station of life, occasioned their apprehension ; but as no evidence could be adduced against them, they were liberated. Subsequently, however, in clearing away the ruins of the mansion, the body of the Count, which had been accidentally preserved from the fire, was found with such marks of violence, as left no doubt of his having been murdered. The two domestics were again apprehended, confessed their crime, and expiated it by an ignominious death.

4. A most extraordinary phenomenon took place in the port of Plymouth on Saturday the 1st—a great convulsion of the sea, in the Sound, Sutton Pool, Catwater,

and the *Lara*. At three o'clock a. m. the tide suddenly receded from the pool of Sutton, rushed through the sluices of the pier-heads, and left all the shipping and craft dry. In about half an hour a *boar*, nearly from nine to eleven feet high, came in with a tremendous noise, accompanied by a violent gust of wind at S. W.; it was dead low water, and in an instant all the vessels and craft were afloat and knocking against each other. The *boar* then receded through the pier-heads again, the same height and with the same rushing noise, and left the pool high and dry. It then made its way up Catwater to the *Lara* head, driving the ships from their anchors against each other, by which means two lost their bowsprits. The *boar* then broke adrift from an immense cable the flying bridge near Pamphlet Mill Lake, and drove it on the *Lara* Sands, but going back as suddenly, it took back the flying bridge with it, which was secured by a fresh cable and anchor. The *boar* returned about seven o'clock a. m. in the same manner, at seven feet high, accompanied by a gust of wind, and as suddenly receded. At seven o'clock, the *boar*, about four feet high, rushed in again, and receded in the same manner. The winds were, during its operation, very variable, but principally blew hard at S. W. The quicksilver in the thermometer was observed to sink and rise with a tremulous motion during the operation of the *boar*.

This day the King completed his seventy-third year. His Majesty's birth-day, during his long reign has never been omitted to be celebrated as a grand court and

national festival, till yesterday, when all public rejoicings, as far as respected the government and court, were suspended, except the firing of the Park and Tower guns.

So far as related to individuals and public bodies, however, the day was celebrated in nearly the usual manner. The morning was ushered in with ringing of bells, &c. and in the evening the mail coaches, with the coachmen and guards in their new clothing, paraded the streets; the houses of the tradesmen to their Majesties were, in general, illuminated.

The day was kept at Windsor by the Queen and Royal family in a private manner.

6. A French privateer, *La Revanche du Cerf*, was set on fire as she lay at anchor, at Norfolk, Virginia, and burned to the water's edge. The account given by two boys who were left on board her is, that two boats came along-side manned with about fifteen armed persons, who took them out of the cabin, tied their hands behind their backs, and then proceeded, with a tub which had fire in it, to the hold, and set fire to the vessel. It is supposed to have been committed by persons whose property had been formerly captured by the captain of the privateer.

A female, named Roberts, who died lately at Bala, in Wales, was a singular instance of the vicissitudes of fortune. For nine years preceding June, 1809, she had received relief from the parish of Llanddervel. About that time, with the assistance of some friends, she commenced a suit in chancery against the executors of Mr. Jones, an eminent brandy-merchant, of St. Mary's-hill, to whom she was

first cousin, and next of kin. After the delay which cases of this kind are subject to, she obtained about six months ago a decree from the chancellor, which put her in possession of a moiety of the estate, amounting to upwards of 150,000*l*!

Agreeably to the act of parliament, a Census has been taken, and delivered to the proper officers. The population is considerably increased in all parts of the kingdom. The return for Bath is as follows, with the subjoined report of 1801.

Bath—(1801)—31,111. (1811)—37,557.

The population of Cambridge is ascertained to be 4,604 males, 5,688 females.—Total 10,292.

The population of Norwich is 37,026, being 3,025 less than in 1786: the females exceed the males by 6,000.

The valuable living of Simonbourn, in Yorkshire, and the rectory of Greenwich Hospital, now dividing under the sanction of parliament, will, upon the decease of the present incumbent, Dr. Scott (the anti-Sejanus of the Earl of Sandwich's naval administration) afford six rectories of 550*l*. each to that number of the senior chaplains of the royal navy.

10. In making some agricultural operations lately on the farm of Fiddy, in the parish of Skene, Scotland, an oak tree of most enormous size was discovered about two feet under the surface. The dimensions of the trunk are full five feet diameter, and it seems to have been forty feet high. It is partly burnt at the root, and is supposed to have lain about 300 years. It is nearly in a state of petrification, and its weight and

bulk are so great, that it will require to be blown in pieces before it can be removed.

11. *Court of King's Bench.* Metcalf v. Shaw.—This was an action brought to recover the amount of a milliner's bill, for which, together with interest, a promissory note had been given by the defendant's wife. The defendant was a surgeon at Otley, near Leeds, and the articles were furnished to his wife. It was proved, that another milliner was employed, with the knowledge of the husband; and lord Ellenborough was of opinion, that the promissory note by the wife showed, that the plaintiff's furnishing of the goods was concealed from the husband, and that this was not a credit given to him.—Nonsuit.

17. Some papers have been printed, by order of the House of Commons, consisting of a correspondence relating to punishments inflicted on certain negro slaves in the island of Nevis, and to a prosecution instituted in consequence, wherein the defendant was acquitted. The circumstances which led to this proceeding are detailed in the following extract of a letter to Governor Elliot, dated 7th September:—

“Your Excellency will doubtless be told, that they who have exerted themselves in bringing to punishment the authors of such crimes, have been actuated by a spirit of party. Of that you will be well able to judge, when acquainted with all the circumstances. When I arrived a twelvemonth since in this country, Mr. Cottle, the President, made me an offer of a seat in the council, which I declined on the ground of ill health,

and want of sight; nor should I have thought of meddling in public affairs, but for the horrid outrages lately committed in this island, and the open violation of law and justice which have followed them. Mr. Huggins, the author of these evils, when I was here sixteen years ago, was then as distinguished for his cruelty as in the present day, and his conduct held in abhorrence by every good man in the community, and by no one more than by Mr. Cottle, since become his son-in-law, neither deficient himself in understanding nor humanity. Mr. John Stanley, late attorney-general for these islands, some years since assured my father, that he was examined before a committee of the House of Commons respecting a murder committed by Mr. Huggins, who has not scrupled to acknowledge to a friend that he shot a negro. It was understood at the time that the body had been thrown into a negro-hut, and burnt with it. An inquest was taken on the body of another negro, who died shortly after a most inhuman flogging; but the overseer, who is still in the island, refused to give any satisfactory evidence to the grand jury, who examined him. Two wretched suicides, weary of life, and the sufferings they endured, have been taken out of a cistern, with their chains about them. Not whips and chains alone, but iron collars armed with spikes have been used, and I believe still are as instruments of punishment by this man. Ignorant and brutal as he is, he has amassed an immense fortune, and still is grasping at the possession of more land and more negroes. His doctrine was, that it was

cheaper to buy negroes than to breed them. He has publicly boasted of five attempts against his life by poison: and there are medical men who well know the facts. In the first six months after he took possession of the estate called Pinnings, nine negroes died without any epidemic disease. A wretched old woman came to me a few days ago, to tell me she was compelled to work in the field. She was a favourite house negro in her former master's family, and had nursed one of his children. Being ordered to throw a mixture of gunpowder and salt-water on the mangled bodies of the negroes whipped in the market-place, she refused, and incurred the displeasure of her master; and her intellects have since been evidently disordered. An English groom, who had been witness to many of these shocking scenes, quitted the estate with horror, and returned to England, where his testimony will have some weight, as he bears a very good character. The negro Fanny who died, had not been accustomed to hard work for many years before Mr. Huggins got possession of the estate; but he put her into the field, and she was one of those ordered to carry out dung by night. She never worked with the hoe again after the whipping, and died of an atrophy.

I am, &c.

(Signed)

J. W. TOBIN."

*Paris, June 17.* French National Council.—The first sitting of the National Council was this day celebrated according to the ancient forms prescribed by the usages and canons of the church. The catholic religion possesses no ce-

remony more affecting or more august. At seven in the morning the doors of the metropolitan church of Paris were thrown open to the public ; the body of the church and the aisles were in a moment filled with those who assisted at the ceremony, among whom were noticed a number of French and foreign ministers, and a great many other persons of distinction. At nine, the fathers of the council passed out from the archbishop's palace, and moved on in procession to Nôtre-Dame. The procession marched in the following order : first, the Swiss guards, and the officers of the church ; the cross ; the masters of the ceremonies ; the incense-bearers ; the choristers ; the ecclesiastics of the second rank ; the officers of the council ; the metropolitan chapter, which was to receive the council at the principal entrance of the church ; the fathers of the council, all in their capes and mitres, with the scarf, the cross, the gremial, and the mitre of the bishop who was to celebrate the high mass, carried by canons ; four deacons and subdeacons in their surplices ; two assistant bishops ; the celebrant, in his pontifical garb. His eminence, Cardinal Fesch, archbishop of Lyons, primate of the Gallican church, is the president of the council.

The fathers were ranged in the choir on the seats which had been provided for them, having hassocks before them, and some small benches for the assistant priests. The metropolitan clergy and rectors of Paris occupied one side of the sanctuary. After the gospel-lesson, the officiating sub-

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deacon carried the book opened to the celebrant, and to the fathers, for them to kiss. This ceremony finished, M. de Boulogne, bishop of Troyes, ascended the pulpit. His discourse produced the most lively impression. Many passages, above all, his peroration, appeared models of the most sublime eloquence. The orator had chosen for his theme, the influence of the catholic religion on social order. He evinced that the catholic religion is the strongest cement of states, by the force of its tenets, by the nature of its worship, and by the ministry of its pastors. The cardinal, who was the celebrant, now proceeded to the high mass. At the second elevation, all the bishops gave each other mutually the kiss of peace. After this, they moved two by two to the communion, and received the sacrament from the hand of the celebrant.

After mass, different prayers were recited, invoking the illumination of the Holy Ghost, and these were ended by the hymn, *Veni Creator*. The cardinal celebrant prayed successively for the pope, the emperor, and the council. The episcopal secretaries of the council then approaching the celebrant, saluted him, and likewise the fathers, who received from their hands the decrees, which were to be made public in this sitting. One of them (M. the bishop of Nantes) mounted the pulpit, and proclaimed in Latin the decree for opening of the council. (Here follows the translation :) " Most illustrious and very reverend Seigneur—most reverend father, may it please you,

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for the honour and glory of the holy and undivided Trinity, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, for the increase of the exaltation of the faith of the Christian religion, for the peace and union of the Church, to decree and declare that the National Council has commenced." Then the Cardinal, the celebrant, and president said, "The decree has pleased the fathers: in consequence we declare that the National Council is formed."

The *Te Deum* was then chanted, after which a new decree was made public, on the manner of conducting themselves in the council—*de modo vivendi in consilio*. The muster-roll of the fathers' names was then called over, to which each in his turn answered, *Adsum*—(*Here I am*). The suffrages having been collected in the usual form, the President proclaimed a decree on the profession of faith. All the members made the profession individually, and thus ended the first sitting.

19. Yesterday morning, at about a quarter past eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the oil warehouses of Mr. Jones, in Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, and in a very short time every part of his extensive premises were in a blaze; so rapid were the flames, that not a particle of his property could be saved. Owing to a total want of water, the fire continued to rage with uninterrupted fury on the premises where it began until near nine o'clock, by which time the houses on each side were involved in the conflagration, as was the Commercial Academy on the opposite side of the street; and be-

fore ten, the four houses already mentioned were levelled with the ground, and the fire reached the fine mansion occupied by the high priest of the Jews, which also was soon reduced to a heap of ruins; it was with difficulty that the female part of his family escaped. His library, in which were many valuable manuscripts, was also consumed. The fire continued its devouring course still farther, and burnt down the houses of Mr. Lee Batts, Dr. Shannon, Dr. Van Novan, Mr. Abraham Milleda, Mr. Daniels, Mr. Smooda, and Mr. Isaacs, and considerably damaged several others. Those who know Bury-street, will be able to form an idea of the extent of this destructive fire, when we state, that a full third of it, on both sides, is entirely levelled with the ground. The fire was not got under until between two and three o'clock in the afternoon; but we are happy to learn that no lives were lost.

*Dublin, June 19.*—Lord Louth was this day brought up in the Court of King's Bench to receive judgment, having been convicted in Trinity term upon a criminal information for abuse of his authority, and oppression as a Magistrate in the year 1809, in issuing a warrant against — Matthews, his tenant, the prosecutor, and having him arrested and committed to Dundalk gaol for an alleged felony, of having cut timber upon his lordship's estate between sun-set and sun-rise.

Judge Day recited the evidence given on the trial, from which it appeared, that the prosecutor held under the defendant, since the year 1801, a piece of ground

in the county of Louth, and was in the employment of his lordship as a labourer. No disagreement took place between them, until the defendant took a fancy to about four acres of the prosecutor's land, which the latter refused to part with; and this drew down upon him the displeasure of his lordship, which manifested itself in several acts of oppression. In the month of December, 1809, the act for which the defendant was now before the court was committed. On a Monday in that month he summoned the prosecutor before him for the alleged offence of cutting the timber; but the charge was not acted upon, and he was sent away, with orders to attend again on Saturday. His lordship, however, did not wait for the expiration of the time, but on the intermediate Thursday he went with a constable to the prosecutor's house, and arrested him upon the warrant. In vain did he implore his landlord's clemency, urging that his wife was despaired of in a fever, and that his child lay dead in the next apartment to her. In vain did he urge his innocence; for, after the most minute investigation, not a trace appeared to warrant the charge of cutting the trees, none having ever grown where they were alleged to have been cut. His lordship was inexorable, and, without either oath, information, or any document whatever to substantiate the charge, committed the prosecutor to prison for a felony, where he lay confined in a dungeon, as a felon, for twenty-four days, and was not delivered until the assizes, when he was discharged

for want of prosecution. The defence set up by the defendant on his trial was error in judgment; but every circumstance tended to prove that his lordship was actuated by malicious motives, and that it was done in revenge, in consequence of the prosecutor's refusal to give up the four acres. The Judge stated, that the court had taken a considerable time to mature their opinion of what the sentence ought to be, and thereby afforded the defendant an opportunity of making compensation to the prosecutor, which had been done; but that the reparation to the public for injury yet remained, and the court had decided as the sentence of his lordship, that he be imprisoned in Newgate for three calendar months.

The sum paid to the prosecutor is said to be 300*l.* besides costs.

*Smyrna, June 19. Extract of a letter.*—"On the 10th inst. we had here a most dreadful fire. In five hours it consumed all our bazars: they reckon that there are burnt no less than 20 khans, five mosques, 12 chapels, three hundred houses, seven konaks, six thousand shops, eighty coffee-houses, one hundred fire-proof warehouses, and a large stock of goods."

*Extract of another letter, same date.*—"I must now tell you, that our market is dull at present, from the effects of a very dreadful fire, which broke out about half past eleven o'clock, the 10th inst. and which, in about five hours' time, consumed six mosques, and a great number of Turkish houses, shops, and warehouses, and many others in the Jews' quarter. A

few Greeks have also suffered. A great number of families are reduced to the greatest necessity, having lost their all; and many others have lost great part of their property, some their lives. The ravage this fire made, from the high wind that was unfortunately blowing, is said to be much greater than that of the 15th of March, 1797. The damage is incalculable, and the void it has made is very extensive. As to the manner in which it happened, reports are different; by some accounts it would seem accidental, by others wilful. I think it may have been done by the Janissaries, from a dissatisfaction to the government. Our factory has liberally contributed to the relief of the poor sufferers, who are in want of food and raiment."

20. *The Regent's Fête.*—A great national calamity having deprived the fashionable and the elevated of the annual celebration at St. James's of their Sovereign's birthday, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent thought it his duty to provide a substitution, greatly exceeding, in brilliancy at least, all former displays of cordial hospitality on the part of the Sovereign, and affectionate loyalty on that of his subjects, from the commencement of his reign to the present day.

Last night this grand entertainment took place, to which there had been previously invited upwards of two thousand of the Nobility and Gentry of the country, the foreign Ambassadors, the French Princes and Nobility, and other distinguished foreigners.—The doors of Carlton-house, and

the other avenues of admission, were opened at nine o'clock to the company. Those who went in carriages were admitted under the grand portico; those in sedans at a private entrance at the east end of the colonnade. The Ministers and household of the Regent entered at the west door of the palace, in the inner courtyard. The state-rooms on the principal floor were thrown open for the reception of the company, wherein the furniture was displayed in all its varied magnificence. You descended the great staircase from the inner hall to the range of apartments on the level of the garden. The whole of this long range, comprehending the library, and the beautiful conservatory at the west end, with the intervening apartments, was allotted to the supper-tables of the Prince Regent, the Royal Dukes, the chief of the Nobility, and the most illustrious of the foreign visitors.

It was totally impossible, capacious as the mansion of the Prince is, to accommodate such a number of persons in the rooms of the mansion itself. From the central apartment of the lower range, which we have mentioned, on the south or garden-front, proceeded a broad and lofty walk, towards the southern wall of the garden, adjoining St. James's Park, which was crossed by three similar walks, from east to west, lengthwise in the garden. All these walks were closed in by walls, and covered over by awnings made for the occasion. In each of these cross-walks were placed long supper-tables, and at the end of each walk were communications



to circular marquees, in which were tables containing all the necessary refreshments for the company, with space for the numerous servants and assistants in attendance. The great walk from the house southward had in it six tables, leaving those spaces quite open where the other walks crossed it. The intermediate spaces between these were lawns, which communicated to the walks by suitable openings. The interior sides of the walls of all these grand walks were lined with festoons of flowers, yielding the most odorous perfumes, and relieved by the verdant and softer beauties that more towering plants and shrubs could bestow. The arched roofs were ornamented in the liveliest manner, and from them were suspended thousands of lights, in all the different forms and fashions by which illumination can be produced. The *coup d'œil* of the whole, especially from the central south entrance to the garden, was inexpressibly delightful, and even magically impressive. The entrance was under an illuminated arch, and the southern end of the walk was filled by an immense mirror, and ornamented at the top and sides with a superb drapery, and with artificial flowers and costly candelabres: particularly the long range of supper-rooms on the garden level, at the head of which the Regent sat, at the west end of the conservatory, inspired the highest ideas of regal magnificence. This range, beginning from the east-end, comprises the new Gothic rooms, not yet entirely finished, but temporarily hung with crimson, and the library beautifully ornamented

with marbles. In these apartments there were two rows of tables, elegantly adorned. The centre room was left open. To the west, the eating-room, &c. and the conservatory, had one long table running through both. The appearance of the conservatory was truly striking and brilliant. The architecture of it is of the most delicate Gothic. The upper end was a kind of circular buffet, surmounted by a medallion, with the initials G. P. R. lined by festoons and antique draperies of pink and silver, and partly filled by mirrors, before which, on ornamented shelves, stood a variety of vases, candlesticks, &c. of the most gorgeous gold plate. Supplied, as indeed all the tables were, with every attainable delicacy and luxury, which wealth and rank could command, or ingenuity could suggest, and embellished by all the art and skill of the confectioner, with emblematical devices of every conceivable appropriate description, this table displayed a still more splendid exuberance. In the front of the Regent's seat there was a circular basin of water, with an enriched temple in the centre of it, from whence there was a meandering stream to the bottom of the table, bordered with green banks. Three or four fantastic bridges were thrown over it, one of them with a small tower upon it, which gave the little stream a picturesque appearance. It contained also a number of gold and silver fish. The excellence of design and exquisiteness of workmanship could not be exceeded: it exhibited a grandeur beyond description; while the many and various pur-

poses for which gold and silver materials were used, were equally beautiful and superb in all their minute details. The surprising lustre thrown upon the whole by the brilliancy of the illumination, seemed to realise all that fancy has feigned of the magnificent wonders of Oriental creation.

The company, who continued to arrive from nine till half past twelve, were ushered into the state-rooms, and soon filled the house. The hall was crowded with Peers and Peeresses, and was made the same use of as the apartments of state. Under the grand arched door-way between the halls, was a most elegant scarlet and gold drapery, after the antique.

The male part of the nobility and gentry were habited in court suits, many richly embroidered, or in military and naval uniforms. The waving plumage—the elegant variegated dresses—the sparkling diamonds—and, still more, the native beauty and grace of the ladies, gave a sort of enchanting perfection to the whole of this brilliant courtly exhibition. *La vieille Cour de Versailles*, with all its proud pretensions, could never have more attractively set forth the elegant fascinations of fashionable life and exalted rank.

The upper servants of his Royal Highness's household wore a rich costume of dark blue, trimmed with very broad gold lace: the others wore their state liveries. A considerable number of the yeomen of the guard attended in different parts. The assistants out of livery were dressed uniformly, in black suits with white vests. Two of the bands of the guards,

in state uniforms, played various airs throughout the night. Parties of the foot-guards protected all the immediate avenues; and the horse guards were stationed in Pall-mall, St. James's-street, St. James's-square, Piccadilly, &c. Every thing was managed, with the assistance of the police, with unexampled care and convenience.

25. A few mornings back a singular circumstance occurred at one of the cold baths in the neighbourhood of the Strand, which had nearly been attended with fatal consequences. A young man, an excellent swimmer, who was in the habit of frequenting the bath in question, having one morning plunged in as he was accustomed to do, was seized with an apoplectic fit. The attendant in the adjoining room, not hearing the noise which he generally made after the plunge, was excited by curiosity to know the cause, when, to his astonishment, he discovered the young man at the bottom of the bath, on his back, apparently dead. Not being able to jump in after him, being a cripple, in the hurry of the moment, he seized a pole, and endeavoured to raise the body; and, however incredible it may appear, it actually rose to the surface, when the young man recovering from his fit, made an effort to regain the steps of the bath. The attendant with some difficulty at length caught his arm, and happily rescued him. He was conveyed home in a very weak state, but is now quite recovered.

27. Yesterday being the last day that the public were permitted to view the interior of Carlton-house, the crowd from an early hour in

the morning was immense ; and as the day advanced, the scene excited additional interest. Every precaution had been adopted to facilitate the entrance of the visitors. The horse-guards paraded in front of the house, and were stationed at both ends of Pall-mall, and the various streets leading from it. The pressure to gain admittance was so great, that early in the day several females fainted away ; many lost their shoes, and endeavoured to extricate themselves from the crowd, but this was quite impossible. The gates were only opened at certain intervals ; and when this was the case, the torrent was so rapid, that many people were taken off their feet, some with their backs towards the entrance, screaming to get out. The scene at last began to wear a still more serious aspect ; when it was deemed expedient that some measure should be resorted to, to prevent farther mischief. Lord Yarmouth and the Duke of Gloucester appeared, and announced to the public, that the gates would not be again opened ; and that, for the sake of preventing the loss of any lives, they had to express the strongest wish that the persons assembled would cease from endeavouring to gain admittance. This, however, had not the desired effect ; as many, who probably were ignorant of what had happened, remained in the anxious hope of being admitted at last.

The greatest pressure to obtain admittance took place about half-past two o'clock. About one, the crowd in the inside of Carlton-House had accumulated so much, that it was found necessary to shut the gates. The line of carriages

now extended the whole length of Pall Mall up to the very top of St. James's-street, and as there had been a complete stoppage for above half an hour, hundreds of ladies left their carriages, and hastened on foot towards the gates of Carlton-House. At this time you might see ladies and gentlemen coming out of the crowd covered with perspiration, and unable any longer to bear the pressure. Those who thus made their retreat in time will have to congratulate themselves on their superior prudence. Hitherto all was comparatively well, and the scene rather afforded amusement than excited alarm. But the case was most materially altered, when the gate of entrance was next opened. It became exactly like some of those rushes at our theatres, which have sometimes produced such melancholy consequences. Those behind irresistibly pushed on those before, and of the number of delicate and helpless females who were present, some were thrown down, and, shocking to relate, literally trod upon by those behind, without the possibility of being extricated. When at last the crowd got on the inside of Carlton-House gates, four females were found in a state of insensibility, lying on their backs on the ground, with their clothes almost completely torn off. One young lady, elegantly attired, or rather who had been so, presented a shocking spectacle ; she had been trodden on until her face was quite black from strangulation, and every part of her body bruised to such a degree, as to leave little hopes of her recovery : surgical assistance was immediately had,

but her life was not expected to be saved. An elderly lady had her leg broken, and was carried away in a chair; and two others were also seriously hurt, but on being bled, were restored to animation. One of them was able to walk home, the other was led by two men.

The situation of almost all the ladies who were involved in this terrible rush was truly deplorable; very few of them could leave Carlton-House until furnished with a fresh supply of clothes; they were to be seen all round the gardens, most of them without shoes or gowns; and many almost completely undressed, and their hair hanging about their shoulders. The crowd on the outside at one time literally carried away the horse guards for several paces, when the animals became restive to an alarming degree, rearing on their hind legs, and beating down all within their reach with their fore ones: several women were trodden under foot, and received considerable injury; and five or six men were so overcome, that they fainted, and were carried off.

28. On Tuesday, Mr. Coxeter, of Greenham-mills, Newbury, had two South-Down sheep shorn at his factory, exactly at five o'clock in the morning, from the wool of which (after passing through its various processes) a complete damson-coloured coat was made, and worn by Sir John Throckmorton, bart. at a quarter past six in the evening, being two hours and three quarters within the time allotted, for a wager of 1,000 guineas.

*Berkeley Peerage Decision.*—The House of Lords met in the

committee of privileges at two o'clock on the Berkeley cause, when the Lord Chancellor entered at considerable length on the evidence adduced respecting the claims, and concluded by moving a resolution stating, "That the claimant, William Fitzharding Berkeley, had *not* made good his claims to the titles, honours, and dignities, of Earl of Berkeley, Viscount Dursley," &c. This resolution being put, was agreed to *nem. diss.*—By the decision of the committee, the four eldest sons of the late Earl and present Countess of Berkeley are declared illegitimate, and the title devolves upon the fifth son, who is the first born in wedlock, viz. Thomas Morton Fitzharding, now Earl Berkeley, born Oct. 19, 1796.

*Cambridge Installation, June 29.* His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester had appointed to arrive at seven o'clock last evening; and at five minutes after that hour he entered the great court of Trinity College. Such punctuality not having been looked for, there were but few persons waiting to receive him; yet such as were present immediately formed a lane from the great gate to the lodge, through which his Royal Highness proceeded, attended by his aides-de-camp. The illustrious Duke was dressed in plain clothes, with his star and garter, and his aides-de-camp were in full uniform. He bowed, and shook hands with such of the members of the University as he recognised; and upon entering the lodge, was met by the Bishop of Bristol, Master of the college. He was then waited upon by a deputation from the Vice-Chancellor, to know when the

Vice-Chancellor, Heads, and Proctors should attend him. He supped that evening at Trinity Lodge.

This morning, about half past ten, the side doors of the Senate-house were opened for the admission of the under-graduates, and bachelors of arts, not fellow commoners, who had been previously furnished with personal tickets: they occupied the gallery, the front rows of which were filled by ladies, introduced by members of the senate, noblemen, and doctors. In the mean time, the front doors were opened for the admission of members of the senate, &c. and their visitors into the pit of the Senate-house, which was in a very short time crowded, with the exception of those seats which were reserved for the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and their friends. A seat had been prepared for the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, but she was prevented from attending, and her absence occasioned much disappointment. About half past eleven, a deputation, consisting of six doctors (two in each faculty), six non-regents, and six regents, were sent from the Senate-house to the Chancellor elect at Trinity-lodge; whence, preceded by a beadle, and attended by the deputation, he came to the Senate-house.

At the steps of the Senate-house he was met by Dr. Douglas, Vice-Chancellor, who walked up the Senate-house at his Royal Highness's left hand, when they ascended the chair of state; his Royal Highness standing at the left hand of the chair, and the Vice-Chancellor on the right; the band of music immediately, upon his Royal Highness's entering the Senate-house, performing the Coronation

Anthem. His Royal Highness bowed to the populace as he passed along the streets, and was cheered with the loudest acclamations.—The morning, which had been exceedingly gloomy, improved in clearness till this time, and the instant the Chancellor entered the Senate-house, the sun shone forth; and the weather was afterwards most auspicious throughout the whole day.

Previously to his Royal Highness's entering the Senate-house, the Proctors had issued a proclamation, forbidding all expression of approbation or disapprobation "in that house." The moment the Duke entered, however, he was greeted with thunders of applause from the under-graduates, who were immediately joined in chorus by the masters of arts, &c.

The overture being ended, the Vice-Chancellor read a speech in English, and then presented to his Royal Highness the patent of office, which was read aloud by the senior proctor, the Rev. J. Aspland of Pembroke. He presented also to his Royal Highness the book of statutes. After this, the Vice-Chancellor, taking his Royal Highness's right hand in his own, the senior Proctor administered the oath of office: his Royal Highness then was seated by the Vice-Chancellor in the chair of state, and was thereby installed.

The Vice-Chancellor's speech first complimented the Duke on his military distinction, and afterwards on his strenuous exertions on behalf of the abolition of the slave trade, and on his regularity while an under graduate in the University, besides other general topics. The speech, which was

neatly drawn up, was received with great applause.

After a pause, the Public Orator, the Rev. R. Tatham, of St. John's, delivered a Latin oration, his Royal Highness the Chancellor sitting in his chair; the rest of the company sitting uncovered as a mark of respect to his Royal Highness.

The orator having finished, his Royal Highness rising from his seat, and taking his cap off, replied in a very elegant English speech to the Vice-Chancellor and Public Orator, the company standing uncovered during the whole time his Royal Highness was speaking.

The speech was delivered with good emphasis and action, without notes; and it is no compliment to the Duke to say, that he was the best public orator of the day. His speech was frequently interrupted, and finally followed by unbounded applause. The Installation Ode, written by Professor Smyth, and composed by Professor Hague, was then performed; in which Mr. Braham and Mrs. Ashe, but particularly the former, acquitted themselves with complete success. The business of the morning concluded by a procession in the usual order to the Lodge of Trinity College.

When the head of the procession arrived at Trinity-lodge, they opened to the right and left, and formed a lane, through which the Chancellor, accompanied by his friends, passed.

His Royal Highness was dressed in a blue silk gown (the Trinity colour), adorned with a profusion of rich gold lace, and was covered, during the whole time of his sit-

ting at the ceremony, by a trencher cap, with a gold tassel.

The Senate-house, the scene of this grand ceremony, had been fitted up with great ingenuity, and the accommodations were quite as convenient as so large an assembly could have expected. The ladies made a most brilliant show. Among the company we noticed the Bishops of Bristol, Bath and Wells, Norwich, and Cloyne, Lord Lansdowne, Hardwicke, Erskine, Carysfort, Palmerston, F. G. Osborne and Heneker; the Attorney General, the Recorder of London, Sir J. C. Hippisley, Sir James Graham, Sir Sidney Smith, Sir J. Perring, Mr. Wilberforce, &c. The Royal Duke was ushered in and out of the Senate-house by the firing of cannon, the ringing of bells, &c.

After the installation, the Chancellor gave his grand dinner in the Cloisters of Nevill's-court, Trinity College, which were fitted up for the reception of about a thousand persons. Of the entertainment it is but justice to say, that never was one upon so large and liberal a scale conducted with more comfort and regularity. It is needless to add, that turtle, venison, Burgundy, claret, fruits, &c. abounded. The bands of music were stationed under an elegant marquee in the centre of the grass-plot of the court.

To this account of the proper ceremony of installation, we shall only add, that festivities on the occasion continued till Wednesday, ending with the ascent of Mr. Sadler in a balloon; and that upon the whole, the University of Cambridge seems to have honoured her Chancellor in a manner not

less dignified and appropriate than that of her sister Oxford, in the installation of Lord Grenville. It is somewhat singular, that in both these elections the ministerial candidate proved unsuccessful.

### JULY.

1. *Report of the Fire at Konigsberg.*—On the 14th of June, at one o'clock in the afternoon, a fire broke out in one of the warehouses, at the left side of the Hurenbrag (a bridge). A few minutes before, several people had passed that way, without perceiving the least symptoms of it; it however raged with the utmost violence in a few minutes, as the warehouse contained 400 tons of tar, and an immense quantity of oil, lately imported from Russia. The warehouse was locked at the time; the day-labourers, having gone to their dinner, several passengers forced the doors open, but could render no assistance. The burning oil that was streaming out of the house set fire to the Ladeburg; and several barrels of oil, and bales of flax all in flames that had been hove into the river set fire to a vessel laden with oil likewise, and caused its immediate destruction. The lives of several people on board of her were lost. The fire-engines were taken to the place as soon as possible, but without producing any effect: the flames spread so rapidly in all directions, that they communicated almost instantly to Arch-house and the public storehouses near the Hurenbrag. The mass of fire was so immense, the nourishment of the flames so great, that notwithstanding all the exertions

employed, no engine could produce the least effect; several proposals were made to pull the houses down, but buildings of their size could not easily be brought to the ground; the whole of the houses situated near Bulwark of Kniephorf became a prey to the flames, which from thence spread through Sadler-street, Klapperwise, and Insel Vendig; thence even the suburb took fire. To increase this dreadful calamity, it happened that temporary warehouses for the annual fair had been erected there; they were pulled down with the utmost expedition, but not time enough to prevent some of them catching fire; the houses at the left-hand side of the suburb coming from the Green bridge were also in flames, and from thence they spread to Frank-street as far as Schnurlingsdem. When the houses near the Green bridge were on fire, the city was in the utmost danger: the Bank, the Exchange, (built of wood,) and the Green Tower were already burning, but fortunately our exertions were more successful here. Had the flames spread beyond the Green bridge, the whole of the houses in Kniephorf would have been reduced to ashes; in Frank-street the fire was subdued, at the house of Mr. Fallier, at Schnurlingsdem; it was stopped at the middle of the street: a little farther several warehouses escaped. The houses towards Allstad and Kniephorf were already exposed to the flames, but their entire destruction was prevented by exertions. In the suburbs towards Rhodische-street, at the left, the fire was not extinguished till next day, and the

back buildings near Hospital-street were likewise on fire.

The number of dwelling-houses completely burnt down :—

1. Suburb and different houses adjacent . . . . .	93
2. Ditto back part . . . . .	22
3. Klapperwise and Insel Vendig . . . . .	19
4. Knock-street . . . . .	10—114
Warehouses . . . . .	134

Total..278

The amount insured at the different fire-offices is nearly a million of rix-dollars. It is impossible to ascertain the cause of this calamity. During several days the people have been in a state of dejection, and many fled from the city. Most likely it was occasioned by want of caution; but it certainly will cause the ruin of this city, and its respectable inhabitants.

2. *Copy of a Letter from Lord King to his Tenants, 1811.*—By lease, dated 1802, you have agreed to pay the annual rent of—, in good and lawful money of Great Britain. In consequence of the late depreciation of paper money, I can no longer accept of any bank notes at their nominal value in payment for satisfaction of an old contract. I must, therefore, desire you to provide for the payment of your rent in the legal coin of the realm; at the same time, having no other object than to receive payment of the real intrinsic value of the sum stipulated by agreement, and being desirous to avoid giving you unnecessary trouble, I shall be willing to receive payment in either of the manners following, according to your option :—

1st. By payment in guineas.

2nd. If guineas cannot be pro-

cured, by a payment in Portugal gold coin, equal in weight to the number of guineas requisite to discharge the debt.

3rd. By a payment in Bank-paper of a sum sufficient to purchase (at the present market price) the weight of standard gold requisite to discharge the rent. The alteration of the value of paper-money is estimated in this manner :

The price of gold in 1802, the year of your agreement, was 4*l.* per oz. ; the present market-price is 4*l.* 14*s.* arising from the diminished value of paper ; in that proportion an addition of 17*l.* 10*s.* per cent in paper-money will be required as the equivalent for the payment of rent in paper.

(Signed) KING.

N. B. A power of re-entry and ejectment is reserved by deed in case of non-payment of rent due. —No draft will be received.

4. *The King v. De Yonge.*—Lord Eilenborough gave the judgment of the court in this case. The defendant had been found guilty of buying guineas at a price in Bank of England notes, far beyond their reputed value. The trial was at Guildhall, in the sittings after Trinity term, last year, and the defendant's counsel having moved either for the verdict to be set aside, or for an arrest of judgment; and that case, together with the case of Wright, found guilty at the last summer assizes for the county of Buckingham, being heard by appeal before the judges in the Exchequer Chamber, three only of the twelve being absent, the Exchequer Chamber decided (and the judges were unanimous, even the three judges absent did not differ with them),



that no prosecution under the act of Edward VI. will lie for this act; and the court therefore ordered that the judgment against the defendant should be arrested. It is arrested accordingly.

4. The sheriffs made their report of the result of the poll for sheriffs of London and Middlesex, when there were—

For Mr. Ald. Birch .	1,369
Mr. Heygate . .	653
Mr. Sanderson .	310
Mr. Ald. Magnay	302

Whereupon the court declared the election to have fallen upon Mr Alderman Birch and Mr. Heygate.

Yesterday morning a trial was made upon 'Change between a capital fire-engine belonging to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, and an engine on a new construction, the invention of Lord Stanhope. His lordship was present the whole time to witness their performance. That belonging to the Royal Exchange Assurance Company succeeded in throwing the water to the greatest distance, both in a perpendicular and horizontal direction; but it could not be compared with Lord Stanhope's as to the body of water thrown at one time.

5. The Rev. Matthew Crawley, Professor of the Sacred Scriptures at the college of Maynooth, read his recantation in Christ Church cathedral, Dublin, and after divine service partook of the holy communion. It is said, that this gentleman has declared, that 150 of his pupils were ready to follow his example.

6. The following is the official report of the state of his Majesty's health, on Saturday the 6th

inst. as presented to the Privy council by the Queen's Council;

"WINDSOR, JULY 6.

"We, the underwritten, &c. &c. do hereby declare and certify, that the state of his Majesty's health, at the time of this our meeting, is not such as to enable his majesty to resume the personal exercise of his royal functions.

"That his Majesty's bodily health is but little disordered.

"That, in consequence of an accession of mental disorder subsequent to our report of the 6th of April last, a change took place in the system of management, which had been previously adopted for his majesty's cure. His Majesty's mental health is represented to us by all the physicians as greatly improved since the 6th of April. We are unable, however, to ascertain what would be the effects of an immediate recurrence to any system of management which should admit of as free an approach to his Majesty's presence, as was allowed in a former period of his Majesty's indisposition.

"Some of his Majesty's physicians do not entertain hopes of his Majesty's recovery quite so confident as those which they had expressed on the 6th of April. The persuasion of others of his Majesty's physicians, that his Majesty will completely recover, is not diminished; and they all appear to agree, that there is a considerable probability of his Majesty's final recovery; and that neither his Majesty's bodily health, nor his present symptoms, nor the effect which the disease has yet produced upon his Majes-

ty's faculties, afford any reason for thinking that his majesty will not ultimately recover.

	C. CANTUAR
	E. EBOR
ELDON	E. MONTROSE
ELLENBOROUGH	WINCHILSEA
W. GRANT	AYLESFORD

A true copy.

CHETWYND."

8. For several days a boy, nine years old, the son of a tradesman in the neighbourhood of Paddington, had been missing. Not returning home from school at his usual hour, search was made for him. Last Tuesday morning he was found dead in one of the vaults of St. George's chapel, Paddington. The body was standing against the wall of the vault. His bag, with his school-books, was on his shoulder; there were several coffins in the vault. It is conjectured that the boy had been led there by curiosity to see a funeral, and that having been inadvertently shut in, he died of fright.

The following circumstance lately happened at Mitchel Dean, Gloucestershire:—The wife of one Bennet having manifested an attachment towards a man of the name of Marfell (her first cousin), Bennet forgave her, upon a solemn promise that she would be constant to him in future, observing, that if ever he caught them together again, he would certainly kill both. However, last week they were seen in a wood, and on Saturday night last he went from home, under pretence of going to Hereford, but returned at twelve at night, and, breaking open the door, found Marfell and his wife together. He instantly

drew a knife, and attempted to stab his wife, which Marfell prevented. Bennet thrust the knife into the lower part of the belly of Marfell, but he being the most powerful, knocked the other down, and ran away. Bennet pursued, and, throwing the knife after him, wounded him in the back. Marfell made his escape, but died of his wounds on Monday. Bennet has absconded. His wife fled during the scuffle, and has not since been heard of.

9. An aggregate meeting of the Irish Catholics took place at Dublin on the 9th. Their first resolution was, that a petition should be presented to parliament early in the next session, and their second went to appoint a new Catholic committee, consisting of the Catholic peerage and hierarchy, certain delegates (ten) from each county, five deputies from every parish in Dublin, together with the survivors of those persons who composed the Catholic committee of 1793.

*Causes relative to the Property Tax.*—Exchequer Sittings, July 11, before the Lord Chief Baron—Refusal to allow the deduction on payment of interest.—This was a prosecution instituted by the Board of Taxes, and is of general importance, particularly as a caution to money-lenders, and as a notice to borrowers, that they are protected in demanding an allowance and reimbursement of the property-tax on the payment of interest.—Mr. Dauncey, for the prosecution, stated the case to be this: The defendant having lent one Robert Wright, a farmer, in Norfolk, 800*l.* on the mortgage of his farm, Mr. Wright

regularly paid him 20*l.* for the interest half yearly, and on claiming to deduct the property-tax on each half-yearly payment, the defendant, on three different occasions, refused to allow the deduction; and at length told Wright, that if he persisted in his demand, he, the defendant, should call in the money. Wright, finding he could get no redress, stated his case to the Board of Taxes, who thereupon directed the present prosecution. This was followed by the defendant's calling in the principal-money. Mr. Dauncey stated that the penalties, if enforced to the full extent under this prosecution, were treble the amount of the principal-money on each refusal, amounting together to 7,200*l.*; but the defendant, having offered no defence, and by his counsel admitted the impropriety of his conduct, a verdict was entered for the crown in the reduced penalty of 400*l.*

*Caution to Brokers on Distresses for Rent.*—This was an information filed by the attorney-general at the instance of his majesty's commissioners for the affairs of taxes, against the defendant, Joseph Dales, a broker, for the penalty of 50*l.* incurred by his having, in making a distress for rent due to one Henry Clark Granger, the landlord, refused to allow Joseph Walden, the tenant, the sum of 1*l.* 8*s.* being the landlord's property-tax, charged on, and paid by Walden, for two small tenements in Upper Thames-street and Elbow-lane. Mr. Dauncey, the counsel for the crown, having proceeded to state the facts in support of the prosecution, the defendant, by his counsel, observed,

that he was convinced of his error, and that he had not any defence to offer in mitigation, except that he acted under the express direction of the landlord, Granger, by whom he was employed to distrain for the rent, and who is not now to be found.—Verdict for the Crown.

12. Quantity of strong beer brewed by the first eight houses in the London Brewery, from the 5th of July, 1810, to the 5th of July, 1811:—

	Barrels.
Barclay, Perkins, & Co.	264,105
Meux, Reids, & Co.	220,094
Truman, Hanbury, & Co.	142,179
Whitbread and Co.	122,316
Calvert, F. & Co.	105,887
Meux, Henry, & Co.	103,432
Goodwin & Co.	85,181
Combe & Co.	81,761

A few weeks since, in ploughing up a field at Withington, six miles from Cheltenham, and two from Frogmill, the property of H. F. Brooke, Esq. a most beautiful tessellated pavement, more perfect than any hitherto found, was discovered. Mr. B. immediately made known the important discovery to Mr. Lysons and other gentlemen conversant in this branch of antiquity, who are now employed in collecting and examining these fine remains. The site of a villa, 150 feet in length, has been most accurately ascertained; seven different rooms have been clearly traced, and the pavements are enriched with drawings, in the highest state of preservation, of Neptune, Orpheus, animals, birds, fishes, &c. An hippocaust, or sweating-room, with its flues, and several pillars of considerable magnitude are to be seen. Whatever

part of this interesting scene can be removed with safety, has been presented by Mr. Brooke to the British Museum.

On the 14th, Thomas Standen, of Salehurst, near Silver Hill Barracks, finished the arduous task, which for a trifling wager he had undertaken, of walking 1,100 miles in so many successive hours, going one mile only in each hour. This man is nearly 60 years of age, and his performance outdoes that which Captain Barclay, after such great training, performed at Newmarket.

*Bautzen, in Lusatia, July 23.*—Yesterday was a dreadful day for this town; after a long continuance of hot weather, a fire broke out, with the wind blowing strong from the eastward, and which spread so rapidly, that within the space of two hours 125 houses were laid in ashes. The flames raged so dreadfully, that several people lost their lives in attempting to save some of their best effects.

26. *Dublin.*—This morning, about one o'clock, one of the Roscommon regiment of militia, while standing sentry at the navy hospital on the north wall, was attacked in a most sudden manner by some nefarious assassin, as yet unknown. The villain accosted the sentinel in the following words: "You rascal, you have sold your country for two guineas—take that," and instantly discharged a pistol at the sentry, the contents of which entered his body, and mortally wounded him. The ruffian afterwards flung the pistol in the soldier's face, and immediately absconded. The unfortunate victim of assassination survived but a

few hours, yet long enough to relate the atrocious circumstance; after which he expired in great agony, leaving a widow, and three children to lament his fate.

27. *Bank Notes*—The amount of notes of the Bank of England in circulation on the 6th of July, 1811, as laid before parliament, was as follows:—

Bank Notes of 5 <i>l.</i> } and upwards .	£.13,988,710
Bank Post Bills . .	938,060
Bank Notes under 5 <i>l.</i>	7,396,770

Total . £22,323,540

The amount in circulation on the 13th of July, a week after, was as follows:—

Bank Notes of 5 <i>l.</i> } and upwards .	£14,969,300
Bank Post Bills . .	1,007,390
Bank Notes under 5 <i>l.</i>	7,588,700

Total . £23,565,390

Late on Wednesday night, or early on Thursday morning, the bank of Messrs. La Costa and Co. in Chertsey, was broken open, and robbed of Bank of England and other notes, to the amount of upwards of 4,000*l.* The robbery was not discovered till the clerks went to business on Thursday morning, and had occasion for the notes in the iron closet; at the same time they found that the book, containing the numbers of the notes, had been stolen, to prevent their being traced.

The robbers had entered the Bank by means of picklock keys, had opened five doors, and had fastened them again on their leaving, to prevent an early discovery.

29. An act of parliament, passed during the late session, empowers

the incumbent of any living to borrow at 4 per cent of commissioners appointed for that purpose twice the amount of the next annual income of his living, for the purpose of improving or building a new parsonage-house. This sum, however, is to be paid by instalments in 20 years. Should the incumbent die before the whole is paid off, his successor is bound to discharge what remains. Government have advanced 50,000*l.* expressly for the purpose of making these loans, which will not affect Queen Ann's bounty. All applications are to be made through the diocesan.

A terrible fire broke out at Saalfeldt, near Salzburg, in Germany. Of the 121 houses which formed the town, 108 were reduced to ashes in a few hours. The inhabitants saved very little of their property, and the produce of their harvest fell a prey to the flames.

30. A most extraordinary robbery was committed on Thursday evening last, on Hounslow Heath, by a single foot-pad, who stopped the coach of surgeon Morris, of Marlborough-street, in which were himself and two Miss Somervilles, of the above place. The fellow had no weapon but a large clasp knife, which he thrust into the coach, and swore he would stab Mr. Morris if he made the least hesitation in delivering his money. He gave him two five-pound notes and four shillings. The ladies were all the time in the greatest agitation, for fear the fellow should commit some barbarity, and held their money out, begging he would take it, and go about his business. But he had no sooner done with

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the gentleman, than he removed their apprehensions, by saying, "Nay, ladies, don't be frightened; I never did the least injury to a woman in my life, nor never will, d—n me; as for your money, keep it yourselves; all that I ask from you is a kiss apiece; if you grudge me that, I am sure you are neither sensible nor good-humoured." He then took his leave very civilly, declaring that it was the first robbery he ever committed, and should be the last. He had spent all his money, he said, very foolishly, and thatsum would carry him to his friends, and then he should have plenty. There was a footman behind the coach, but no attempt was made for having the fellow secured. He was near six feet high, dressed in a blue jacket, and had the Irish accent.

*Extract of a Letter from Petworth:*—"A few days since, a labouring man, engaged ploughing in a field at Bignor, near Petworth, found the plough obstructed by a heavy stone, when he obtained assistance, and removed it: it is of marble, and beneath is a flight of steps of the same, leading to a large arched passage, where was discovered an entire Roman bath, with tessellated pavement, in perfect preservation. The bath is of an hexagonal form, surrounded with seats; in the centre is a metallic pipe; the bottom of the bath is about two feet below the pavement, and five feet wide; the tessellated floor represents various figures in dancing attitudes, most beautifully wrought. In digging further, they found a dolphin, and various other antiquities of the most costly materials. It is supposed to be the remains of

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a Roman palace. A Roman road has also been discovered leading through the field, and supposed to extend much further ; but it is not at present suffered to be explored. A gentleman in the vicinity has an ancient MS. which particularly speaks of this place, and many attempts had been made to discover it, before it was so fortunately accomplished by accident. In this manuscript many other curiosities are spoken of, which are expected to be discovered on a further exploration. A very considerable sum has been offered for the field on a speculation, but refused.

Madame Blanchard, in one of her late ascents from Paris in a balloon, was caught in a storm of hail and rain, but, notwithstanding, ascended so high, that she was lost in clouds and whirlwinds, and did not alight from her balloon near Vincennes till between six and seven in the morning the day after she arose from Paris. In consequence of the prodigious height the balloon ascended, Madame Blanchard fainted, and continued insensible for some time. Her ascension occupied 14 hours and a half.

31. What has been called a tower erecting at Boulogne, is, it seems, a sort of column formed of marble found near Boulogne, and which is to be called the Column Napoleon. It is 162 French feet in height, and square. On the sides are two lions of bronze, cast by Houdon, 17 feet in height. In front is a representation in bronze of Marshal Soult presenting the model of this monument to Napoleon in the name of the Army of the Coast; the figures are fif-

teen feet in height. On the sea-front is a representation also in bronze of Admiral Latouche Treville, with marine attributes and allegorical figures of prudence and strength. These two bronzes are cased with porphyry. The column is surmounted by three eagles in bronze, cast by Getti, seven feet in height, supporting on their wings displayed the bust of Napoleon.

*Salisbury, July 31.*—Samuel Tucker was indicted for the wilful murder of Ann Tucker, his wife, at Bradford, in the county of Wilts. This was a case of the most atrocious kind. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner, who was originally a weaver, and has since practised medicine, and called himself Doctor Tucker, many months since conceived the design of murdering his wife, on account of the disparity of ages, she being about 25 years older than himself. That in order to effect her death, he kept her continually confined in his house, without allowing any one to see her, from the 1st of last January till the day when she died, on the 8th of March last, allowing her only a small quantity of half-boiled potatoes, and barley bread, and a little water. That he frequently left his house for two days together, during which she was locked up, and without food ; and that her room, by reason of the non-admittance of air and certain offensive things left therein, was nearly sufficient to create putridity. By this treatment she became so greatly emaciated as to be unable to move out of her bed, during which time he still continued his ill-treatment, and she was actually starved to

death. The surgeon stated, that on examining the corpse, it was literally nothing but skin and bone. The chief witnesses against the prisoner were people of the name of Byfield, who were the deceased's children by a former husband.

The prisoner, in his defence, stated, that his wife had a disorder in her bowels, which prevented him from sleeping or associating with her, and that she had a voracious appetite which could never be satisfied. The jury found him guilty, and the judge immediately passed upon him the awful sentence of the law, and ordered him for execution on Friday next, and his body to be delivered to a surgeon to be dissected. The prisoner appeared totally void of agitation during the whole trial, which lasted seven hours.

A cause which excited considerable interest, came on to be heard at the Sessions House, Portsmouth, before Joseph Smith, Esq. mayor, and other magistrates. It was an information preferred, nominally, by Henry Norris, but actually by the Rev. Dr. Scott, chaplain of Portsmouth dock-yard church, against John Maybee, and the Honourable George Grey, commissioner of the said dock-yard.

The information set forth, that John Maybee, at an unlawful assembly, held in a certain room or office, belonging or attached to the dwelling-house of the Honourable Commissioner Grey, under colour and pretence of exercising religious worship, in other manner than according to the liturgy of the church of England, did unlawfully teach: at which meeting

five persons or more were assembled, besides those of the household; contrary to 22 Car. II. "An Act to prevent and suppress Seditious Conventicles:" and had thereby incurred the penalty of 20*l.* each.

John Maybee, defendant, pleaded not guilty.

It appeared in evidence, that this was a Sunday-school, where poor children are taught to read the Bible and Testament, the explanation of the catechism, and the Common-prayer-book of the church of England.

After a full hearing, the defendant was acquitted; and the prosecutor withdrew the information against the Hon. George Grey, for having, as charged, wittingly and willingly suffered an unlawful assembly to be held at his office.

## AUGUST.

1. *Population of the United States.*—The following is an official return of the population of the United States, in 1810:—Virginia, 965,079, of which, 300,000 are negro slaves; New York, 959,220, only 15,000 slaves; Pennsylvania, 810,163; Massachusetts (province and maine), 700,745; North Carolina, 563,526; South Carolina, 414,935; Kentucky, 406,511; Maryland, 380,546; Connecticut, 261,942; Tennessee, East and West, 261,727; Georgia, 252,433; New Jersey, 245,562; Ohio, 230,760; Vermont, 217,918; New Hampshire, 314,414; Rhode Island, 76,913; Delaware, 72,674.—Territorial Governments:—Orleans, 76,556; Mississippi, 40,352; Indiana,

24,520; Columbia, 24,023; Louisiana, 20,845; Illinois, 12,282; Michigan 4,762. Total, 7,238,421 souls.

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, dated August 1, 1811:—"Lieutenant Buchan returned from his expedition up the Bay of Exploits, about a month ago. It appears, that, in the month of January, he, with a party of sixteen or seventeen of the crew of the *Adonis*, in exploring the interior of the country, came up with three wigwams, occupied by about seventy of the native Indians, by whom he and his party were received in a friendly manner; that, after staying with them some time, he endeavoured to make known to them his intention of returning, for the purpose of presenting them with such articles as he had been supplied with, and which he apparently made them understand would contribute to their comfort and convenience. Four of the natives voluntarily went with him; and two of his marines, with equal confidence, agreed to remain with the Indians until his return. Three out of the four Indians, however, parted from him in the course of the first day; the other remained with him all night, and returned with him and his party back to the wigwams the next morning, which, they found, had been totally abandoned, and at no great distance from which they found the dead bodies of the two marines, they had left behind, both of whom had been murdered, and their heads severed from their bodies; upon discovering which, the remaining Indian ran off with the utmost speed, and neither him,

nor any of the others, were they able to come up with afterwards. Thus unfortunately has ended our attempt to open a friendly intercourse with the native Indians of this island. Lieutenant Buchan says, that he clearly understood, by the signs which they repeatedly made to him to cross over an adjoining lake, that their principal encampment was in that neighbourhood, and that they were much more numerous than we had formed any idea of. He seems anxious to engage in a second expedition, but thinks it advisable to send out a considerable augmentation of force, to ensure success to the undertaking. Whether any further attempt will be made at present or not is uncertain."

The *Hamburg Correspondent* contains the following letter from Wilna, dated July 24, with regard to the crops in that part of Poland:—"We shall probably have our harvest in the beginning of August. This summer has been all alike. The corn, already ripe, is quite burnt up. The last four days, by their immoderate heat, have wholly disappointed the remaining hopes of the husbandman. The winter-corn will produce little, and the spring-corn almost nothing, not even the seed. Already the rich factors who have a large stock remaining, are taking advantage of it; while the poor and the farmers look forward to the future in hope of relief. The barley, oats, buck-wheat, and millet, are parched up; the grass is withered in the meadows; the water in the ponds and streams is dried up. For more than six weeks there has not been a drop of rain, but the driest weather; in



consequence of which there have been frequent conflagrations in the woods. The leaves on the trees are withered. The ground is so dry, that it can hardly be ploughed. During the last six weeks public prayers and processions for rain have been ordered. The lightning has laid in ashes many villages in this vicinity. Contagious disorders and epidemics are prevalent both among men and cattle."

2. The brig Traveller lately arrived at Liverpool from Sierra Leone, is perhaps the first vessel that ever reached Europe, entirely owned and navigated by negroes. This brig is owned and commanded by Paul Cuffee, the son of "Cuffee," a negro-slave imported into America. Her mate, and all her crew, are negroes, or the immediate descendants of negroes. Captain Cuffee is about fifty-six years of age; has a wife (a negress), and six children, living at New Bedford, Massachusetts, of which state he is a citizen.

When Captain Cuffee's father (who had acquired his freedom), died, he left a family almost unprovided for; but he laboured hard to support them. He began trade in a small boat, and, after a while, almost by himself built a larger vessel, in which he worked some years with assiduity. Having met a person wishing to impart some knowledge of navigation, his ideas were enlarged, and with his prospects he enlarged his efforts to succeed. Happily for him and his family, his mind received religious instruction from the Society of Friends, and he attached himself to that respectable body, adopted their dress and language, and is now a very respectable mem-

ber of that community. When Mr. Clarkson's History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade fell into his hands, it awakened all the powers of his mind to a consideration of his origin, and the duties he owed to his people. With the view of benefitting the Africans, he made a voyage to Sierra Leone, and with the same object has come to England. Capt. Cuffee is of an agreeable countenance, and his physiognomy truly interesting; he is both tall and stout, speaks English well, dresses in the quaker's style, in a drab-coloured suit, and wears a large flapped white hat. He is coming to London, to confer on his favourite topic, with the directors of the African institution.

The embankment at Tre-Madock, in Caernarvonshire, by which several thousand acres have been rescued from the sea, is now completed. This great work has been accomplished by Mr. Madocks, M. P. for Boston.

5. A law-suit of a curious nature, though not unprecedented in literary annals, is now pending in Paris: it is an action for damages brought by M. Bouvet of the Imperial Academy, against the conductors of the *Journal de l'Empire*, for having in a critique on a Latin poem, written by him on the birth of the King of Rome, declared that his metre was false, his lines full of barbarisms, and that on the whole he was an indifferent poet. M. Bouvet, who is a schoolmaster, declares that his reputation as a man of letters is affected, and lays his damages at a considerable sum.

It is mentioned in a German paper, that some robbers lately

made their way into the sepulchral vault of the church in the Chateau of Brunswick; they carried off the gold lace and fringes which ornamented the coffins of the ancient Dukes; they also took away four silver vases, in which were preserved the hearts of some of those sovereigns. On the following day some of their remains were found thrown about the ground in the area of the mansion.

On Saturday some letters were received from Barbadoes. We regret to learn from their contents, that the petition from the free people of colour to the House of Assembly, soliciting the privilege of being admitted as witnesses in courts of law, and stating that from their present disability, their houses are entered by the lower class of whites, who violate their females, and then escape with impunity, as none of the inmates are qualified to give evidence against them, has been rejected. This is the petition to which Mr. Stephen forcibly drew the public attention in the late session of parliament.

The misery into which the population of many of the German states is plunged by an adherence to the "continental system" is inconceivable. A Leipzig journal states that it was ascertained by the Diet during its late sitting, that the manufactures of Saxony employed heretofore upwards of 400,000 workmen, who had since dwindled to about one-fourth of that number. In June, about 15,000 of these were unemployed, and in a state of starvation, in consequence of Russia having closed her frontiers to goods of foreign manufacture. When these distressed workmen applied to the

magistrates for relief, they were recommended to enlist as soldiers.

On the sixth, in the evening, as the brig William, John Bateman, master, bound from London to Selby, with a cargo of groceries, was proceeding up the Humber, she was driven by the strength of the tide upon Witton Sand. The extreme rapidity of the current so instantly made a passage over the vessel, at the same time forcing her upon her broadside, that the captain's wife, two of his children and a woman passenger, were drowned in the cabin, into which the water rushed with such overwhelming fury, as to render unavailing every effort used by the agonized husband for their preservation. Captain Sanderson, of the Sloop Messenger of Lynn, who was at anchor near the sand, and saw the accident happen, immediately proceeded with his boat to afford every assistance in his power, and succeeded in saving the lives of the captain and his crew, and landed them in safety at Whitton. On the ebbing of the tide, the water left the vessel upright, though deep in the sand, and the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers were got out of the cabin.

6. A reward of one hundred pounds having been offered for the discovery of a theft committed on board the Archduke Charles, recently arrived in the river from Lima, with a quantity of silver bullion, indigo, &c. a publican, who had been accustomed to serve beer in the London Docks, came forward on Saturday last, and offered to discover his accomplices in the robbery in question, provided he should be admitted king's evidence, and be entitled to the

reward. Some doubts being suggested as to his knowledge of the fact, he proposed to take the gentleman broker to the ship, to the several places where the stolen silver was secreted; he accordingly took him to the coal-hole of the ship, where was concealed a bag of silver weighing 47 lbs. Under a watch-box in the Docks, and amongst some flax, he pointed out further quantities, all of which were to be conveyed out of the Docks the first convenient opportunity. Besides these, a quantity was traced to Usher-street, Water-lane, Fleet-street, which had been conveyed from the Docks in the inside of porters knots, without the least suspicion. The publican having discovered the property to the parties concerned, next directed the Thames police officers to the thieves, who turned out to be labourers in the London Docks, and a watchman, one of our faithful guardians of the night, besides himself. They were all taken before Mr. Harriott at the Thames police office, on Saturday night last, at a late hour, when the above facts transpired.

9. *Arrest of the Catholic Delegates in Dublin.*—This morning Messrs. Taaffe and Kirwan were arrested under a warrant from Lord Chief Justice Downs, for acting as delegates; and Mr. Scurlog, Doctors Breen and Bourke, for acting as Electors of Delegates to the Catholic Committee, were also arrested, and the whole of these gentlemen were brought in custody to the house of the Lord Chief Justice in Merrion-square, where they respectively gave bail to stand their trial for the alleged offence; these

proceedings have occasioned a very great sensation in town, and it is said, a Privy Council will be assembled to-morrow.

10. The heat of the weather last month at New York was more intense than had been experienced for so many days together since the memory of man. Between 30 and 40 persons had died suddenly in that city in the course of four or five days, in consequence of drinking cold water while they were hot.

12. The following extraordinary fact is recorded in a country paper. Mr. Langley, an attorney in Bath, undertook to ride his black mare, seven years old, 100 miles in twelve successive hours. The original bet was 300 guineas to 100 guineas that he did not accomplish it. At half-past six on Wednesday evening Mr. Langley started, and completed his undertaking in one hour and 10 minutes within the stipulated time. Neither the horse nor the rider appeared to be exhausted or distressed, although it rained incessantly during the last 40 miles.

A remarkable instance of that fatal forgetfulness which frequently leads to the detection of crimes was afforded in the Criminal Court at Lincoln on Tuesday se'nnight. On the trial of the Baxters for robbing the mail, the principal clerk of Messrs. Ellison's bank deposed, that C. Baxter came to him with a 100*l.* bill (stolen from Mr. Young), which he wished discounted. The witness suspecting that all was not right, hinted that perhaps it had been taken out of the Wragby mail, which had been robbed. The man with astonishing simplicity, replied, Why, how

is that possible? There were no bills in that mail." He was, in consequence of this unguarded speech, apprehended, convicted, and condemned!

Mr. Sadler ascended in his balloon from the garden of the Mermaid at Hackney, amidst a vast concourse of spectators, accompanied by Captain Paget of the navy. They had a fine ascent, and the machine was gently carried by a westerly wind, till, after a voyage of about an hour and a quarter, they safely descended near Tilbury fort.

The following singular attempt at robbery took place in Paris on the 12th instant. Between nine and ten at night, a man, having his face covered with black crape, holding a pistol in both hands, together with a bill marked with strange characters, entered the house of a money broker, in the rue Cloître St. Honoré, who was quietly at supper with his wife, in a room behind their shop. The threatening demeanor of the man terrified, as may easily be supposed, the husband and wife, who attempted to escape, uttering loud cries: but the robber gave them to understand that he would shoot them if they made the smallest noise. He immediately presented to them the bill which he had in his hand, requiring them to count him out instantly 6,000 francs in exchange for it. In spite of the threats of the villain, the people of the house could not restrain their cries, but increased them so much, that the robber became alarmed, and attempted to escape; but as he found some difficulty in opening the door by which he entered, he imagined that he had

been shut in, and that he would soon be taken. This idea so stupefied him, that he no longer knew what he did, and in a moment of despair he blew his brains out. Nothing was found on him that could lead to the discovery of his person.

A fire lately happened at Archangel, which caused great alarm and serious mischief, though much less than was at first reported. Some warehouses were consumed, and a considerable loss of property sustained in consequence; but fortunately what little wind there was did not blow in the direction of the harbour; otherwise from the situation in which the ships lying there were placed, not one of them could have escaped. The fire had caught hold of some of them, but it was speedily got under.

*Konigsberg, Aug. 12.*—During the late excessive heat, the thermometer here being placed in the sun, and exposed to the south stood always above 40 degrees (122 of Fahrenheit), so that wax was melted, sealing wax could be bent and worked up, and it was impracticable to remain exposed to the sun-beams. During the continuance of this excessive heat, Prussia has suffered much by a number of the woods taking fire, some of which were to a considerable extent; one of these was on the estate of Sadbreken, where nearly three-fourths of the large under woods were destroyed.

The excessive heats of July have occasioned the conflagration of several forests in the Tyrol, with the consequent destruction of 64 villages and hamlets situated in their vicinity, and of the

loss of near 10,000 head of cattle. The principal forest, which has thus been destroyed, is Rlanneg, of about seven miles in extent, and three in breadth, and distant three leagues from Inspruck. It caught fire on the 26th of July, and had not ceased burning on the 4th of August. Nearly 24,000 peasants had been deprived of habitations by these conflagrations, which had occasioned likewise an epidemic that carried off great numbers daily.

During a tremendous thunder-storm on Sunday se'nnight, as the family of Mr. Robinson, of South-park, near Hedou, Yorkshire, was sitting in the parlour, after supper, the lightning entered the room, and Mr. S. Robinson, aged 28 years, who was sitting with his head close to the bell-handle, which had served as a conductor to the electric fluid, was instantly struck dead. The two Miss Robinsons and a Mr. Haggerston were slightly bruised. A small discoloured place appeared on one side of the deceased's neck, and one on the outside of his thigh, but no other marks of the stroke were visible.

13. On this evening, about nine o'clock, as six sailors were returning from Chelsea College, where they had been conveying invalids, either through carelessness or intoxication, the boat was driven with such violence against the centre arch of London-bridge, as to upset it, when, melancholy to relate, four out of the six unfortunate men were drowned; the other two were saved by swimming on shore.

*From Bohemia, Aug. 14.*—The 1st of August was a dreadful and

lamentable day for the inhabitants of the town of Presnitz, in the circle of Saatz. At 1 o'clock in the forenoon, a fire broke out in the house of a tanner, Mr. Franz Hatin, situated in the centre of the town, which notwithstanding every exertion made, spread around us with so much fury, that by five o'clock, 314 houses, out of 368, of which the town consisted, were a prey to the flames. Among these are the church, the vicarage, and the town archive. Nine persons lost their lives, and many others are so much hurt, that no hopes are entertained of their recovery.

*Liverpool, August 14.*—Last Sunday evening the Bishop of Chester confirmed upwards of 2,000 boys at St. Paul's church, and near 3,000 girls at St Peter's. Unfortunately a false alarm took place at the latter church soon after eight o'clock, which, for the space of nearly two hours, produced considerable agitation in the minds of a great portion of the town. For many years there has not been so great a number of children collected for confirmation, and the church was of course immensely thronged: the children were pressing through the middle aisle towards the altar, when, from the heat and pressure, one of the girls fainted; the children around her, unable to render her any assistance, or to make way to carry her out, screamed aloud, and the others in different parts of the church, unacquainted with the nature of the distress, and the dreadful accident at St. Nicholas's church being still fresh in their memories, an alarm that the gal-

leries were falling, was instantly spread through the church, and the piercing shrieks of the children were re-echoed by the tumultuous anxiety of the crowd assembled in the church-yard; many of the children leaped through the lower windows into the yard, and immediately rushed towards the doors, which were absolutely blocked up by the imprudent curiosity of the people without. During the interval which took place before a free passage could be obtained through the doors, a number of the children were severely bruised, and many had their clothes nearly torn away. The active exertions of the clergy and gentlemen about, at length, in some degree appeased the tumult, and quieted the fears of those around; and it is owing to their exertions alone that a much greater degree of injury was not sustained. It was not, however, until a late hour that the public alarm had entirely subsided, and for a considerable period the agitated feelings of parental affection produced a scene most truly affecting.

15. A watchman in the neighbourhood of Golden-square, in going his rounds early on Sunday morning last, discovered a man suspended by the leg from the top of an iron-railing; he immediately gave the alarm, and the unfortunate sufferer was conveyed to the Middlesex hospital, in a state of insensibility. The proper remedies, however, having been applied, the poor man became for a short time sensible, during which period he gave the following account of himself. His name he said was Joseph Harvey. About

four years ago he accompanied a gentleman to India, and had recently returned with him to this country, when he found his wife, whom he had left in England, living with a man who had been his most intimate friend. He had not called on or molested her in the slightest degree, having determined to treat her with contempt. On Saturday evening he retired to bed at his usual hour, but awoke some time after, under the impression of a horrible dream. He imagined that the man with whom she was then living stood at his bed-side, with a pistol in his hand, and threatened to take his life. In a paroxysm of terror, he started from his bed, threw up the sash, and jumped out at the window; when falling on the railing, the spike entered his leg, and his head struck with such force against the pavement, that the scalp was divided by the blow. Hopes are entertained that he will recover from the effects of the wound; but he has since the accident exhibited such symptoms of derangement as excite fears of his attempting to put a period to his existence.

16. A fire broke out, about three o'clock in the morning, at Mr. Zachariah Pigott's, Mucking-hall, Essex, which entirely consumed a cow-house, with 21 calves, two pigs, a large barn, with 1,150 fleeces of wool, and three stacks of hay. The sparks communicated to a large granary, containing a great variety of farming implements, which were all destroyed.

This evening, at seven o'clock, the prisoners confined in Reading gaol, consisting of five under sen-

tence of transportation, and six for trial at the ensuing March assizes; attempted to make their escape in the most resolute and formidable way. The turnkeys having proceeded to the ward where they were secured in the day, opened the door to remove them one at a time to the close cells for the night, when one came forward, and was locked up. They then proceeded for the second; immediately as the door was opened, eight of them rushed out, seized the turnkeys, and fastened them into the close cells adjoining their ward. The keeper's wife, who was sitting in the kitchen with a debtor, ran to secure the door which led into the keeper's house, to prevent their approach, but was not in time; they entered it, and secured her, and forcing the debtor on the floor, dragged them both out, and bolted them into a solitary cell. The keeper, who was writing in the magistrates' room up stairs, seeing them drag out his wife, immediately descended, fastened the door of the house, ran up stairs into the room he had previously left, and collected his fire arms in the window. The whole of the prisoners were now in a body, trying to force the door, calling out for the keeper, who answered, "Here I am, and shall shoot every one of you," and pulled the trigger of one of his pistols at a transport, who, stooping his head, the balls missed him, and they all ran towards their wards with fury, swearing; but again collected themselves to attack him, when he quickly opened the door of his house with his fire-arms, which were very

formidable, consisting of three brace of pistols, and a musket, with a fixed bayonet, and drove them into the ward, where they hid themselves in the best manner they could. The keeper now released the two turnkeys, his wife, two debtors, and three women, whom they had shut up in the close cells as before described. The keeper's wife, immediately after her release, brought four debtors through the house to his assistance; but he had previously rushed into the ward, and presented his fire-arms at them, threatening to shoot the first man who resisted going to his nightly abode; they obeyed, and with the assistance he had now procured, he was enabled to secure every one with extra irons, and fasten them down to the floor of their respective cells.

19. At the Huntingdon assizes, Leslie Parker, aged nine years, was tried for the wilful murder of Elizabeth Kirby of Stilton. It appeared from the testimony of witnesses, that the prisoner, in company with another youth, named Cave (aged ten years), was watching a pea-field on the 24th of July, when Georgiana Rowell and Elizabeth Sykes passed through on their way to school. The boys were then amusing themselves by firing at a mark, and they told the children, if they returned the same way in the afternoon, they would shoot them. The girls being intimidated, solicited the mistress of the deceased to permit her to escort them through the field in the afternoon, which was granted. On arriving at the stile leading to it, Parker said, "If you come over, I will shoot you." Sykes

and Rowell were in consequence going round; but Elizabeth Kirby not appearing intimidated, he said then, "I'll shoot the wench behind." He accordingly fired, and Kirby fell dead. The jury being of opinion, from an expression used by the prisoner, that he did not know that the gun was loaded, and that he only intended to frighten the deceased, returned a verdict of *not guilty*. The grand jury threw out the bill against Cave.

20. A melancholy accident happened on the lake of Wynandermere, by the upsetting of a boat from a sudden gust of wind, when the brother of J. Bolton, Esq. of Store-hall, in attempting to follow the boatman, who swam ashore, was unfortunately drowned: two men were saved, by clinging to the mast till such time as a boat arrived, and relieved them from their perilous situation.

*Imperial Observatory, Aug. 21.* The Comet discovered at Viviers, on the 25th of last March by M. de Flaugergues, and seen till the end of May, when it ceased to be visible, in consequence of its proximity to the sun, has again appeared this morning in the constellation of the Little Lion: its motion almost entirely in declination, carries it towards the north, close to the constellation of the Great Bear, where it will then be visible every night, even to the naked eye.

This morning, between three and four o'clock, I discovered this comet very near the horizon; its position was nearly that laid down in the elements calculated by M. Burckhardt; and according to my observations, I have determined it

as follows:—Right ascension, 147 deg. 18 min.; North declination, 32 deg. 53 min.

BOUVARD,

Member of the Institute, and of the Board of Longitude.

23. Many gentlemen of considerable landed property, assembled from various parts of the west at the Exeter assizes, entered into an agreement to give notice to their respective tenants, that they will receive only Bank-paper in payment of their Michaelmas rents.

24. Ten of the Irish priests who recently landed at Dartmouth from France have since arrived at Waterford; and it is stated in the Waterford Mirror, "that they had resided about a year in Paris, and that they left that city because they wished to escape from the tyranny of Buonaparte, of whose measures they speak in terms of the most indignant and unqualified reprobation. They suffered no particular indignity in journeying through France; but they represent the state of religion as at a very low ebb indeed in that country. Amongst the women, there is still some regard for the rites of the Catholic church, but the men seem to have thrown off all concern about Christianity; and the largest church in Paris generally presents no greater congregation on Sundays or holidays, than from twenty to thirty females; but, in fact, Sundays or holidays are only known within the walls of the houses of devotion. In Rome before the order for the dispersion of the clergy, there were 5,850 priests. When the ecclesiastics of that city were called upon to



take the oath of fealty to the Emperor, as King of Italy, only one was found that would do so. The second priest who was required to swear, refused. He was immediately embraced by all his brethren, who, *una voce*, declared they could acknowledge no other Sovereign of the patrimony of St. Peter but the Pope. The consequence of this was the arrest of multitudes; and shortly after, only four priests were to be found in the whole city. The venerable Pontiff himself was hurried to the castle of Savona, in the Genoese territory, and the priests were transported to different fortresses; six hundred of them were immured in the dungeons of Alexandria, in Piedmont. Before these gentlemen left Paris, the Ecclesiastical Council, recently assembled in that city by Buonaparte, had been broken up for not being sufficiently subservient. It appears, that some of the measures recommended to the council for their adoption, had in view the investiture of Buonaparte with powers inconsistent with the usages, and subversive of the unity, of the Roman Catholic Church. On this grand point 106 members of the council voted against the measure, and only 15 for it. Cardinal Maury was at the head of this trifling minority.

26. *St. Domingo*. — Advice from this island to the 6th ult. represent, that our naval commanders on the West-India station have determined on putting an end to the depredations of Christophe on British commerce. In June last, several of our cruisers anchored off Gonaives, and demanded the restitution of two vessels from Jamaica, which

had been carried into that port, as well as satisfaction for the death of a British seaman, killed by a shot from one of the batteries at Cape François. The demands being rejected by Christophe, measures were immediately taken for blockading his fleet at Gonaives and the Cape Christophe, in addition to creating various ranks of nobility, has issued edicts for the establishment of a royal guard, an order of knighthood, and a clerical hierarchy. A body of 250 infantry, and a company of light horse, are to take care of the personal safety of his sable majesty, and two companies of light horse are to attend upon the queen and prince royal. The military order of the negro legion of honour is denominated the order of St. Henry. It consists of the king, the prince royal, 16 grand crosses, and 32 commanders. A fund of 300,000 livres constitutes the endowment of the order, all the members of which must profess the Catholic faith. King Henry has also his royal gazette. The motto to this publication is a quotation from Voltaire:

“ Le premier qui fut Roi fut soldat heureux,

“ Qui sert bien son pays n'a pas besoin d'aïeux.”

A decisive action was fought at Cornelis, near Batavia, between the British troops commanded by Lieutenant General Auchmuty, and the army of Gen. Janssen, in which the latter was almost entirely destroyed or captured, and the result was, the complete reduction of the island of Java.

*Witchcraft*. — At the Bridge-water assizes, Betty Townsend, a very old woman, aged 77, who for

many years past has been considered by the superstitious as a witch, was tried for obtaining money of a child under the following circumstances. The prosecutor, Jacob Poole, was a labouring man, residing in a hamlet of Taunton, in which parish the prisoner also resided, and had been in the habit of sending his daughter, aged about thirteen, with apples in a basket to market. About the 24th of January last, the old woman met the little girl, stopped her, and asked to see what she had in her basket; which having examined, she said to her—"Hast got any money?" The child said she had none. "Then get some for me," said the old woman, "and bring it to me at the Castle-door (a tavern in Taunton), or I will kill thee!" The child, terrified at such a threat from a witch, procured two shillings, and carried it to her; when the old woman said, "'Tis a good turn thou hast got it, or else I would have made thee die by inches." This was repeated seven times within five months, when Poole, the father, going to the shop of Mr. Burford, a druggist in Taunton, to pay a little bill which he owed for medicine, found no less than seven different charges against him for money lent; and on inquiry found that different small sums of two shillings, half-a-crown, five shillings, &c. had been borrowed by the little girl in her father's name, for the purpose, as she said, of going to market, but carried as a peace-offering to the old woman. The whole was now discovered; and Poole's wife and another woman took the girl with them to the prisoner's house, and interrogated her as to the facts. She ad-

mitted a knowledge of the girl, but on being reprehended for her conduct, raved and swore, that if they dared to accuse her, she would make them "die by inches." "No," said Mrs. Poole, who appears to have thought that she knew much better how to deal with a witch than her daughter, "that thee shalt not—I'll hinder that;" and taking a pin from her clothes, scratched the witch from her elbow to her wrist, in three places, to draw her blood, a process believed to be of unailing efficacy, as an antidote to witchcraft. The idea of this wicked woman's power has had such an effect on the mind of the poor little girl, that she is now reduced to such a state of debility, that she is scarcely able to take any sustenance. The jury found the prisoner guilty; and the judge observed that only her extreme old age prevented him from pronouncing on her the severest sentence the law would allow: she was sentenced to pay a fine of one shilling, and to be kept to hard labour in the house of correction for six calendar months.

28. At the Sussex assizes, at Lewes, a cause of considerable importance to persons interested in the payment of tithes, and which excited great interest in the county, came on to be heard before the Lord Chief Baron. It was an action brought by a farmer against the impropiator, for not taking away his tithes when set out; and the principal question was, whether the parson was bound to take the tithe-lamb, when it was fit to live without the dam, whether the farmer weaned his own lambs or not? In this case the farmer did not wean his own

lambs; but, after setting out the parson's tithe, returned the nine parts to the ewes to fatten for sale. The cause being called on, and the plaintiff's counsel having stated his case, the Judge recommended a reference, which was acceded to by all parties; his lordship first declaring the law of the case, namely—That the lambs are weanable when they can thrive on the same food that the dam subsists on, and that the farmer is bound to treat the parson's lamb in the same manner that he treats his own. This doctrine gives the parson the right to the tenth fatted lamb, and establishes a criterion upon the subject of tithe-lambs, which can never be productive of litigation, inasmuch as the time of tithing is rendered certain, and the farmer has his option to wean his lambs or not.

29. Mr. Sadler ascended a second time from Hackney, in company of Mr. Beaufoy. The ascent was remarkably beautiful, and the balloon remained a long time in sight. After a voyage of an hour and a half, the aeronauts were safely landed at East Thorpe, near Kelvedon, in Essex.

30. Among the precious MSS. of the oriental library of Monte-Casino, which may be considered as the cradle of sciences and letters, after the barbarism which followed the destruction of the Roman empire, there has just been found a Greek MS. of Apollonius Evander, the Nephew of Apollonius of Rhodes. Among other important objects which this MS. contains, is a very detailed account of the eruption of Vesuvius, in the reign of Titus. A learned Hellenist will soon give us a translation of

this work, with the Greek opposite to it.

31. A chain-bridge has been cast over the Merrimack, three miles above Newberry, in the state of Massachusetts. It consists of a single arch of 244 feet in length; the abutments are of stone, 47 feet long and 37 feet high; the uprights or framed work which stand on the abutments, are 35 feet high over which are suspended ten distinct chains, the ends of which, on both sides of the river, are buried in deep pits, and secured by large stones; each chain is 516 feet long, and where they pass over the uprights, and where the greatest strain rests, they are treble, and made in short links. The four middle joints rest on the chains, to equalize the floor. This bridge has two passage-ways, of 15 feet in width each, and is so solid as to admit of horses, carriages, &c. travelling at any speed, with very little perceptible motion of the floors.

It appears by letters from Rome, that in pursuance of a decree issued by Buonaparte, the Consistory of Israelites was established there in August last. The extreme novelty of this spectacle attracted an immense crowd of spectators, but no insult was offered. M. Leoni de Leoni was proclaimed Grand Rabbi.

An action was tried at Oakham assizes against a person to recover damages on account of his dog having worried some sheep belonging to a neighbour. It appearing in evidence that there were two dogs engaged in the mischief, only one of which belonged to the defendant, his counsel submitted, that it was doubtful which animal

was the criminal. The judge, however, held, that even if one was *principal*, the other was *accessary*, and therefore both were criminals. They were conjoint trespassers, and therefore liable jointly and severally. He added, it was a remarkable circumstance, but well known, that dogs agreed together to go out upon these marauding expeditions. A verdict was given for the plaintiff.

### SEPTEMBER.

1. The Comet mentioned as having been observed in France, became visible to the naked eye in England at the beginning of this month, and continued to be a splendid and striking object during all the clear weather of the autumn.

4. On the morning of the 23rd of July, as the fishing smack *Tartar*, of Derbyhaven, was drifting in the Channel with her nets shot, W.N.W. from Peel, a heavy gale of wind came on, with a rough sea, which caused them to haul their train of nets on board; and in the act of hauling, she drifted down on a boat a-head of her, and took the point of her boom into her forebuddings. Before the crew perceived any damage, the water was over the ballast: the leak increasing fast, in less than ten minutes she went down; the crew, seven in number, providentially escaped in the punt. The other boat's crew, judging the boat and men went down together, made the best of their way home with the lamentable news of their fate to their families. But Providence still had them in tow. They lay in the small boat, comparatively like a tub, eight feet keel, and

five feet beam; and to prevent the sea from breaking in, they ranged their arms along the gunnels. At day-light the brig *Lively*, of Greenock, Capt. McKenzie, for Gibraltar, hove in sight to leeward, the punt drifting in her head-way, and when within pistol-shot, the men one and all gave a great shout, which was heard by the captain, but the sea ran so hollow, he could not perceive them; apprehending something wrong below, or a man overboard, he called all hands on deck; at the second shout the sailors were astonished at not seeing any vessel near them; and on the third, one of the sailors running up the rigging, perceived a number of men on the water, to his great astonishment, not seeing any thing under them, as the state they lay in, with their arms near the water's edge, prevented him; with the greatest difficulty they were hoisted on board the brig one after the other. Some time after the *Prince of Wales* cutter, Capt. Wallace, hove in sight, and by a signal from the brig was soon alongside. Capt. Wallace immediately steered direct for the Isle of Man, and landed them safe in Derbyhaven, to the inexpressible joy of their despairing families.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. John's, Newfoundland, dated July last:—"On the 3rd instant, a schooner of about 50 tons arrived here from Waterford, having been upwards of fifty days at sea. When she left Ireland, with passengers and crew, there were no less than 209 persons on board, 37 of whom died before getting in here, and 12 or 15 since her arrival; a number more are not expected to survive.

It was from want of water and provisions that the unfortunate people lost their lives. Had they been out for one or two days more, most of them would have died. When they were landed, I never beheld such a melancholy sight. The magistrates have ordered a prosecution against the captain and owner of the schooner."

In all the towns situated on the borders of the great forests of Germany, associations are forming for the apprehension of robbers. It is ascertained that the bands which infest Wetteravia, the Odenwald, and the Spessart, have communication with each other; and the troop which infests the forest of Thuringa is divided into thirty-two detachments, the lowest of which is computed at sixteen individuals. The booty they have made during the last three years is computed at a million sterling. Rendered daring by long impunity, these brigands venture into many towns in the open day, and purchase their provisions, without the civil authorities, whom they have impressed with the greatest dread, making any attempt to apprehend them. The citizens who enter into the above association engage by an oath to denounce all who have any private correspondence with these pests of society, and to use every effort to apprehend and bring them to justice.

5. A Madras paper mentions a

very singular rencontre, which deserved to be made public in that part of the world, as showing the enterprize and ferocity of the tiger in a field of action that hitherto had been thought secure from his attack. The crew of the Kedgerree Dawk boat, while at anchor near Saugor, in seven fathoms and an eighth, were alarmed by the noise of a tiger swimming towards them. He approached the boat, and having got so near as to reach it with his claws, attempted to get on board, from which he was prevented more by the height of the gunwale above the water, than by any opposition from the crew, who were too much alarmed to exert themselves with effect. The tiger continued, according to the report of the boat's crew, upwards of forty minutes alongside, frequently renewing his attempts to climb on board. The marks of his claws were distinctly visible on the planks above the copper.

6. The society of Methodists have, it is understood, purchased the superb mansion and grounds at Apperley-bridge, in the west-riding of Yorkshire, late the residence of Thomas Clapham, Esq. for the purpose of a public school, to be founded on the model of the school at Kingswood, near Bristol, and to be on a scale sufficiently large to accommodate 400 boys, principally the sons of the ministers of that community.

*Population of London, from the late Returns to Parliament.*

	Males.	Females.	Total.
London (City) 1181.....	57,062	59,693	116,755
Westminster (City) 1811...	74,534	87,543	162,077
1801...	70,986	82,286	153,272
Increase.....	3,548	5,257	8,805

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	Males.	Females.	Total.
The Borough, 1811.....	28,579	32,590	61,169
1801.....	26,761	29,924	56,685
Increase.....	1,818	2,666	4,484
Holborn District, 1811.....	96,264	127,815	224,079
1801.....	79,035	101,787	180,822
Increase.....	17,229	26,028	43,257
Finsbury District, 1811.....	44,262	52,383	96,645
1801.....	33,585	39,683	73,268
Increase.....	10,677	12,700	23,377
Tower Division, 1811.....	86,748	125,121	211,869
1801.....	77,366	94,619	171,985
Increase.....	9,382	30,502	39,884
Surrey ditto, 1811.....	64,219	81,344	145,563
1801.....	47,499	59,831	107,430
Increase.....	16,820	21,313	38,233
Middlesex ditto, 1811.....	34,177	46,770	80,947
1801.....	27,364	35,191	62,555
Increase.....	6,813	11,579	18,392

The population of London, Westminster, and the above districts, by the present census, appears—

Males, 483,781—Females, 615, 323—Total, 1,099,104

Increase in two years, 133,139.

The statement for the city of London includes the whole of the 105 parishes within the boundaries.

The population of the city has not increased within the last ten years, because its limits are fixed, and a great number of houses are yearly converted into ware-houses, &c.

In the estimate for the Surrey district, twelve parishes are included, viz. Christchurch, Lambeth, Newington, Camberwell, Putney, Clapham, Wandsworth,

Rotherhithe, Streatham, Battersea, Bermondsey, and Richmond.

The Middlesex parishes are Kensington, Chelsea, Fulham, Hammersmith, Chiswick, Ealing, Edmonton, Tottenham, Enfield, Harrow, Twickenham, Staines, and Uxbridge.

The influx of inhabitants since 1801 appears very conspicuous in the undernamed parishes:

	Increase.
St. Giles and St. Andrew's,	
Holborn .....	13,948
St. Mary-le-bone... ..	11,660

St. George's and Pancras 20,680  
 Hackney and Bethnal-green 15,340  
 Clerkenwell and Islington 11,994  
 Lambeth and Newington 22,711  
 Kensington and Chelsea... 8,986

The preceding statement will however be observed to take in many places remote from the metropolis. The population of the latter alone, reckoning the connected buildings, called *London*, may be estimated at 945,068.

By the return of population for Scotland, it appears that Glasgow now contains 108,830 inhabitants, and consequently is, in point of population, the second city in Great Britain. Edinburgh contains 103,143, and is the third; after which come Manchester and Liverpool, the former 98,573, and the latter 98,371.

Tuesday evening, during the exhibition of wild beasts at Miles's menagerie, in Bartholomew fair, several boys began teasing the elephant, by attempting to get on his back, having previously got leave of the keeper, who was willing to show the numerous spectators the tameness of the quadruped; and as the son of Mrs. Burn, a habit-maker, at Exeter 'Change, was attempting the same, the animal suddenly turned round, and squeezed him against the wall in a very dreadful manner. Had not the keeper run immediately to his assistance, the boy must have been killed.

A curious circumstance lately occurred at Winchester on a trial respecting the right of property in a sloop. A difference of opinion existed among the jurymen, and after being locked up from three in the afternoon to nine o'clock at night, they were still far from

coming to a decision. It now grew dark, and not being allowed candles or refreshment, and none of them having taken any since the morning, they began to get dissatisfied and uneasy. A few minutes before nine it was discovered that one of them had made his escape out at a back window from the water-closet; the remaining eleven then grew more and more dissatisfied, and importuned to be discharged, which they were, without coming to any decision whatever. The individual who made his escape at the window is a respectable tradesman near Winchester. He, by some means or other, as appeared afterwards, procured a person in the yard to hoist a ladder to the window, and by this means decamped, leaving his disconsolate fellow-sufferers to settle the verdict at their leisure.

9. A destructive fire broke out on this evening in the rick-yard of Mr. Coulton, a farmer, at Eastend, near Shottlesbrook, Oxfordshire, which was occasioned by the descent of a fire-balloon on a wheat-rick. The balloon had been sent up in the neighbourhood of Marlow, near twenty miles from where it descended. The damage was very extensive; for besides the burning of four ricks, a barn full of unthreshed corn, together with contiguous out-houses, fell a prey to the devouring element. A similar circumstance occurred in Berkshire some time since, when the authors of the misfortune paid dearly for their amusement at the assizes.

A gang of incendiaries has lately been discovered in Berlin. Six of the offenders, who are in custody, acknowledged that their associa-

tion comprised 40 members; and that the object of their union was to set fire to the city in different quarters, that they might, during the general terror inspired by the conflagration, plunder the citizens with impunity.

11. This day the dry-dock at Blyth being entirely completed, two ships entered the same for repairs, amidst the applauses of a concourse of spectators and ship-owners. This dock is allowed by all who have seen it to be very substantially finished, and of the first utility to the northern shipping. The port of Blyth, as a branch of Newcastle - upon - Tyne, will be much benefitted by it. The whole was begun and completed in seven months.

12. *Sorcery.* (*From the Gazette de France.*) On the 25th of January last, L. Rolassey, Jean Pairson, Etienne Morler, and Jean Dupen, of the commune Joux, complained, that on the 6th of that month, Claude Griffe circulated a report, that on that day he had seen them dance round a fire and a table, on which were a quantity of bottles and glasses of wine, in the midst of which was placed a gilt chair, in which was the Devil, who presided over the dance. They complained that these reports injured their characters and commerce; that their children ever dared not to go to the public schools, nor into the streets, being hooted and pelted by other children. The complainants conclude that Griffe should be required to contradict his assertion, and pay a certain sum to each of them by way of compensation. The tribunal of the police of Ile-sur-le-Serein discharged the parties out

of court, the charge of sorcery being too contemptible to occupy the attention of the court.

The Procureur General, Merlin, required, *ex officio*, the revocation of this decision. "Nothing (said the magistrate) would be more proper than the judgment of the tribunal of Ile-sur-le-Serein, if reason were the guide of the multitude—but it is not. That the people give easy credit to the charge of sorcery, is proved by numerous facts. Hence, to accuse an individual of sorcery, is to injure him in the opinion of the multitude—consequently it is committing a punishable offence."

The court being of opinion that the imputation of sorcery was a grievous injury done to the complainants; that, by its being credited, it might mislead the opinion of the people, disturb the public repose, and occasion fatal consequences; and that by refusing to decide upon a demand of reparation, the tribunal of police of the canton of Ile-sur-le-Serein had violated the 471st article of the penal code, annul the said judgment.

13. The Adamant, Hedley, of Newcastle, sailed on the 26th of July, 1810, from Oban, with 80 passengers, for Prince Edward's Island, where she arrived after a favourable passage of 49 days, and landed them safely. She took in a cargo of timber, and left the island on the 13th of October, the wind being N. N. W. turning to windward into the gut of Canso, where she cast anchor. On the 15th, weighed at five *a. m.* wind variable, and got to the mouth of the gut that night, when it came on to blow very hard from the



N. E. with very foggy weather. On the 19th, the storm increasing, the vessel unfortunately upset, and remained about twenty minutes with her masts in the water, when she righted as far as the lee-edge of the deck, her larboard gunwale remaining constantly under. The boats and other things on deck were swept away; the sea, being very high, had a free passage down the hatchways, and washed the provisions out of the cabin-windows. The crew, 13 in number, were all lashed, and had nothing to subsist on but a little raw beef (of which they were each allowed two ounces per day) and a small quantity of rum. The water-casks being all stove by the violent motion of the vessel, they were obliged to drink their own urine. By the 23rd, four of the crew had miserably perished, and were thrown into the sea. On the 24th, they came within sight of land, which proved to be Sable Island, on the outer bar of which, on the north side, the vessel struck about two p.m. that day; she lost her rudder, but did not go to pieces. Here they remained two days longer. On the 25th four more of the crew died. The people of the island appeared with a boat on the 26th, which had been brought over land in a cart for their relief. They were conveyed to a house two miles from the shore, and received very proper treatment. Milk was the first thing given to them, and in a week they recovered their strength. The four dead bodies left in the ship were brought ashore the next day, and were decently interred in one grave, and an inscription placed thereon. Three of the survivors arrived at

Shields last week in the Free Briton. They left the island the 23rd of June, after having lived there more than seven months. The other two, Mr. Thomas Ridley, the owner, and the captain, put to sea from the island, in an open boat, a considerable time before, and being taken up by some ship at sea, got home some time since. Sable Island was settled by the governor of Halifax about ten or eleven years ago; but there were not more than eight persons living on it when the crew left it.

14. Considerable alarm was excited on Tuesday last in the neighbourhood of St. James's-square, in consequence of the sudden departure from their dens of two royal hunting-tigers, which were lately sent over to this country as a present to the Duke of Norfolk, and were deposited in the stables belonging to his grace. It appeared that they had broken the door of the den, and made their escape into the hay-loft over the stables; but being soon discovered, a domestic of the Duke's was dispatched to the menagerie at Exeter 'Change, to hire two of the quadruped keepers to attend, and, if possible, to secure the animals, which was at length effected, after two days' incessant labour.

A man having stolen a small piece of bacon from a cheese-monger's shop, near Shoreditch-church, was pursued by the owner, with the usual cry of *Stop Thief!* which being heard by a person coming in an opposite direction with the culprit, he raised his leg in an horizontal posture, with an intention to stop him, which the

culprit not perceiving, ran his stomach with such force against the foot, as (aided, no doubt, by the agitated state of his mind) caused his instant death.

20. *Taunton.* About the beginning of the present year, Phineas Adams, a private in the first Somerset militia, applied for surgical aid, in consequence of an ulcerated wound in his arm. On examination it appearing that the ulcer was occasioned by his own contrivance, and that consequently he would not be discharged, he deserted from his regiment. Upon his apprehension, he was committed to the gaol at Wilton, where he was attended by a medical gentleman, in consequence of a wound which he then exhibited on his leg, which there is much reason to suppose was artificially produced. On the 24th of April last, he fell down a flight of steps, and was taken up with the blood oozing from his ears. Being conveyed to bed, he appeared to have suffered no material injury; but, in a day or two afterwards, he observed to the medical gentleman who attended him, that he thought he was getting deaf. Believing this to be a new stratagem to accomplish his purpose, the medical gentleman asked him in a low tone of voice, "Are you very deaf?" To which the man replied, "Yes, very deaf." Intimation was then given him, that his object was understood, and would of course be defeated. Immediately after this, Adams fell into a state of profound insensibility, and has so remained down to the present period—a space of nearly three months. From that time, the

sustenance he received has been very slight, consisting entirely of tea, broths, and occasionally of small portions of bread and butter. On the 24th of April the accident happened; on the 25th his pulse was very hard, and indicated inflammation of the brain, upon which he was bled, and the symptoms abated. The following day, in consequence of his pulse increasing, he was again bled; from which period he has remained in his present state. His head and back have been blistered, without producing any sensible effect; and strong electrical shocks have produced no bodily sensation. His pulse is generally regular, but wants tone. The pupil of his eye is in a slight degree dilated, and his respiration is easy; nor has it been interrupted from the commencement. Every mode of arousing him from the insensible state in which he lies has entirely failed. Snuff has been thrust up his nostrils, and pungent salts applied, neither of which have produced any other effect than that of a secretion from his eyes. On Sunday the 14th it was determined to try on him the nitrous oxyd gas; the operation of which is known to occasion so extraordinary a degree of mental and bodily excitation. The tube affixed to the bladder, containing the gas, was applied to the man's mouth; but his teeth were so firmly closed, that all efforts to open them proved fruitless. His nostrils and lips were then compressed, and every means taken to prevent his inhaling any air but the gaseous fluid. This attempt was persevered in, until his pulse became interrupted, evidently from his

desisting to breathe, and no effect in consequence resulted from the experiment. The man now remains in the same state of total insensibility.

We have now to add to this account a few facts, which, for their singularity, may challenge competition with the most marvellous occurrence that ever reached the public notice.

A few days after our account appeared, Phineas Adams, the subject of this curious narrative, and whose age was no more than 18, on the 6th of June last, was removed from the gaol in which he then was, to the parish of Bickenhall, a small village, seven miles from Taunton. His parents residing at that place, but being unable to receive him in their own habitation, Adams was lodged in the poor-house, a small cottage adjoining the church-yard. In this situation he continued to lie without exhibiting the least evidence of an improving condition. When any of his limbs were raised, they fell with the leaden weight of total inanimation; his eyes were closed, and his countenance evinced the paleness of death, though divested of any of the concomitant symptoms of approaching dissolution. His respiration continued free, and his pulse maintained its character of a healthful tone. The sustenance he received was entirely that of eggs diluted with wine, and occasionally with tea, which he sucked in through his teeth: all attempts, forcible as some of them were, to compel him to open his mouth having been repeatedly tried in vain: and various experiments were again made to excite sensation without

effect, particularly that of thrusting pins under his finger-nails.

In this hopeless condition he was visited by Mr. Welch, surgeon, of Taunton, who suggested the propriety of performing the operation of *scalping* the patient, with a view to ascertain whether the fall, to which the illness was attributed, might not have produced a depression of the brain. The proposal was communicated to the parents of Adams, who expressed their willingness that the experiment should be made. Accordingly, at the time appointed, the surgeon accompanied Adam's father to the bed-side of his son, and there, in the presence of several respectable persons, described to both the young man's parents the nature and precise course of operation about to be performed. Old Adams then shaved his son's head. The incisions were made, the scalp drawn up, and the head examined, during all which time the young man manifested no audible symptom of pain, or sensibility of suffering whatever, until the application of an instrument, with which the head was scraped in a particular part, and then, and once only, he uttered a groan.

No beneficial result appearing from this experiment, and as his case seemed absolutely remediless, application was made to his regiment for his discharge.

On Tuesday, August 20th, the discharge arrived, and was taken over to Bickenhall by the serjeant. On the Tuesday following, the 27th, old Adams brought his son down stairs in his arms; and on the 28th, he again brought him down, the son still remaining in-

sensible. Next night (the 29th) he was seen sitting in the poor-house, with a gun in his hand, conversing with his father; and on Friday, the 30th (our readers will participate with us in the complete astonishment excited by the fact) he was at Mr. Palmer's, a farmer, at Thurlbear, two miles from Bickenhall, cutting spars, carrying reed up a ladder, and assisting his father in thatching a rick! On the next day, the 31st, he was in the barn of Mr. Cozens, of Bickenhall, with a dick in his hand, killing mice; and on Sunday, the 1st instant, Mr. Cozens himself met him in a neighbouring copse, gathering nuts.

On the morning of Friday, the 30th, young Adams walked into the cottage of Martha Cozens, who lives next door, and adjoining to the poor-house. She expressed great surprise at the suddenness of his recovery, and asked him, how he was able to undergo so much suffering? To which he answered, that he had no recollection of having experienced any. She then asked him, if he did not recollect feeling any pain when the surgeon was scraping his head? To which he replied, "that he perfectly recollected that."

The extraordinary rapidity of this young man's recovery, after obtaining his discharge from his regiment, having excited, in combination with the other circumstances which we formerly stated, an opinion that imposition had been practised, some of the neighbours reported that a press-gang was coming for him. This, it is supposed, having reached his ears,

he absconded, and not a syllable has been heard of him since.

Old Adams was himself formerly in the military service, and effected his discharge by counterfeiting illness, though not of that description which has been assumed by his son. The opinion is very general, that he has assisted his son in his artifice, and that food has been secretly conveyed to him. Under this impression, however, it is necessary to state, that the father was denied all access to him for several days while he was in gaol.—*Taunton Courier*.

On Wednesday last it was discovered by a female servant to her Majesty, that the several presses in Buckingham-house, which contained her Majesty's court and other most valuable dresses, had been opened, and the contents, amounting in value to 2,000*l.* had been stolen therefrom. Her Majesty's wardrobe had been kept in St. James's palace previously to the late fire, at which time it was removed to Buckingham-house. It was usual for the female domestic who had the care of the contents of the presses to inspect them once a year; but from the King's illness they had not been wanted, and consequently they were not opened until last Wednesday, when it was found the dresses were gone; but the papers which contained them were left, and a baize which covers the whole was carefully placed over the papers, &c.

Suspicion had not attached itself to any person until Thursday afternoon, when the husband of the female who was intrusted with the care of the presses, was in the

room, and heard a gentle tap at the door; and on opening it, a man, who had formerly been employed to keep the locks, &c. about Buckingham-house in repair, presented himself with a key half hidden by the palm of his hand, and said he was looking for a bell-hanger. The man was challenged with having a key in his hand, which he denied; but afterwards pulled one out of his pocket, which the witness believed to be much larger in size than the one he had in his hand.

It appeared, that there had been no injury done to the locks on the several presses; and that no one could have committed the robbery without being well acquainted with the premises. According to the statement of Mr. Hanson, lock-smith to the Royal Family, the locks could have been opened only by a duplicate or a skeleton key, and a duplicate key could not have been made without taking off the lock. In either case none but a skilful locksmith could have opened the locks, as they were of the best kind. Mr. Hanson also stated, that the prisoner had been about eight months in his employ, and he discharged him as an indolent drunken man, some time since. When in Mr. Hanson's service, the prisoner was constantly employed in Buckingham-house; but since he had been discharged, he had no pretence for going there.

According to the statement of Sir William Parsons, half a dozen men could not have carried away the stolen property. The prisoner was remanded, and a warrant was issued to search his premises; a warrant was also issued against

another man suspected, who had been discharged from Mr. Hanson's service about the same time as the prisoner, and who had been seen about the house.

16. A foreign journal contains, under the head of Naples, the following literary information:—"The unrolling and explanation of the manuscripts found in *Herculaneum* are pursued with much industry by Messrs. Rossini, Scotti, and Pessette. They have, under the patronage of the government, published lately some fragments of a Latin poem upon the war between Mark Antony and Augustus, and a considerable part of the second book of *Epicurus* upon Nature: the above gentlemen do not despair even yet of finding the whole treatise of this author. There has also been committed to the press a moral work of *Pisistratus*, the celebrated disciple of *Epicurus*; likewise some fragments of *Colote* upon the *Lycidas* of *Plato*, and of *Caniscus* upon friendship. The entire work of *Philodemus* upon Rhetoric is at this moment in a state of forwardness."

17. An alarming disturbance took place at Ratcliff-highway, near the London docks, amongst the sailors of different nations employed there. For some time past great jealousies have existed among them, and particularly the American and Portuguese sailors, relative to the rate of wages at which they should work. It appears that most of the Portuguese have agreed of late to give their services on board of merchant vessels for their victuals, without requiring any wages, a circumstance which has irritated the Americans

and other sailors belonging to vessels now in the docks, to the highest pitch; and they accordingly met early in the morning, and planned a formidable attack upon the Portuguese. They seized every bludgeon and stick they could procure. Every chair, table, stool, and ladder, also, they could lay their hands upon, were broken to pieces; and with these they bestowed many a violent blow upon their opponents, who being totally unprovided for such an attack, suffered very severely. The poor Portuguese sailors were forced to make a precipitate retreat, and seek refuge in the houses and shops, by which the whole neighbourhood of Ratcliff-highway was in an uproar, and the inhabitants were under the necessity of shutting up shop. The Portuguese used every endeavour to procure offensive weapons; but so few could be obtained, that they were totally unable to combat with their assailants, many of whom, although personating Americans, proved to be Irishmen. By the timely interference of a body of police-officers, and many individuals whom they had called to their aid, the affray was at last terminated.

A Bombay paper of March 2, contains the following paragraph:

"The sixth drawing was held on Monday last, when No. 1,170 came up a prize of Sicca rupees, one hundred thousand. This fortunate number belongs to a Hindoo, of the name of Pulwan Sing, who for many years earned a precarious livelihood by providing groups of dancing girls for the opulent Bengalese, during the

Doorgah Poojah and other festivals. Pulwan Sing is the sole proprietor of the ticket: he bore the sudden stroke of good fortune, by which he was raised in an instant from indigence to a state of affluence beyond his most sanguine dreams, with all the composure of a practical philosopher."

A subsequent paper says, "Pulwan Sing, the proprietor of the fortunate ticket 1,170, drawn a prize of a lack of rupees, terminated this life on Sunday last, in consequence of a fall from a horse, which he purchased a few days before, out of the proceeds of the lottery."

19. It is stated in a Westmorland paper, that a sister of the late captain Cook has resided many years in Pack-horse-yard, Stramongate, Kendal. Her name is Agnes Harker; she is the widow of Simon Harker, and is now at the advanced age of 88. She displays a quick discernment, has a good flow of spirits, and a retentive memory. She has had 10 children, but they have all left her except the youngest daughter. Their manual employment is spinning and knitting worsted stockings, which affords them but a scanty subsistence.

20. *From the Abeille du Nord of Aug. 27.*—"The Editor of this paper, having imprudently inserted in the papers, Nos. 51, 66, and 67, an anecdote taken from works published a considerable time back, and which do not belong to the history of the present time, which is the object of this paper, makes known, that in consequence of this indiscretion, it has been imposed as a punishment

by the police, and enjoined by the supreme authority, that he must abstain from inserting anecdotes, drawn even from the history of times past, calculated to offend governments on friendly terms with that of Denmark." Such is the state of the press on the continent!

21. The following account of the state of the Irish labourer in England is copied from the Boston (Lincolnshire) Gazette:

"We have refrained for a fortnight from mentioning the two Irish labourers, part of a considerable number brought before the magistrates at Boston, from Swineshead, some time ago, who were, on a re-hearing of their case, discharged from the house of correction to which they had been committed, and the charge against them dismissed by the magistrates. As most of the Irish labourers who come into this part of the United Kingdom for the harvest season have now left it on their return home, we no longer feel it necessary to repress our feelings on the subject of the broils in which they have been not unfrequently involved in this neighbourhood. The hardy sons of the sister island, with a spirit of laborious industry that should excite a compassionate feeling towards them, come into the fens of England, particularly into this county (the yeomanry of which have for many years made a point of inviting them by public advertisement), to assist in gathering the harvest, which, by the favour of Providence, is generally more abundant than the particular population would be able to reap. By the greedy labourer, who desires to make excessive wages

through the necessity of the farmer, and whom half a guinea a day, at the height of the season, will not satisfy, the Irish auxiliary is looked upon with jealousy. To taunt an Irishman is an easy way of creating a disturbance; and in a tumult wherein he who is distant from home knows no friends, the Irishman becomes in some chance blow or other, an aggressor, though in the beginning of the affair he was much more "sinned against than sinning." He is, after a desperate resistance, apprehended; and against him many witnesses are found; whilst, on his part, as he knows not the name of any one person in the country, he can call nobody to give for him a favourable representation of the case. Such, we know too well, has been the situation of some unfortunate fellows who have been brought before the magistrates at Boston.

"The Irish labourers who migrate to this country on the faith of a public invitation, should, for the honour of the country, be received rather with partiality and favour, than with jealousy and prejudice; and we sincerely hope that in future every disposition will be shown to make their situation comfortable, and to punish those whose dispositions would lead them to insult the stranger, and to disgrace their country, by violating the sacred obligations of hospitality."

A large dog, which in the course of his depredations for several weeks past, is supposed to have destroyed sheep upon the mountains of Ennerdale, in Cumberland, to the value of 200*l.*, was shot on Friday last, about a mile below Ennerdale-bridge, after be-

ing pursued in a circuitous direction for three hours, by the hounds of Mr. Westray, of Eskat. This destructive animal, which is between a mastiff and a greyhound, measured, from the head to the tail end, five feet eight inches, and weighed six stone.

23. Ever since the appearance of the comet, a field-preacher, well known in the vicinity of Paddington and the New-road for his persevering attempts to reclaim the numerous frequenters of the tea-gardens in that vicinity has been indefatigable in inculcating the necessity of immediate reform, as the destruction of the world by fire was at hand. During the last week, he entered several dissenting chapels, and rising in the midst of the service, addressed himself to the minister and the congregation, on the subject of the ruin which hung over them; the nightly appearance of the comet being, in his opinion, a manifest indication of the wrath of Heaven. His text on such occasions was in the 3rd and 4th chapters of Jeremiah; and he never fails to dwell with censurable indecorousness on the illness of our venerable Sovereign. Being attended by many weak persons, who fully believe in the truth of his representations, his ejection is a matter of difficulty; and when it takes place, he consoles himself, and annoys the neighbourhood, by haranguing the passing spectators.

26. On Monday se'nnight, Mr. James Wilkie had been looking after some shearers, who were at work in a field near Bonnington, and having incautiously gone into a field where a young bull was

grazing, the animal ran at him, and having struck him on the breast, when attempting to seize him by the horns, there being no means by which he could possibly escape, he was thrown down, trampled upon, and tossed about for some time, when the bull was joined by two bullocks which were feeding with him; and such was the fury of the animals, that although this melancholy scene took place within view of a whole field of shearers, it was impossible to render him the slightest assistance. When Mr. Wilkie was taken up, he was still alive, with his breast, back, and almost every bone in his body broke; he was able to speak a little, and drank some water, but expired two hours afterwards.

A well has been lately discovered in the Keep of Dover Castle, by Mr. Mantell, of that place; it is situated in the thickness of the N. E. wall, near the top of the building; and exhibits a fine specimen of the masonry of our ancestors, being steaned to the bottom with the greatest regularity and compactness; it is about five feet in diameter, and is upwards of 400 feet deep. This, according to tradition, is the identical well that Harold promised to deliver, with the castle of Dover, into the hands of William the Conqueror. Its existence in the above-mentioned Tower had been long known; but it had been so carefully arched over, that its precise situation had till lately eluded the most diligent investigation.

27. *Slave Trade.*—The following paragraph, extracted from a Jamaica paper of July 25, shows that attempts are still made to continue this nefarious traffick:—



"The Liberty brig, of 12 guns, Lieutenant Guise, has arrived at Barbadoes from this island, and carried in with her the ship Falcon, of Liverpool, which she seized for having on board 318 African slaves, with which she was apparently steering for this island when the Liberty fell in with her."

28. The substitution of tokens for the coin of the realm is not confined to the Bank of England, or even to private bankers. In almost every considerable town, individual merchants and dealers have begun to issue pieces of this description, of various value, on their own credit. The shilling tokens which are circulated by a mercantile house in Bristol are very well executed, but are not worth more than 9d; a value, which it perhaps would not be prudent much to exceed, lest the bank-note price of silver should afford too strong a temptation to melt them. This Bristol house receives about 60*l.* worth of these tokens daily from the mint of Messrs. Boulton and Watt. They are paid on demand. If 20 be presented, a Bristol one-pound bank-note is given to the bearer: if less than 20, payment is made in copper.

The Assembly of Jamaica, in their last session, passed an act, by which persons applying for licence to preach in that island are to take the same oaths and make the same declarations as are required of dissenting preachers in this country. The Supreme Court of Jamaica are appointed judges of the fitness of the applicants for licence. Persons preaching or teaching in any meeting composed chiefly of mulattoes or negroes,

without a licence, are subjected to heavy penalties. Persons attending a meeting where the house is not duly registered, or the preacher duly qualified, to forfeit, for the first offence, 5*l.*, and if a slave, to receive a public flogging, not exceeding 39 lashes.

*Chester, Sept. 28.*—On Friday evening, during a storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with excessive rains, a melancholy, and, in its partial effects, a wonderful catastrophe occurred. As Mr. Hugh Hughes, farmer of Tyddyn-Whiskyn, in Caermarthenshire, was returning from Caernarvon, on horseback, with his daughter mounted behind him, holding him round the waist, she and the horse were struck dead with the lightning, while Mr. Hughes himself received no injury, except a bruised knee from the fall of his horse.

The Austrian government has issued a temporary order, forbidding the managers of theatrical spectacles to enter into engagements with foreign actors, singers, or dancers, as they tended to corrupt the morals of the people, and drain the country of its specie.

30. The Police of Pest, in Hungary, lately discovered a company of thieves of distinguished character, consisting principally of persons who generally belong to the class of the robbed instead of robbers. Without having excited the least suspicion, they had made several considerable booties. Assortments of watches, snuff-boxes, rings, and other jewelry, were found in the apartments of each of them, besides sums of money, false passports, and false seals. A pipe, mounted in silver, afforded the clue for the detection of this

dangerous corporation. The order with which it was managed must excite surprise. They had a book-keeper, a cashier, and several Jew factors. Property to the value of 160,000 florins has already been restored to the proprietors. Most of these illustrious thieves have acknowledged that they were seduced into this opprobrious occupation by a fatal passion for gaming, which, unfortunately, reigns at Pest with a *furor* that seems to increase in proportion with the melancholy consequences it produces.

Though we by no means consider the annals of boxing as belonging to our chronicle, yet the following relation is so characteristic of the taste of the time, and its subject possesses so much temporary importance, that we cannot but think it worth recording, and that, in the *amateur* language employed on the occasion.

"The pending battle betwixt the formidable champion Cribb, and the powerful Molineaux, which has been the first and only consideration amongst the sporting world, took place on Saturday the 28th, at Thisselton Gap, in the county of Rutland, eight miles from Grant-ham, bordering on three other counties. A 25-foot stage was erected in a stubble-ground, without the slightest interruption, and before twelve o'clock several thousands of persons had collected, the one-fourth of whom were nobility and gentry from the surrounding country. Not a bed could be had within twenty miles of the seat of action on Friday night. Very little preface is necessary with respect to the biography of the combatants--Cribb having been

known to be the best *bit of man flesh* nature ever cast in her mould, whose *gluttony* beggars description, who possesses science inferior to none, and courage superior to any one on the boxing list. Molineaux fought this formidable champion a hard battle of thirty-nine rounds in fifty-five minutes a few months since: and victory in that combat was so long doubtful, that the Moor was backed at even in the latter part of the fight. This was a most obstinate and sanguinary combat, the equal to which record can scarcely furnish. The Black's prowess was regarded by Cribb's friends with a jealousy which excited considerable national prejudice against him; and although the task of a second combat was regarded with fearful anxiety by the fistic amateurs, inas much as the laurels of a British champion was in danger of being wrested from him by a Baltimore man of colour, yet a challenge was sent Cribb, which he was bound to accept, although he had publicly declined fighting. Neither of the men weighed so much by nearly a stone as in the former combat; Cribb having fought this battle 13 stone 5 or 6 pounds, and Molineaux something more than 13 stone. Captain Barclay, by a science of training peculiar to himself, had reduced Cribb from upwards of 16 stone to his present weight, by Scotch living; but he had still kept his stamina pure. Molineaux had not to boast of patrician patronage, and consequently his training was left chiefly to himself; and although he has conducted himself steadily, yet the want of that sort of countenance which gives men confidence, sub-

jected him often to despondency not favourable to training. From this circumstance alone may be attributed the immense odds, which were 3 to 1 on Cribb, and 6 to 4 about first knock-down. The combatants mounted the stage at twelve o'clock, and at eighteen minutes past (having viewed each other with significant glances) they prepared for combat. Gully and Joe Ward seconded Cribb, and Richmond and Bill Gibbons honoured Molineaux by their aid."

Here follows a long narrative, which we shall not copy; but the conclusion of the whole was, that after a combat of about nineteen minutes, Molineaux was carried out of the ring senseless and speechless, and the victor Cribb, who was little hurt, was received by his honourable friends and patrons like a Nelson returning from a naval victory. The following article will show what is thought of these exhibitions abroad.

One of the French papers has copied at length, the rounds in the late fight between Cribb and Molineaux. After giving the names of the noble amateurs who attended, it adds—"and Lord Yarmouth, a negotiator, a senator, a statesman! Certainly the English nobility stand alone in their taste for this singular and degrading spectacle!"

## OCTOBER.

1. The following extraordinary story of an ox is taken from an Edinburgh paper:—On the 23rd of August last, a young and very fat ox strayed from a herd, which, on their way south, halted for the night on the hill of Carsegownie, on the state of Carse, about three

miles from Forfar. A diligent search was made for the animal on the following morning, but without effect; and, despairing of finding him, the herd pursued their rout. Advertisements were posted on the nearest church-doors by the owner of the ox; but no trace of him was discovered. On the 15th of September, two people belonging to the town of Forfar went, from curiosity, to explore a huge chasm in a rock on the hill of Carsegownie. This chasm is about five feet broad, and about forty deep, almost perpendicular. Descending into the cavern, the people discovered the long-lost ox at the bottom, still alive, though feeble, reduced to a skeleton, and his body covered with maggots. In this situation he could neither turn nor lie down, and in it not a particle of herbage grew. He was drawn from his dreary abode, where for twenty-three days he had not received either food or water, and was restored to his owner, under whose fostering influence he is fast regaining his wonted strength and vigour.

At a late fire in St. Giles's, the following most remarkable preservation took place of the lives of a mother and four children, who resided in the upper part of the house. The flames were raging upwards to her apartment, and there was little or no chance of escaping; but being encouraged by the people in the street, who were prepared with beds, she threw out three of her children, one at a time, who were all safely caught, without receiving any injury; the youngest she tied to her back, and jumped out, and,

extraordinary to relate, they were also caught without receiving any injury.

2. On this evening, about seven o'clock, as Mr. Wylde, a farmer of Sundridge-place, was returning from Croydon fair, in a horse and chaise, accompanied by his son and grandson, they were stopped near the top of Westerham hill, by a single foot-pad, who demanded their money. Mr. Wylde replied, "My friend, you are too late, for I have paid all my money away in the purchase of some oxen at the fair." The robber presented a pistol at the time he stopped them. Mr. Wylde, however, gave him all the money he had at the time, which was only a few shillings, with which the villain expressed himself much dissatisfied. He insisted upon having more from them, and said he was sure it was not all they had got. The villain keeping his pistol presented at Mr. Wylde's head, Mr. W. turned it from his head with his whip; but while he was doing this, the robber, without any threat or notice, immediately discharged it, and the contents lodged in Mr. W.'s breast and head, and caused instant death. He expired in his son's arms, without a groan. There were seven slugs in the pistol; two of them lodged in his head, and five in his side and breast. Mr. W.'s son is about the age of 19, and his grandson 11 years.

A trout of remarkable dimensions at present inhabits the Clyde at Thankerton, and may be seen from the top of the bridge, every day when the water is transparent. It has been known to the inhabitants of the adjacent parishes for

nearly 20 years, during which time it has eluded every artifice that the ingenuity of the sportsman has devised for its destruction. It has obtained the name of the Milburnfoot trout, from that part of the river which it formerly frequented, and from which it was lately displaced, in consequence of wanting the necessary depth of water, by the shifting a bed of gravel.

3. *Suppression of Newspapers.*—A Paris paper of the 22nd ult. contains the following paragraph:—"From the 1st of October next, the *Journal du Commerce*, the *Courier de l'Europe*, the *Journal du Soir*, the *Feuille Economique*, and the *Journal des Curés*, will be united to the *Journal de Paris*, which will take the title of *Journal de Paris, Feuille politique, commerciale, et littéraire.*"

A letter from Rottingdean says: "We have had a wreck here, in consequence of the tremendous weather, attended with all the horrors imaginable. I have seen the bodies of two unfortunate sufferers, all out of six that have yet been found. Three were miraculously saved. Opposite the little gap, on the other side the hill, towards Seaford, was the theatre of the sad disaster. The ship is shattered into ten thousand pieces; and men, women, and children are employed in collecting the scattered fragments. About 120 pipes of port wine are saved. The scene of Wednesday is far beyond description; universal intoxication pervaded the village; and although the wind blew a hurricane, and the rain fell in torrents, men and boys were seen stretched upon the ground in

drunken insensibility. The 10th dragoons, who paraded the village to prevent depredations, themselves fell victims to the too fascinating powers of the port wine, and were seen tumbling from their horses in every direction. The officers lost all command over their men, who, turning their arms against each other, had commenced an affray, when a fresh troop arriving at the critical moment, drove these infatuated fellows back to their quarters."

His Majesty's ship *Sabrina*, which is just arrived at Portsmouth, was the ship that first discovered, in June last, the island that sprung up from the bottom of the main ocean, about a league from St. Michael's, one of the western islands. When first the *Sabrina* discovered this wonder, she thought by the smoke ascending, it was two ships engaging, and made sail towards it till she discovered her mistake; the sea round it was agitated in a most wonderful manner, and the water almost hot; she sent her boat on shore on this new-found island, but found it smoking, and so excessively hot they could not tarry; they took possession of it, hoisted their colours, which they left flying there, and baptized the island after their ship's name, *Sabrina*. It appears in some parts from 60 to 400 feet high above the surface of the water, and round it (it is about two miles long, and half a mile wide) is 40 fathoms of water. What is more surprising, there is a large creek or reservoir that leads into it, in form of a horseshoe, sufficient to contain 8 or 10 sail of the line, in which the water appeared as boiling. Some of the

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soil, if it may be so called, or part of the lava that was thrown up when the earthquake or eruption happened, resembles smiths' cinders. One of the officers, who landed on it, says, that abundance of fish were swimming about the island, and quantities of fish-bones lying scorched on the shore, where the sand appeared.

The following instance of the wonderful intelligence of swallows, we are informed, is authentic. At a house in the neighbourhood of Bo'ness, part of a swallow's nest, which had last summer been insecurely constructed, in the corner of a window, gave way, and left the young birds, with which it happened to be filled, in a very perilous situation. The danger, however, was but of short duration. In a few hours after the catastrophe, about a dozen swallows came to the relief of the distressed parents; and, falling vigorously to work, completely repaired the argillaceous habitation in the course of the afternoon.

5. On Monday se'nnight, while the workmen were opening some ruins in the venerable mansion of John Floyd, Esq. near Rodburn, they discovered, below the foundation of an old wall, a leaden box, measuring three feet in length, by two feet and a half in breadth, in perfect condition, and strongly secured by an antique kind of padlock, which was not forced but with great difficulty. When opened it contained 72 copper medals, each weighing three ounces and one quarter, all in a high state of preservation. The devices on them, which are throughout the same, are, on one side, the figure of a dying warrior, supported in the

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arms of two men in complete armour, and several others standing weeping round. In the back ground, a battle raging: the motto of "*Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori*," surrounding the whole. On the reverse a Roman triumph, with no less than 115 figures distinctly visible. Along with the medals were four beautiful lamps, made of a composition, chiefly silver; two small daggers, most curiously wrought; five human figures in solid gold, supposed to represent the *penates*. There was also a wooden box, contained in the leaden, 14 inches in length, and apparently solid, which, when exposed to the air, crumbled into dust. A mutilated scroll was discovered, but too much disfigured by time for any of its contents to be legible, save a few detached sentences, which are of an amatory description.

7. A murder was perpetrated in Plymouth harbour, by a marine on board the *Arethusa* hulk. A waterman of the name of Patrick Fenny went alongside the hulk, which has the crew of the *Arethusa* frigate on board, while the vessel is undergoing a repair. The man was ordered off from alongside by the lieutenant on deck, and was endeavouring to get away as fast as possible, when his rudder caught in a hawser, which impeded his progress: and, while in the act of disengaging himself, the marine took a deliberate aim with his piece, shot the unfortunate man through the body, and killed him on the spot. The offender was immediately put in irons by the lieutenant, who, it seems, had not given him any orders to fire. The deceased has left a wife and six

young children, who were all dependent on him for support: he was formerly rigger in his Majesty's dock-yard at that port. The man who shot him is a Hanoverian or German, taken into our service some time ago. The coroner's inquest has returned a verdict of wilful murder against the marine, and he has been accordingly lodged in Exeter castle for trial.

Mr. Sadler ascended in his balloon with a companion, at Birmingham, and in an hour and 20 minutes they were wafted the space of more than 100 miles, to Heckington in Lincolnshire, where the balloon, in its descent, catching in a tree, was torn to pieces, but the voyagers escaped without injury.

8. *Extract of a Letter from Killala*—"On Friday, the 27th ult. the galliot *Anna Hulk* Klas Boyr, Meinertz, master, from Christian Sound, laden with deals for Killala, was driven on shore at a place called Porturlin, between Killala and Broadhaven. The captain and crew providentially saved their lives by jumping on shore on a small island or rock. At this time the stern and quarter were stove in. The crew remained two hours on this rock; when they were taken off by a boat, and brought to the main land. Shortly after, the captain's trunk, with all the sailors' clothes in general, came on shore; when the country people immediately began to plunder, leaving the unfortunate sufferers nothing but what they had on their backs. The plunderers repaired to the wreck, and cut away every thing they could come at of the sails, rigging, &c. while hundreds were taking away the deals to all

parts of the country. Though the captain spoke good English, and most pitifully inquired to whom he might apply for assistance, yet he could not hear of any for fourteen hours; when he was told that Major Denis Bingham was the nearest and only person he could apply to. With much difficulty he procured a guide, and proceeded to Mr. Bingham's, a distance of 20 miles through the mountains. In the mean time, after 36 hours concealment of this very melancholy circumstance, Captain Morris, of the Townshend cruiser, who lay at Broadhaven, a distance of about ten miles from the wreck, slipped one of his cables, proceeded directly towards the wreck, and, approaching it, landed with 20 men, well armed, &c. In coming near the wreck, he first fired in the air, in order to disperse the peasantry, which had no effect; he therefore ordered his men to fire close, which had the desired effect, when he immediately pursued them to the interior, from three to five miles distance, dividing his party in different directions, when, by great exertion and fatigue, they saved about 1,800 deals, and a remnant of the wreck. Captain Morris had some of the robbers taken, but his party being so scattered, they were rescued by a large mob of the country. The unfortunate captain and his crew are taken by Captain Morris on board his cutter, where they have got a change of clothing, and are taken every possible care of. Captain Morris and his crew used every exertion to recover the captain's and sailors' clothes, without effect."

*Extract of a Letter from Ply-*

*mouth, dated Oct. 8.*—"The very boisterous weather which we have had this week we are fearful has been productive of very serious consequences, particularly in the North Channel. On Wednesday morning last, a brig was observed in great distress between Portreath and Hayle. About ten o'clock, she went on shore a little to the eastward of Hale-bar; and shortly after, the captain, who belonged to Looe, and whose name was Davis, together with the mate and two boys, were washed overboard and drowned. Two men, all that remained of the crew, were observed by the persons assembled on the beach to get into the rigging, one on the fore-mast, and the other on the main-mast. In this dreadful situation they continued for some time, every wave completely covering them. The main mast soon went by the board, carrying with it the unfortunate seamen who had taken refuge on it. Just at this time a native of St. Ives, who is a very expert swimmer, stripped on the beach, and to the astonishment of all present, resolutely plunged into the waves, then going mountains high, carrying with him the end of a rope, which he purposed to fasten round the men on board, and thus enable the persons on shore to extricate them from their perilous situation. This intrepid and humane individual had nearly reached the vessel, when the end of the rope slipped from him, and he was seen for some time endeavouring to gain the wreck of the main-mast, to which the almost drowned mariner still clung. At length he reached it, and as each wave washed over them, he was seen

cheering the poor fellow by clapping him on the shoulder. On seeing the danger to which all three were now exposed, a young man of Hale, named Burt, in opposition to the entreaties of his father, who trembled for the safety of his son, braved the fury of the storm, plunged into the billows, and providentially succeeded in conveying the rope to the first adventurer, who immediately fastened it round the almost exhausted sufferer on the mainmast, and having also fastened to him a rope from the ship, he was drawn on shore by the people on the beach. The other seaman on the fore-mast was got on shore in the same manner, and lastly their intrepid deliverers."

At the Norwich City Sessions, James Pearson applied to qualify as a dissenting teacher, under the 19th of George the Third, ch. 54. It appeared that the applicant was a minister of no particular congregation. He applied to qualify as a preacher going about to any place or places throughout England, or elsewhere, when called, or where he thought he might be useful. The court refused to grant him a licence solely on account of his not being appointed a preacher or pastor of a specific congregation.

*10. Curious Instance of Fanaticism.*—At the Quarter Sessions for the borough of Leeds,

John Burnley, weaver, of Beeston, was brought before the court on a charge of deserting his family, and leaving them chargeable to the township. When he was placed at the bar, he was interrogated in the following terms:—

Court.—What reason have you

to assign for deserting your family, and leaving them chargeable to the township?

Prisoner.—I was called by the word of God so to do.

Court.—Where have you lived since; and what have you done?

Prisoner.—I have lived at Potovens, near Wakefield, and have worked at my business as a weaver.

Court.—What can you earn a week, upon an average?

Prisoner.—From 18 to 20 shillings per week.

Court.—And how do you dispose of it?

Prisoner.—After supplying my own necessities, I distribute the rest among my poor neighbours.

Court.—But should not your wife and children be the first objects of your care and bounty?

Prisoner.—No; unless they are in greater distress than all others.

Court.—The scripture, which you profess to follow, says, speaking of the relation of man and wife, that they shall be one flesh: of course you are under as great an obligation to maintain her as yourself.

Prisoner.—The scripture saith, whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder; but God never joined me and my wife together.

Court.—Who, then, did?

Prisoner.—I have told you who did not: you may easily judge who did.

Court.—We suppose you are as much joined together as any other married people are.

Prisoner.—My family are now no more to me than any other person's.

Court.—The laws of your coun-



try require that you should maintain your family; and if you neglect or refuse to do it, you become liable to a serious punishment.

Prisoner.—I am willing to suffer all you think proper to inflict; I expect to suffer persecution; for the scripture says, those that will live godly in Christ Jesus, must endure persecution. I regard the laws of God only, and do not regard any other laws.

Court.—You seem to have read the scriptures to very little profit, or you would not have failed in so plain a duty as that of providing for your own household.

Prisoner.—The scripture commands me to love my neighbour as myself; and I cannot do that, if I suffer him to want when I have the power to relieve him. My wife and children have all changes of raiment; but I see many others that are half naked. Should I not, therefore, clothe these rather than expend my money on my family?

Court.—But your family cannot live upon their raiment; they require also victuals.

Prisoner.—They are able to provide for their own maintenance; and the gospel requires me to forsake father and mother, wife and children. Indeed it was contrary to the gospel for me to take a wife; and I sinned in so doing.

Court.—Have you any friends here?

Prisoner.—I have only one friend, who is above.

Court.—Is there any person here who knows you?

Prisoner.—Mr. Banks knows me.

Mr. Banks being called upon, stated, that he should suppose,

from the recent conduct of the prisoner, that his mind was not in a sane state. Formerly he was an industrious man; of late, he understood, that he had read the Bible with uncommon assiduity and fervency. He would absent himself whole days together, and retire into woods and fields, for the purpose of reading it. After some time spent in this manner, he went away from his family, and refused to contribute to their support. His family contrived to carry on the business, and he bought of them what pieces they made. He understood, that what the prisoner had said of giving away his earnings to objects of distress, was correct.

The court made another attempt to convince this deluded man of the impropriety of his conduct, but without the least effect: he replied to all their reasonings by quoting perverted texts of scripture. Nor would he even promise to permit his employer to pay to his family the small sum of five shillings weekly. He dared not, he said, make any promises or engagements of any kind. Nor was the attempt to work upon his feelings more successful; his fanaticism had, apparently, rooted from his heart all the tender charities of domestic life. When it was intimated to him that one of his children was in a decline, he seemed perfectly unmoved; nor did the tears of his wife, who implored him only to assist in paying the debts before he went away, in the least affect him. He coldly replied, that the landlord might distress for the rent.

The court asked some questions of the overseers as to the affairs of the family, the answers to which

the writer of this did not hear ; but they confirmed what Mr. Banks had said as to the manner in which he disposed of his surplus earnings, and expressed an opinion that no benefit was likely to result from sending him again to the house of correction. After some consultation with the bench, the Recorder addressed him to the following effect :—

“ John Burnley, the court are disposed to deal leniently with you, in hopes that better consideration will remove the delusion you labour under. For this purpose, I would advise you to read your Bible with still greater attention ; and ask the advice of some intelligent friends, particularly the minister you attend upon. I would also beg of you seriously to consider, that all the rest of the world think it their duty to provide, in the first place, for their families ; and you surely cannot suppose that they are all neglecting the care of their souls, and in the road to eternal destruction. This consideration should induce you to distrust your own judgment ; and if you have any humility—and humility is a christian virtue—you would conclude, that it is more probable that you should be mistaken, than that all the rest of mankind should be wrong. Your wife has already expressed her wish that no severity should be used towards you. Influenced by these considerations, the court has ordered that you should be discharged.”

*Prisoner.*—The Scriptures saith, that darkness covers the earth, and gross darkness the people. And again, in another place, that the whole world lieth in wickedness. I know that the way of duty is in

the path of suffering ; but it is the path which our Leader trod, and we must follow his steps.

*Valencia de Alcantara, Oct. 10.*

Jose Pedrazuela, a native of Brunette, and late a resident at Madrid, was yesterday executed, for having arrogated the office of Royal Commissioner, and condemned 13 persons to barbarous deaths, without authority or trial. His wife, a native of Madrid, also suffered the punishment of strangulation, as an accomplice in the horrible crimes of her husband.

The trial of these criminals, which took place on the 7th, excited a great deal of interest in the inhabitants of this city. At nine in the morning a court-martial, appointed by the General in Chief of the fifth army, was held in the Town-hall, which was also attended by a concourse of the principal people of this kingdom. The crimes proved against Pedrazuela were 13 assassinations, perpetrated by him under the assumed title of Royal Commissioner from our government. Scarcely had he announced himself in that character, in the town of Ladrada, when he was blindly obeyed by the guerrilla parties of the district, and by its inhabitants. He began his functions by condemning the first three prisoners that were brought before him, without a hearing, without examination, or cognizance of their crimes. These had their throats cut with a razor ; and the rest, except one who was shot, were knocked on the head with the butt-end of a musket. These barbarous scenes were perpetrated at night ; and though the executioners alone were witnesses, yet they excited more general terror than any legitimate punishments.

It was commonly reported that Pedrazuela had sacrificed more than 60 victims in this way, during a period of three months; and the inhabitants endangered their lives by breathing even a whisper against the despotic will of the Royal Commissary. This man figured like a little sovereign; and under the mask of patriotism, concealed designs which the sword of justice has cut short in their origin. His wife participated in all his brutal atrocities; and some of the witnesses represented her as even more hateful than her husband. The sentence of the court was, that Pedrazuela should be hanged, drawn, and quartered; and that his wife should be strangled.

13. Peter Sherring, a pilot, from Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, came as a passenger by the Deal coach, on his way to London, and stopped at the Chest Arms Tavern, Chatham, where he was persuaded to remain till the morning, that he might recover from the effects of a blow he had received on the head in consequence of a fall on Chatham-hill, whilst jumping from off the coach, being alarmed at the fall of one of the horses. He went to bed apparently composed, but at about three o'clock in the morning, a gentleman sleeping in the next room, awoke on hearing a strange noise, and going to the window of his room, saw the pilot hanging by his hands on the sill of the window, and heard him say, "She's sinking, she's sinking; now, my boys!" when he let go his hold, and fell into the street. An alarm was instantly given, when the landlord, Mr. Chany, arose, and sent for surgical assistance; but the unfortunate man was too much

injured to be relieved; his skull was fractured, and he died in about two hours after the accident.

14. *Loss of the Pomone frigate.* This frigate has just arrived from the Mediterranean, when, on this night, she struck upon the Needle Rocks, off the Isle of Wight, and instantly filled with water. Fortunately there was little wind at the time, and therefore pilot-boats from Yarmouth, and the boats of the Tisiphone, were enabled to go off to the assistance of the crew, by which means all of them were saved. It is feared that the Pomone, which was a very fine frigate, will be entirely lost. She brought dispatches from Cagliari, which are said to be of considerable importance.

Sir Harford Jones, our late ambassador to Persia, came in her, having been succeeded at the Persian Court by Sir Gore Ouseley.

A provincial paper gives the following extraordinary instance of somnambulism:—A boy, in the service of Mr. T. Fawcett, of Gate, Westmoreland, having accompanied his master in shooting all day, upon the moors, was desired by him in the evening to make the best of his way home. The boy proceeded on foot, but being much fatigued, sat down and fell asleep. How long he remained in that situation is uncertain, as, when found, he was in his own bed asleep; and a neighbour passing on the road early next morning found his clothes scattered in various directions nearly a mile off. The account he gave was, that he dreamed he had been at a neighbour's house, at a good supper; after which he supposed he went

to bed there. It appears that he actually walked three miles, during which he stripped off his clothes, walked home naked, passed the gate, and went up stairs to bed, the whole of the time being in a profound sleep.

15. A few days ago John Whitaker was fined in the penalty of 20*l.* by a magistrate, for preaching in an unlicensed house, in the parish of Hanmer, Flintshire; and a like fine was levied upon Edward Welch, occupier of the house, who, besides, was fined one shilling, for not attending at his parish church on the Sabbath-day. Several of the hearers were also fined in the penalty of five shillings each, for being present at the meeting above-mentioned.

A fire broke out in Emanuel College, Cambridge, early on Tuesday morning, commencing in the rooms of a gentleman, a member of that society, who was awakened by the crackling of the fire in his outer room. It raged with such fury, that he was considerably scorched before he could make his escape, which he effected by jumping out of his bed-room window into Mr. Blackall's garden. The flames were not entirely got under till nine o'clock, when the interior of that elegant edifice called the Founder's Range, or Lord Westmoreland's Building, was entirely consumed the stone front, and part of the inside wall, alone remaining. The picture-gallery was preserved; and, by a fortunate change of the wind, the flames were confined to the range of buildings in which they originated. The loss of the College is estimated at 20,000*l.* of which only 3,500*l.* were insured. Various articles of fur-

niture, and some watches, were stolen from the different rooms during the fire. Several persons also broke open the wine-cellars, and were seen drinking at the very time the flames were raging with the utmost violence. Some of the offenders were apprehended, and taken to the town gaol; and two men in a state of intoxication suffered for their depraved conduct, by falling from the top of the building.

17. The Prince Regent of Portugal has conferred the order of the Castle and Sword on Lord Wellington. A description of the order is as follows:—At the top of the star is a castle, and in the centre is a sword, with a wreath over it: at the bottom of the ribbon to be worn with it is a likeness of the Prince Regent. The order was established a short time previous to the Prince Regent leaving Portugal.

19. On this day a meeting of the general committee of Catholic Delegates took place at the theatre, Fishamble-street, Dublin. It was attended by nearly 300 members from all parts of Ireland, with a numerous concourse of spectators. The Earl of Fingal took the chair, when a petition was produced, which passed with universal approbation. The committee soon after dissolved itself, when two magistrates of the police arrived, who stated their business to have been to disperse the assembly as illegal. Its object, however, had been already attained, and the members all quietly departed.

By the last letters from Persia we learn, that his Excellency Sir Gore Ouseley, and his lady, occupied the Palace at Shiras, called the Takhti Cazar, as being a

royal residence of the present reigning family, surnamed Cazar. The other gentlemen of the English embassy, with the escort of cavalry, the artillery, and servants, were encamped close to the gardens of the palace. Sir William Ouseley was preparing to set out on a journey to Darobgard (the ancient Cyropolis), and to explore the ruins of Passagarda, and the tomb of Cyrus; after which, his intention was to trace the route of Alexander from Passagarda to Persopolis. Sir William hoped to perform this expedition (about 300 miles) in thirteen or fourteen days; and his brother the Ambassador, had obtained for him a royal firman, and an officer of the prince's guards, to attend him, and insure his personal safety and accommodation, in a quarter of Persia which has not, probably, been visited by any European for above an hundred years, and which is described by the natives as abounding in monuments of the most remote antiquity, as well as natural curiosities of a very extraordinary kind, not noticed hitherto by any traveller.

21. The village of Wungen, duchy of Luneburg, was lately swept away by the sudden overflowing of the Elbe. Of 250 peasants, its inhabitants, scarcely a dozen escaped; and they owed their preservation to going to the upper stories of their cottages. Many of the buildings, nearly entire, with some dead bodies, were floated, and picked up at a distance of 40 miles from the spot where they before stood.

23. The following melancholy circumstance occurred about five o'clock yesterday evening. A

party of marines and sailors of his Majesty's ship Egmont were on shore to attend the funeral of a marine officer belonging to that ship, who died a few days since in the hospital; and, on returning to the ship, had actually come alongside, when, through some unaccountable accident, the boat upset, and out of 51 seamen and marines who were on board, 13 were lost. The lieutenant of marines, who was with the party, is amongst the unfortunate sufferers. Every exertion was made by the boats of the Egmont and the Armadatorender assistance, in which they fortunately succeeded in saving many lives, as otherwise the whole must have unavoidably perished.

24. About six o'clock in the evening, a fire broke out in the flax-dressers' room at the linen factory belonging to Messrs. Marshall, Hutton, and Co. near Shrewsbury, and in about half an hour the building, which is 40 or 50 yards in extent, exhibited the appearance of an immense furnace of flame. Much anxiety was entertained for the chief part of the factory, in which the mill, looms, &c. were situated; but happily the fire was prevented from communicating, by the exertions of the engineers, and in consequence of its being connected by only a fire-proof staircase. The fire, after preying upon whatever could be consumed in the interior of the building where it commenced, was completely subdued by about 11 o'clock, and the extent of the mischief was far less than was at first imagined; the stock was insured. The factory was lighted with gas.

25. Three clergymen of the diocese of St. David's have lately been censured and reprimanded by the Bishop, for having signed the testimonium of a candidate for orders contrary to their knowledge of the facts therein alleged; and were cautioned against a repetition of the same offence, on pain of suspension from their ecclesiastical functions.

28. An instance of the remarkable effects of lightning occurred this morning at six o'clock, at Berkeley, near Frome. A single flash only was seen, followed almost instantly by a tremendous clap of thunder, and attended with a heavy storm of rain and hail: it struck two oaks at a short distance from the front of Berkeley-house, one of which was completely shattered to pieces, and even in some measure rooted up: every limb, twisted and torn in various ways, was blown off; fragments and splinters, from very small to a very large size, were scattered about to the distance of sixty or seventy yards. The lightning appeared to have entered the other oak, which stood nearly forty yards from the former, just below the head of it, splitting the whole body quite to the root. As the wind rather increased in the afternoon, the head being in full leaf, large, and heavy, came down, and is now hanging from the broken trunk. It is singular, that a third oak, nearly, if not quite so large as either of the others, and standing exactly in a line between them, but not more than ten yards from the first, so that the branches touched, received not the least injury.

30. A man who holds a small

farm near St. Alban's, and who has ever been looked upon as a most eccentric being, made his entrée into the latter place on Saturday last, in the following manner, viz. mounted on a small car, which was actually *drawn by four large hogs*. He entered the town at a brisk trot, amidst the acclamations of hundreds, who were soon drawn together to witness this strange spectacle. After making the tour of the market-place three or four times, he came into the Woolpack-yard, had his swinish cattle regularly unharnessed, and taken into a stable together, where they were regaled with a trough full of beans and wash. They remained about two hours in the town, during which time he dispatched his business as usual at the market, when they were again put to, and driven home again, multitudes cheering him to the very end of the place. This man has only had these animals under training six months, and it is really truly surprising to what a high state of docility he has brought them. A gentleman on the spot offered him 50*l.* for the concern, as it stood, but it was refused.

31. Last Saturday, as the hounds of John Bean, Esq. of Clapham, were running a hare hard in view, on the Downs, near Crowlink, Sussex, the timid animal, to escape her keen pursuers, ran over the cliff, and was dashed to pieces. Five couple of the dogs unluckily followed, and, to the regret of the whole field, shared a similar fate. They fell with a degree of violence that fairly ploughed up the beach.

*Bristol, Oct. 31. Last Friday*

night, the Newport, of Newport, coming from thence across channel to this port, in attempting the passage through the gut, between Spit and Hook, is supposed to have struck upon the sand, and immediately foundered; when, melancholy to relate, her captain, crew, and passengers, said to consist of twelve or thirteen persons, were all lost. Her boat was driven on shore near the mouth of the river, with one man, who, from the contusions in his head, it is conjectured, must have been killed in jumping into the boat.

### NOVEMBER.

1. Mr. White, proprietor of the Independent Whig, was tried for a libel, in publishing a paper reflecting on the distribution of honorary medals in the army. The jury, after remaining in the box for four hours, at five o'clock delivered a verdict in writing, in the following words: "The jury find the defendant guilty of printing and publishing the libel, through the medium of his agent; but, on account of his peculiar situation, earnestly recommend him to mercy." Mr. Lowten, the clerk of the court, objected to this verdict, unless he might consider it as guilty. This appeared contrary to the idea of the jury; and after retiring for about ten minutes, they returned with a verdict of Not Guilty.

On this night, the quantity of rain which fell in Edinburgh was immense. On Saturday morning, the meadows presented, from the one end to the other, almost a complete sheet of water. Owing to the high tides and great fresh

in the harbour of Leith, several houses on the shore were under water. The river Esk rose to a greater height than ever remembered, and a number of articles were carried by the force of the water into the sea at Musselburgh. It is also said, that the late high tides have done considerable injury to North Berwick harbour, and to several other places on both sides of the fort. In the south of Scotland, the rains have also been excessive; and in the low part of the town of Dumfries, several of the houses have been inundated, and about two hundred people, in consequence, obliged to remove from their habitations. At the isle near Dalswinton, a farmer lost upwards of fifty sheep. The Clyde, near its source, it is said, flowed into the Tweed; and both rivers have overflowed their banks to a greater extent than has been known for thirty years back.

An account is given in the New York papers of a barbarous murder, which may be noticed as an illustration of the effects resulting from the inhuman practice of flogging. A negro woman, for some trivial offence, was severely flogged by order of her brutal master, and immediately on being released, she seized his only child, an infant of three years of age, by the legs, and dashed its brains out against the steps of the door-way.

2. On Tuesday last, six French officers, who were on their parole at Oakhampton, escaped from that town, accompanied by an English guide. Having crossed Dartmoor on Thursday afternoon they came near Bovey Tracey,

where, meeting with a woman, they inquired if there was any other road than through the town: being answered in the negative, they made a halt. The woman communicated the particulars to some of the town's-people, and four men went in pursuit of them: when they were discovered, three of them surrendered and were secured; but the other three, with the guide, made off, and were followed by two of the men. The first that came up with them was Mr. Christopher Snell, when the guide, instantly turning round with a dagger, stabbed him to the heart, and he expired on the spot. Lord Clifford soon after ordered a troop of yeoman cavalry to go in pursuit of them. The three who surrendered were examined by the Rev. Mr. Burrington, a justice of the peace, at Chudleigh, and committed to Devon county gaol. On Sunday night another prisoner was brought in, and, after an examination before a magistrate on Monday morning, was committed to prison. The same evening a fifth was taken at Denbury, and brought to Exeter; and since which we understand the sixth has been apprehended, so that the guide only has evaded his pursuers. A coroner's inquest sat on the body of Mr. Snell, and brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the guide and the three Frenchmen who accompanied him.

*Leven, Nov. 5.* The late prevailing easterly wind, and the high tides, have done considerable damage on this side the forth. From this town to Kinghorn the devastation has been great.

At Kirkaldy, the bulwarks which

line the town are completely levelled, and in some places discover no trace of their former existence. When a breach was made in the timber-yard dykes, and the overbearing element had once found admission, every log of wood became a battering ram; and the work of destruction was terrible. Some houses suffered severely: one fine new building, which includes the custom-house, is so shattered at the base, that the inhabitants have left it, and fears are entertained that the whole will give way.

At Wemyss, Buckhaven, and Methill, some damage has been experienced. At Methill, a building, containing a salt-pan and a dwelling-house, was entirely carried away; and the sea-dykes at Buckhaven all driven down. At East Wemyss, a house, inhabited by a woman, a young man, and some children, was so suddenly inundated, that it was necessary to make a breach in the wall before they could be extricated.

The young, bearing the old and infirm on their backs, fled for refuge from the terrible invasion; while some were awakened from their slumber by the noise of ducks and geese, exultingly swimming round their beds, and with great difficulty escaped drowning.

6. About two years ago, a remarkably fine bull, belonging to J. T. Sandemans, Esq. of Stokely-hall, near Truro, was lost, and every method was tried to find him, without success. On the 26th of September last, Mr. S.'s steward having received directions to examine a coal-pit which had not been worked for several years, on account of a spring having is-



sued from an elevated part of the mine, went there with some assistants; and having descended to the bottom of the pit, found that the water had nearly gone away; and on farther prosecuting their search, found, to their inexpressible astonishment, the very bull which had been so long lost, standing as if in the act of drinking. Nor did their astonishment in the least abate, on their discovering that the beast had become a most striking instance of petrification; every feature and muscle were as perfect as when he was living, except that the hair on his hide was changed into a beautiful mossy substance, which still retained the original colour of the animal, and extended in curls all over it, in a manner not to be described. Mr. S. has made several attempts to have the bull removed; but he has now given up the idea, as the moss is of so brittle a nature as to break with the slightest touch. Several noblemen and gentlemen have already visited this phænomenon, and have borne testimony to the wonderful effects of nature exemplified in this animal.

6. On Saturday se'nnight, a man who was employed in getting stone out of a quarry at Cleeve Prior, near Evesham, discovered two large earthen pots, which, on examination, he found contained a quantity of coin. He was of course greatly overjoyed at the discovery; but having got possession of the idea that the lord of the manor would lay claim to the treasure, he refused to tell the quantity of pieces he had found: however, he has disposed of a few, which are in the hands of gentle-

men in Evesham and the neighbourhood. They prove to be gold and silver coins of several Roman emperors. The gold coins are of the emperors Valerian, one of the Valentinians, Gratian, and Theodosius. It is scarcely possible to imagine their excellent state of preservation; they appear as if they had just been issued from the mint, not the minutest mark being obliterated, though from 14 to 1500 years have elapsed since they were coined; and, what is very interesting to the antiquarian, counterfeits were discovered among them, executed in a most excellent manner, being copper, plated with gold. The silver coins are those of Constantius, Julian, Valentinian, Gratian, and Theodosius: these were not in so good a state of preservation as the gold. The execution of these coins is of course not very good; the art of cutting the dies being at that period very much upon the decline. The man has acknowledged that he found 100 of the gold ones; the silver ones, most probably, greatly exceeded that number.

7. The take of herrings, for a few weeks past, has been very great all round the coast from Yarmouth to the North Foreland, and thence to the westward. The uncommon mildness of the season, and the prevalence of the westerly winds, have, however, greatly frustrated the hopes of the fishermen, who, from these circumstances, could neither preserve nor bring their herrings to the London market. At Broadstairs immense numbers have been lost in this way.

A very interesting discovery has

recently been made in Cornwall. A regular silver vein has been found just on the Cornish side of the river Tamar. Although small quantities of this precious metal have frequently been got in cross-veins, in the mines of Cornwall, yet no regular silver lode has ever before been met with. This vein was found, and traced from the surface; and is now regularly worked as a silver mine. The operations are still very recent; and it is only within a very short time that enough of the metal has been got to render it worthy of observation. This lode is in killas, the shistose stone of Cornwall, and runs nearly parallel to two copper lodes which are near it, the one on the north, the other on the south side. At the surface, the vein chiefly consists of the clayey matter denominated *flookan*, which is mixed with the earthy black ore of silver; deeper, native silver, with red silver ore; and, at the greatest depth, which is above 20 fathoms, the red ore is found more compact, along with vitreous silver ore; these lie chiefly in spathose iron ore, and are mixed with arsenical pyrites: some small specks of galena occur, though very rarely. The other parts of the vein are entirely quartz, and sometimes a little fluor. Not much of the precious metal has yet been found; nor is it to be expected, the occurrence of that ore being so unusual in Cornwall: the ore yields 60 per cent. of metal.

9. Saturday being Lord Mayor's day, the new Lord Mayor (Alderman Hunter) entered into his civic office. The ceremonies on this occasion were conducted with greater pomp and splendor than

has been customary for some time past. The corporation met at Guildhall about eleven in the forenoon, and after taking the usual refreshments, went in full procession to Blackfriars Bridge. The late Lord Mayor, aldermen Combe, Price, Leighton, the recorder, aldermen Scholey, Wood, C. Smith, Atkins, Magnay, Bridges, the sheriffs, town clerk, city counsel, solicitor, &c. attended in their carriages. They went on board the city barge, and proceeded to Westminster; from thence they returned to Blackfriars stairs sometime after three. Here they were received by 600 of the west London militia (the Lord Mayor's regiment) who preceded the cavalcade on its way back to Guildhall with their full band. The magnificence of the returning procession was considerably increased by the appearance of three men in armour, on horseback. Two of them wore steel armour, and one was in brass, which made a very splendid appearance. Each of them was accompanied by two esquires in half armour, one walking on each side of the horse. Those on the left carried long lances, and those on the right bore shields. The Lady Mayoress joined the procession in Bridge-street, in her private coach and six. At half-past four they entered Guildhall, which was illuminated with much taste and beauty. The monuments, and the clustered Gothic pillars, were all cleaned, and the latter were adorned with wreaths and festoons of variegated lamps of every hue; and the large lustre in the form of a balloon and car, which was suspended from the ceiling, was

decorated in a similar style. At the top of the Lord Mayor's hustings, there were two crowns in small lamps, and a glass lustre. Over the sheriff's hustings there were two plumes of feathers in richly variegated lamps, and a glass chandelier. All the tables were superbly ornamented, particularly those on the Lord Mayor's and Sheriffs' hustings, on which were placed devices of Gothic temples and ornamental naval and military trophies. The tables were, of course, covered with a plentiful supply of every delicacy. The company sat down to dinner at six o'clock. There were many persons of distinction present, among whom were the Duke of York, the Spanish ambassador (the Duke of Infantado), Marquis Wellesley, the Marchioness of Salisbury, and the Ladies Cecil, the Earl of Moira, Earl Waldegrave, Earl Bathurst, the Earl of Aylesford, the Earl of Darnley, Lords Montford, Lowther, Henniker, and Palmerston, Mr. Perceval, the Judges, Mr. Yorke, and most of the Lords of the Admiralty, Sir W. Scott, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Croker, &c. &c. The three men in horse armour attended on the Lord Mayor's hustings during dinner, and until his lordship quitted the table. The knight in brass stood behind his lordship's chair, and the others in steel at the corners of the hustings.

The *Fame*, of Carron, at one o'clock *a. m.* of the 25th ult. was captured off Shields, on her voyage from London to Arbroath, laden with flax and hemp, by the French privateer, *Grand Fury*, 16 guns, four of which were mounted, and 75 men. The privateer left

two of the *Fame's* crew on board, viz. an old man and a boy, and put six Frenchmen in her to carry her to a port in France; but a south-east gale setting in the day after the *Fame* was taken, drove her to the northward, when the wind increasing, shifted to the north-east, which drove her into the mouth of the Forth, with the navigation of which, the Frenchmen as well as the old man, were unacquainted; and the candles for the binnacle being expended or thrown overboard, they allowed the vessel to go before the wind (they not knowing where they were, and the compass rendered useless for want of candles, being under night) till the boy luckily recognized the light of Inchkeith, when he assumed the command of the *Fame*, and carried her in safety up the Frith; and on passing close to the *Rebecca*, lying at anchor in St. Margaret's Hope, he hailed aloud, that he had six French prisoners on board, and demanded assistance to get them secured. The moment that the *Rebecca's* boat reached the *Fame*, the boy seized the Frenchmen's pistols, as his right by conquest, and would not give them up to the *Rebecca's* crew. The prisoners acknowledged the boy to be an excellent steersman, and consider themselves indebted to him as the means of saving their lives, as well as the sloop and cargo. Conduct like this, in a boy of about thirteen years of age, is truly British, and will certainly not be allowed to pass without its due reward.

10. Early this morning the upper part of the Exchequer Chamber, south side of the Parliament Square, Edinburgh, was discovered

to be on fire. On the first alarm, the engines repaired to the spot. At five in the morning, the conflagration presented an awful spectacle. The exertions of the firemen were somewhat impeded by the height of the buildings ; so that it was nearly seven o'clock before they were able to stem the fury of the flames. At that time the roof of that part of the building where the fire began, gave way, and about nine o'clock the fire was completely got under, without doing any injury to the surrounding buildings.

During the continuance of the fire, a number of people were employed in removing the books and papers from the different offices in the Exchequer, and lodging them in the Old Church. The cause of the accident is variously stated. The Lord Provost, magistrates, the judge of police, the high constables, and a large party of soldiers from the Castle, attended.

11. A society has lately been established, with the express approbation of the Prince Regent, entitled, " The National Society for promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church." The Archbishop of Canterbury is the president ; the Archbishop of York, the bishops of both provinces, and ten temporal peers or privy counsellors, are the vice-presidents. A committee of sixteen (in addition to the president and vice-presidents, who are members *ex-officio*), is appointed to direct the affairs of the society.

The universities of Oxford and Cambridge have voted the sum of 500*l.* each from the University chests, to this society.

A regulation of ranks, civil and military, has lately appeared at Stutgardt, by which the ancient prerogatives of birth are nearly annihilated, in the kingdom of Wirtemberg.

12. J. Johnson, Esq. of Seymour Court, near Great Marlow, Bucks, has given invitation to all qualified sportsmen, except Sir Robert Clayton, Bart. to kill game on his farm, called Becking, in the parish and county aforesaid ; and this in consequence of the said farm being so infested with game from a preserve adjoining, belonging to Sir Robert Clayton, called Moor-wood, that the injury done to the crops has sometimes exceeded the amount of the rental, and ultimately compelled Mr. Johnson's tenant to relinquish the farm. Mr. Johnson adds, that he has authority from Joseph Copestake Townshend, Esq. who has two farms contiguous to the Moor-wood preserve, to state likewise, that all qualified sportsmen are welcome to kill game thereon, save and except only Sir Robert Clayton, Bart.

15. Came on the election of the Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, when there was the keenest contest ever remembered in that university. The candidates proposed were, Lord Archibald Hamilton and Lord Viscount Melville, and upwards of 800 electors voted on the occasion. On the final close of the poll, there appeared upon the whole a majority of nearly 200 in favour of Lord Archibald Hamilton, who was accordingly declared duly elected.

16. John and Robert, sons of Andrew Bell, slater, in Pitcairn Green, in the vicinity of Perth,

the former twelve and the latter nine years of age not adverting to the rise of the Almond, attempted, according to their daily custom, to ford it immediately above the mill-dam at Cromwell Park. The younger of the two beginning to give way, his brother laid hold of him, and did not quit his grasp till both were swept over the dam, where the water has a perpendicular fall of twelve feet, and were precipitated to the bottom of the pool below. The rebound of the water having thrown the oldest boy to the surface, he clung to some projecting timbers of the dam, and though stunned by his fall, and still in doubt of life, his first thought was of his brother, whose head as he looked earnestly round, he observed in the centre of the pool. This made him venture his life a second time, and plunging in (for he swam well) he succeeded in drawing the little boy to the bank, though apparently lifeless. He then ran, having first laid his brother in a proper position, to the nearest house for help; and, as this was at some distance, before his return the boy had revived, and soon recovered. Such an instance of resolution, affection, and judgment, in one so young, deserves to be recorded.

18. *Riots at Nottingham*—For some time past the wholesale hosiers, who have stocking-weaving establishments in the county of Nottingham, have been obliged to curtail their hands; this produced considerable discontent among the workmen. Their riotous spirit, was, however, increased by the trade having brought into use a certain wide frame for the manu-

facture of stockings and gaiters, which was a considerable saving in manual labour, tending still farther to the decrease of the hands employed. On Sunday se'nnight last, this being generally known, a number of weavers assembled at different places in the vicinity of Nottingham, and commenced their career of outrage by forcibly entering the houses of such persons as used particular frames.

A letter, dated Nottingham, the 14th inst. communicates, that the lace-hands, in particular, were in a very distressed situation, and under the necessity of applying for parochial relief. A master weaver, at Bullwell, having been threatened by the rioters, on hearing they intended to attack his property, on the Monday evening armed all his men to defend his frames, and barricaded his house. Being thus in his garrison, he waited the attack of the enemy, who appeared, and demanded admittance, or a surrender of the frames. The master would agree to neither, and was immediately fired upon; several shots were then exchanged, and one of the rioters was shot dead: he was a weaver from Arnold, and at the time he paid the forfeit of his life, he was in the act of tearing down the window-shutters to obtain entrance by force. The rest of the mob retired with the slain body, but soon returned with redoubled strength. They broke open the door, and would have put the whole family to death had they not escaped by the back door. They then proceeded to gut the house, and consumed every thing that would burn.

On Tuesday the outrages of the  
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mob were continued: they attacked a carrier who was bringing five wide frames from Sutton, belonging to Maltby and Brewett, that had been in use a length of time at Basford. The iron work they broke to pieces, and with the wood-work they made a fire in the street.

Other letters state, that the frames which first excited the resentment of the mob, belonged to Messrs. Watson and Nelson, and produced twenty-four dozen gaiters in one week, at 4s. per dozen working which was considered an extraordinary quantity.

In the afternoon of Tuesday, the rioters proceeded towards Sutton to continue their outrages there; and that evening they destroyed the frames of the principal weavers.

On Wednesday morning the rioters assembled in open day, and again repaired to Sutton, where they destroyed, in all, fifty-three frames and a corn-mill. Having strength, and meeting with no effectual opposition for want of military aid, they grew bolder, and changed the frame-breaking employment into more violent proceedings, and now swore vengeance against wide frames, millers, corn-dealers, &c.

On Thursday similar proceedings were continued, and all remonstrances from the magistrates having failed to restrain them, it was high time to think of decisive measures; many of the most active were already in custody, but this had no weight with those at large. The military were called out, but did not exceed thirty men, who were dismounted dragoons. The sheriff the same time

issued orders for calling out the *posse comitatus*, and the 1st and 2nd regiments of local militia; and a farther aid was required of government by a special messenger sent to town for that purpose, who reached the office of the home department about three o'clock on Friday morning.

By farther information from Nottingham, to an early hour yesterday morning (Sunday), we learn, that the town was restored to a state of perfect tranquillity, the local militia having been assembled, and two troops of volunteer cavalry, with a detachment of the Queen's Bays, having taken up their quarters in the town. The riots never got to an alarming height in the town, though the neighbourhood was threatened with more serious consequences.

We give this article as the first account of a series of riots among the stocking manufacturers in that part of the kingdom, which became so serious as to excite the attention of government, and were by no means suppressed at the close of the year. The rioters, whose great object seems to have been the demolition of frames detrimental to their usual course of employ, proceeded with a caution and regularity that denoted a systematic plan, and rendered ineffectual the exertions of power to defeat their measures, and bring them to justice.

*Fort George, Nov. 19.*—Between one and two, p. m. of the 15th, during a strong gale from S. W. accompanied with rain, the small ferry-boat, with the four boatmen, nine or ten passengers, and a pony, set out from this place for the Fortrose side. They had

only proceeded about third ferry (five or six hundred yards) when they were observed from both shores suddenly to go down. In this dreadful situation a number of the unfortunate sufferers, were for a considerable time seen from the ramparts, clinging to the wreck, which drifted in the direction of the garrison. Within twenty minutes or so after the accident, the pony had made his way as far as the breakers, with a man grasping the crupper in his left hand, and exerting the right and his feet in swimming. Both were now at times completely buried in broken water, and the pony having at last found bottom with his forefeet, seemed incapable of farther exertion, while the man, by the violence of the surge was forced from his hold, and being quite exhausted and encumbered with great coat, boots, &c. would have inevitably perished had not Mr. Fergusson, paymaster of the 78th regiment, rushed in to his assistance, and rescued him from his perilous situation. He is a Mr. Henderson, from Caithness. By this time the wreck had drifted within forty yards or so of the west point of the fort, with seven or eight people on the keel, oars, &c. Some of them called out most piteously to those attempting to assist them from the shore; but at last, getting into a violent eddy, six or seven of them were successively washed from their hold, and sunk to rise no more. A man and a woman still kept by the mast, which was floating alongside the wreck, and, in this affecting situation, the man setting up the most heart rending shrieks, they drifted down the Frith, till

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nearly past the garrison, when William Skilling, a private in the 78th, swam out with the end of a rope to make fast to the wreck, but which was unfortunately too short. Encouraged, however, by his commanding officer, Lieut. Colonel M'Leod, who was on the beach using every exertion which humanity could suggest, Skilling proceeded to the wreck, where he endeavoured to push the mast with those attached to it, before him to the shore; but which noble attempt was frustrated by the mast's being fast to the wreck by a rope, which he could not disengage. In the mean time, however, a ship's boat from the pier, which, to the imminent danger of the crew, had been got round the point, soon came up, and succeeded in bringing the man and the woman ashore. The man's name is John Angus, a sailor, and a native of Thurso. The woman was taken up lifeless.

21. The cause which has been depending between the Earl of Ormond and the Corporation of Cork, respecting the prisage of wines in that port, was last week determined by a special jury in Dublin, which occupied two days, when a verdict was given in favour of his lordship, by which he recovers 72,000*l.* and has established his right to the prisage in that port. The Earl of Ormond's title to the prisage in the other ports of Ireland had previously been established, and was lately purchased from him by government for 216,000*l.* including, it is said, the prisage of the port of Cork.

On this day came on before the court of King's Bench in Dublin, the trial of Dr. Sheridan, for vio-

lating the Convention act, by appearing as one of the Catholic Delegates. Of this important cause we shall here only mention the result: it was not terminated till the 22nd in the evening, when the circumstances attending the delivery of the verdict are thus described by a person present.

"It is impossible, indeed language sinks under the effort, to describe the anxiety manifested while the jury were in their room. Although it was nine o'clock at night, yet the hall of the four courts, the court of King's Bench, all the avenues leading to the courts, the very attic windows at the top of the courts, were crowded with people.

"When it was announced that the jury had agreed to their verdict after an hour and an half's deliberation, there was a deep silence for a minute. Mr. Byrne, the clerk of the crown, then called over the names of the jury; they having answered, Mr. Geale, the foreman, banded down the issue—*Not guilty*.

"The word was scarcely pronounced, when a peal of huzzaing and shouting rung through the court and galleries, and shook the very judicial bench. It was caught by the anxious auditors in the hall. The Judges attempted to speak—the officers attempted to act—the enthusiasm deafened and destroyed every attempt. The Judges waited for some minutes, and the Chief Justice attempted to address the court, but he could not be heard; nothing could be heard but the loud, the overwhelming torrent of popular enthusiasm. As the jurors passed through the hall, they were greeted with waving of

hats and clapping of hands. Sheriff Robert Harty was received with the most unbounded tumults of approbation and applause."

22. The new-invented vessel, named the *Constellation*, intended to sail against wind and tide, arrived above Blackfriars-bridge, on Saturday, from Bristol. The vessel is about fifty feet in length, with only one mast made of iron, and an upright windlass affixed to it; there are twelve horizontal sails, similar to the shape of window shutters, which are extended or shortened in an instant: on any occasion, the mast, with all its appendages, is also as quickly struck. She has neither blocks, nor any running rigging, except a fore-and-aft stay and cable: her guns, which are of curious mechanism, will keep their own elevation.

23. Extract of a letter from Captain T. C. Mason, of his Majesty's packet *Prince of Wales*. "On our passage to Anholt, Friday, Nov. 1, in lat. 57.02 north, long. 55 miles east, we fell in with a large Danish ship, sunk, with her foremast and main-mast gone, with 14 men on the wreck, and one dead, who had been in that situation four days and nights, without any sustenance whatever, the ship being entirely filled with water. On our approaching the ship, the shrieks and cries of the poor fellows were truly lamentable. Although a very high sea, the packet being under storm sails, our men volunteered to save them in the boat, at the risk of their lives. The boat was therefore immediately hoisted out, and by throwing a line on board the wreck, the poor fellows made



themselves fast singly, and jumped into the sea, and I am happy to say we succeeded in saving every one of them from their truly perilous situation. The ship proved to be the *Justitia*, of Fredrickshall, Captain Ulbrick Baarsen, laden with deals, consigned to Messrs Sewell and Neck, of London."

The following story of female courage is related in a foreign journal of the 2nd instant. "Yesterday afternoon, two robbers, taking advantage of the occasion when people were at church, got into a detached house, situate between Vasiore and Vantoux, two villages near Metz. They got over a hedge, and were making their arrangements for breaking in the door of the house, when a little girl, ten years of age, who was the only person remaining in the house, having perceived them from a window, ascended to the garrett, in order to call for assistance, and afterwards placed herself in another window over the door. She then raised with difficulty a pick-axe, and let it fall, but the ruffians evaded the blow; and arming themselves with the pick-axe, burst open the door. The girl, by no means disconcerted at this, seized two pistols, which the proprietor of the house had left in his cabinet, and killed on the spot the first robber who presented himself. The other took to flight, and diligent search is making after him."

A person viewing the royal menagerie at the Tower, on Thursday, imprudently ventured to touch the paw of one of the tigers, who instantly seized his arm with his mouth, and drew him close to the den, notwithstanding the assist-

ance of two or three other men. He was at length liberated from the tiger, by a person's succeeding in forcing a stick down the throat of the beast. He was carried to a surgeon, with his arm dreadfully lacerated.

*Cassel, Nov. 25.* Yesterday a fire broke out, at one in the morning, in the apartments of the Grand Marshal, under the apartments of the King. His Majesty, half suffocated with the smoke, had only time to quit his bedchamber, and go up to that of the Queen. In less than two hours, the large and small apartments of the King, those of the Grand Marshal, and the hall of council, fell a prey to the flames. The greater part of the furniture, hangings, vases, candelabras, &c. was reduced to ashes. Some of his Majesty's personal property was saved. By eight o'clock the fire was got under; but the half of the palace is destroyed. His Majesty encouraged the firemen by his presence; he condescended to recommend that no one should expose himself too rashly; graciously adding, that he would rather see his palace entirely burnt down, than have to regret that any of his subjects should lose their lives.

Two African slaves, the one of the Chomba country, the other a Coromantee, were some time since purchased by T. Mackenzie, Esq. of Jamaica; and having evinced a great attachment to each other, were transferred to Air Mount estate, situated in the eastern part of the island. In the course of time, the Chomba, named Sampson, was made a driver, or head man; but in September last, having displeased his master, was

dismissed from his situation, and Campbell, the Coromantee, chosen to fill it, till Sampson should be restored to favour. In the mean time, Sampson fell sick, but was not considered in immediate danger: it, however, turned out otherwise; his malady increased rapidly, and he was given over. The moment Campbell heard this, he told his master, that "if Sampson died, he should die also;" which proved but too true: he no sooner knew his beloved companion was no more, than he fell sick, and died four days afterwards.—What places the disinterested attachment of poor Campbell in a stronger light is, that besides succeeding Sampson as driver, he was to have been heir to his friend's property, amounting to about 200*l*.

27. Account of the Spanish Guerillas, in a letter from a British Officer: "Perhaps a description of the Guerillas might be acceptable to you; I will attempt to give it, as well as my own knowledge will allow me, from having seen a great deal of this hardy race:—They generally perambulate in small parties, according in number to the object they have in view; their unceasing thirst for spoil makes them extremely active in learning where the enemy are contemplating to convey baggage or provisions: and the perfect knowledge these Guerillas have of every tract of the country, gives them a decided advantage, in being able to watch and waylay the enemy's transports. They are unremitting in their labours, night and day, when they have any object in view: and their information is generally correctly obtained.

The dress and look of these marauders (as the enemy term them) are enough to inspire dread; they wear an immense cap, covered with fur, which is tied by a black belt under the chin; a loose dark jacket is thrown carelessly over their shoulders and at the side of their horses hangs the destructive weapon of terror, a lance, which measures about ten feet; the sharp point fixes into a leather tube, which is suspended from the saddle to the off-shoulder of the horse, on the right side; in the centre of the handle of the weapon is a strap affixed, to secure it from impeding the animal's progress, or inconveniencing the rider; and when necessity requires the use of the weapon, it is unslung with the greatest facility; their immense whiskers, and goat-skin boots, gives these natives a most striking and terrific appearance; and the hardy way in which they subsist (as an onion, a piece of bread, or a bunch of grapes, is to them a meal of luxury and content) enables them to undergo any privation, and renders them fit for the harassing nature of warfare, so destructive and annoying to the enemy."

28. Yesterday morning the city was thrown into considerable agitation by the report of two explosions, which were heard at an interval of little more than a second, and which were attributed to an earthquake, or to the blowing-up of some powder-mills, or magazines. It was afterwards ascertained that the explosions were occasioned by the powder-mills in the vicinity of Waltham-Abbey taking fire. Seven of the workmen lost their lives; and another

was so shockingly scorched and bruised, that he is not expected to survive. The unfortunate sufferers were all married men, except one. The consternation that prevailed in the neighbourhood was such as language could not describe. The people fled terrified from their habitations, imagining that the explosion was an earthquake. At Stepney a mirror of plate-glass was broken by the shock; at Hackney several panes of glass were forced in; and at Blackwall the windows of a whole street were shattered. The damage done to the town of Waltham-Abbey is not of much importance. The press-house first exploded, and then the corning-house.

31. At about twenty minutes before three, a shock, resembling that of an earthquake, was felt very generally in the towns of Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, and their vicinity. It was instantaneous, and caused such a tremendous motion in many houses, that as many as twenty families were awakened by it, and sprang out of bed to ascertain its cause. To many persons, whom it awoke, it appeared as though some heavy body had been moved in the lower part of the house, and shook its whole fabric; to others, it was a sudden motion of the bed as though caused by the main strength of a person standing near it; the furniture in the rooms cracked, and the handles of drawers moved, as by an electric shock. It appeared to have lasted inland near a minute. Similar effects were felt at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, at Arundel, Midhurst, and Petworth; but chiefly

along the coast, at Bosham, Siddleham, Selsea, Pagham, Bognor, Havant, Emsworth, &c.

#### DECEMBER.

1. An Italian journal gives the following relation;—M. Giard ascended from Florence in a balloon on the 1st of October. In half an hour he lost sight of the earth, and found himself at an elevation of 2500 toises (15,000 feet). The balloon still continued to rise, when M. Giard finding his limbs benumbed by the extreme cold, and himself nearly overpowered by sleep, manœuvred to descend; but, perceiving beneath him the Mediterranean Sea, he rose again, and suffered still more from the excessive cold. He journeyed thus in the heavens, until two o'clock in the morning; he then perceived land, and descended safely at St. Gasciano, having from the moment of his ascension been absent nine hours.

Considerable dissatisfaction has recently been expressed by the inhabitants of Bermuda, on account of its having been discovered that the public money had been embezzled. The Governor, in his address to the Legislative Assembly, observes that—"The long suspension of the functions of treasurer has unavoidably involved the public accounts in difficulty and confusion, but he trusts that the funds at the disposal of government will still be found more than adequate to all the demands which can be brought against them, without the necessity of imposing any additional burdens on the inhabitants." He concludes by exhorting them to banish every ground of personal animosity and distrust; to which

the Assembly made a suitable reply.

In a late foreign journal is a relation of a suicide, which in *sang froid* equals any thing on record in England. A Lieutenant-Colonel Mantzen, of the Prussian hussars, having been stripped at the gaming-table of all his property, even to his watch and the rings he wore, returned home. Next day he disposed of his commission, and having offered marriage to a respectable female whom he had seduced, a clergyman was sent for, and the ceremony performed. He then retired to a private room, and while some friends were felicitating the bride on her good fortune, the report of a pistol announced the catastrophe that had taken place. The company hastened to the room; but the Colonel was no more. On the table was a letter to his wife, mentioning the cause of his death, and enclosing the amount of the sale of his commission.

5. It is stated in an Edinburgh paper, that there was a meeting some days ago of some gentlemen of the Highland Society, from different counties, named to meet the Members of the Highland Society, to devise the best means of equalizing the weights and measures; and that in the forenoon of the meeting, the Lord Advocate sent for Mr. McLachlan, the secretary of the Highland Society, to remonstrate against the legality of the meeting, consisting of delegates from different bodies, meeting without lawful authority.—Baron Clerk attended the meeting and made a speech to the same purpose; but the meeting disregarded it.

*Court of Arches, Doctors' Commons.*—*Watson and Watson, v. Faremouth and others.* This was a proceeding originally instituted in the Episcopal Court at Exeter, but appealed from thence by Mr. John Faremouth, and Mr. and Mrs. Dewer, of Darlington, in Devonshire, to annul the marriage of Mr. Samuel Watson of Highweek, in Devonshire, with Catherine Kingwell, his present wife, on the ground of affinity, she being the sister of his former wife. Considerable property is given by the will of Mr. Watson's deceased mother to the parties promoting the suit, in the event of her son's death without lawful issue. As he has none but by his last marriage, their object in the present suit was, to obtain a sentence declaratory of the invalidity of that fact; thereby illegitimizing the children, and enabling themselves to lay claim to the estate.

The evidence in support of the application to the court for this purpose consisted of the usual registers, proving the relationship and the first marriage; but there was none to prove the precise fact of the second marriage, farther than the cohabitation of the parties in the character of man and wife, reputation, and their mutual acknowledgments of their being so, and the baptism of their children as such.

On the part of Mr. and Mrs. Watson, therefore, several objections were urged as to the slight nature of the proof; which, it was contended, was not sufficient to justify the court in the injury the children's interests must sustain by the desired sentence being granted; and though the court, upon

the admission of the pleadings, had held that the proof of the second marriage by reputation, cohabitation, &c. would be sufficient, though unaccompanied with the proof by register; yet the present evidence did not comply even with that requisition. Upon these grounds it was hoped the suit would be dismissed.

On the part of Mr. Faremouth and Mr. and Mrs. Dewer, it was contended that the evidence did not justify the inference drawn from it on the other side; that the circumstances of the case were such as to preclude very strong evidence from being obtained; but that what was adduced was more than sufficient to satisfy the court of the existence of the facts, and the consequent right of the parties to the remedy they required.

Sir John Nicholl recapitulated the evidence, which he thought fully established the facts, as far as the parties possibly could. He was the more disposed to consider it sufficient, from the consideration that the opposite parties had not made any attempt to offer evidence in disproof of it. There was besides, the admission of Mr. Watson of the fact of the second marriage; who also said he had consulted four ministers, who told him there was no harm in it, but it was contrary to law. In this part of the case it was important to the public, as well as the individuals concerned; for, if an impression had gone abroad that an incestuous marriage, or a cohabitation, under the colour of marriage, of such a nature as the present, was not criminal, it was high time that impression should be destroyed. The court, therefore, could not but

think, that the proof of the facts with the corroborations adduced accompanied by the declarations of the party himself, was sufficient to justify a sentence declaratory of the illegality of the marriage, if any such had, in fact, taken place. The court felt the more fortified in this decision, by the reflection, that this was an incestuous cohabitation that ought to be put an end to: that, if no fact of marriage had taken place, no person could be injured by that fact being declared illegal, null, and void: and if it had, the court was then only discharging the duty it owed both to the other parties in the cause, and to the public. The marriage, therefore, if in fact had, was accordingly pronounced null and void.

7. The Diana, 36 guns, Capt. Ferris, arrived at Plymouth-dock, on Wednesday, from a cruise, in which she had captured a light brig, deserted by the enemy on the French coast. Mr. Andrews (midshipman), a quarter-master and seven men, were put on board the brig to bring her into port, and a Mr. N. Winsland (Capt. Ferris's steward) as a passenger, making in the whole ten people. They had proceeded off Scilly, when, on Friday night, five of the crew determined to murder their officers, and take the vessel into an enemy's port. Two of the gang were blacks, one Portuguese, an Englishman, and an Irishman. The middle watch had not been long changed, and the midshipman asleep in some canvas on deck, when one of the blacks took an iron bar, and beat his head most unmercifully and threw him overboard; another black went,

below and murdered Mr. Winsland in his bed. The quarter-master, alarmed at the noise, was rushing up the ladder, and was met by a third, with a hatchet, who divided his head in two parts. The lives of the remaining two were spared on condition that they aided them in managing the vessel which was ordered to take a retrograde direction for the French coast. On the following day the *Diana* fortunately descried the vessel a second time, which the mutineers no sooner discovered, than two of them took to the boat, and being perceived by the *Diana*, a boat was sent after them; and after a long row they were taken. In the mean time, there being but three mutineers left, the two whose lives were spared thought they could cope with them, and immediately threw the black overboard; but in the scuffle, he caught the thumb of his opponent in his mouth and for a while suspended himself, until the other seaman struck him a blow on the head and he dropped into the sea. This infernal fellow had put on the uniform of the midshipman he had murdered and another villain had put on the plain cloaths of the passenger, Mr. W. The four miscreants are brought in heavy irons to be tried by a Court-martial in a very few days.—Another account states the delinquents to be Frenchmen.

9. *Horrid Murders*.—About twelve o' clock on Saturday night the 7th, Mr. Marr, who kept a lace and pelisse-warehouse at No. 29 Ratcliffe-highway, sent out his female servant to purchase some oysters for supper, whilst he was shutting up the shop windows. On her return, in about a quarter

of an hour, she rung the bell repeatedly without any person coming to the door. This alarmed her, and she communicated her fears to Mr. Parker the adjoining neighbour, who obtained admission by the back way; and on entering the warehouse, he beheld a spectacle which so petrified him with horror, that it was with difficulty he could make known the sad catastrophe which had befallen the whole of this unfortunate family. Mr. Marr was found lying near the window, dead, with his skull broken. His wife, who, it would seem, had come to his relief from below stairs, on hearing a scuffle, had been met by the villains at the top of the stairs, where she was found deprived of life; her head was too shockingly mangled for description. The shop-boy, to all appearance had made more resistance than the rest, or else they had not made so sure of their blow; for the counter, which extends the whole length of the warehouse, was found bespattered with his blood and brains from one end of it to the other; and the body of the unfortunate youth lay prostrate on the floor weltering in his gore. Nor did the work of the blood-thirsty villains stop here. Even a child in the cradle, only four months old, found, in its infancy, innocence, and incapacity of impeaching them, no protection from their barbarous hands. It was discovered with its throat cut from ear to ear. Such refined cruelty is hardly surpassed in the annals of human depravity.

With such silence were these murders committed, that not the least noise was heard by the neighbours during the absence of the

servant girl for the oysters. The watchman on that beat, we understand, has on all occasions shewn himself both attentive and faithful to the neighbours; and it was every night his custom to examine Mr. Marr's window-shutters. On this occasion he reports, that a little after twelve o'clock, he found some of the window shutters not fastened, and called to those he heard within to acquaint them with it; and received for answer "We know it." It was the murderers who answered, after the accomplishment of their work of death! The repeatedly ringing of the bell induced the murderers to suppose they had been discovered, as they made off without taking with them any of the property; and in their hurry they left behind them the instrument with which they had perpetrated their fatal deeds. It is described as an iron-headed mallet, such as is used by carpenters. It remains a matter of conjecture, whether the villains rushed in at the door while Mr. Marr was shutting up the shop, or got in the back way. At any rate, it seems evident, that their object, in the first instance, was, to destroy the whole of the family; and that the servant owed her life entirely to the accident of being out on an errand.

Mr. and Mrs. Marr, were a young couple, had been married about eighteen months, and were respected by the neighbourhood. The bodies of the deceased remain at the house, where a Coroner's inquest will be held on them this day.

Several persons were taken into custody yesterday on suspicion, and were examined at the Shad-

well Police office: but nothing of a guilty nature transpiring against them, they were discharged. The Magistrates are making every exertion to find out the murderers.

10. The borough of Malden which has returned two Members for many years by little more than fifty electors, has, by the recent recovery of its elective franchise under a new charter, had 1,500 burgesses admitted to their freedom within the last six months.

13. The Mausoleum at Windsor, which was begun by Cardinal Wolsey, has lately been finished agreeably to the directions of his Majesty; and the remains of the late Princess Amelia have been removed into it, according to the original intention, in as private a manner as possible. The Dean of Windsor and two of the Canons attended on the occasion.

14. *Loss of the Saldanha.*—Rathmilton, Dec. 6, "His Majesty's ship Saldanha, Captain the Hon. W. Pakenham, sailed from Cork on the 19th of November, to relieve his Majesty's ship *Endymion*, off Lough Swilley. Having reached that harbour, she, with the *Endymion* and *Talbot*, sailed on the 30th, with an intention, it is said, of proceeding to the westward. On the 3d of December it blew very hard from the north-westward; the wind continued to increase till the 4th; and in the evening and night of that day it blew the most dreadful hurricane that the inhabitants of this part of the country ever recollect. At about ten o'clock at night, through the darkness and the storm, a light was seen from the signal-towers passing rapidly up the harbour, the gale

then blowing nearly right in. This light was, it is supposed, on board the *Saldanha*; but this is only conjecture, for when the daylight discovered the ship (a complete wreck in Ballyna Stokerbay, on the west side of the harbour), every soul on board had already perished, and all the circumstances of her calamitous loss thus perished with her. It is stated in some of the accounts, that the ship first struck on some rocks near the entrance of the harbour, and that the wind drove and the tide floated her to the distant place where the wreck came ashore; but this also can only be conjecture: and whether well-founded or otherwise, is now of little consequence."

The *Saldanha* was a new frigate and one of the finest in our navy. She had probably near three hundred souls on board, and her commander was a young officer of the highest character. Captain Pakenham was brother to the Earl of Longford, Lady Wellington, and the Hon. Colonel Pakenham, Deputy Quarter-Master-General of the army in Portugal. The Lieutenants of the *Saldanha* were D. Thomas, G. H. Campbell, and John Gardner. The bodies of Captain Pakenham, and about 200 of the crew, are said to have been washed ashore, and were to have been interred in a neighbouring burial ground.

Early on the 18th, the residence of Viscount St. Asaph, in Berkely-Square, was broken open and valuables to a considerable amount stolen. The villains entered from the garden, having climbed (as is imagined) Lord Essex's wall in Hill-Street. By

forcing open the sash of a window on the ground floor, they were enabled to perforate with gimlets the window-shutter, which being thus weakened gave way to their force. It appears they were not aware of the return of the family to town as they had the temerity to advance even to his Lordship's bed-room, who, being surprised by the appearance of a light, exclaimed, who is there? The light was after a short pause extinguished, when her Ladyship imagining it to be the maid coming to light the fire, they recomposed themselves to sleep. The consummate boldness these men possessed, impelled them to place chairs to impede the progress of their pursuers, in the outer rooms; but being satisfied that the family were not conscious of their intrusion, they retired to the ground-floor, and ransacking every drawer, and investigating the contents of every pocket-book and paper, they selected the most valuable effects, but left every thing that they imagined might lead to detection, and then quitted the house by the same way they had entered. The loss sustained, it is thought, will amount to some thousands.

19. A girl named Martha Stowell, working at a mill at Greenholme, Yorkshire, crossing an adjoining field, slipped, and dislocated, or otherwise injured her hip. She was rendered lame and unable to work, and continued in that state for a week when her uncle came to fetch her home. On her way, riding a single horse between Burley and Ilkley, she met a gig upon the road, at which her horse took fright, threw her, and dragg-



ed her a short distance in the stirrup; when disengaged, she got up, and it is added, to the great surprise of herself and her uncle, found herself quite well, and being perfectly able to walk, returned to her work.

A village in Upper Silesia, having been for several weeks during the present season without rain, as not a drop had fallen in any part of the country, the inhabitants took it into their heads that this long drought was a punishment from heaven, on account of the female part of that community having continued their usual labours during Ember week. It was resolved, that, as an expiation for this heinous sin, all the females should perform ablution in an adjacent pond, in the presence of an immense number of spectators. Three old women, who did not attend as appointed, have since been considered as witches.

A splendid specimen of Parisian typography has been recently dedicated to Buonaparte. It is an edition of Homer, in three volumes, great folio, each consisting of three hundred and seventy pages, with the text only, from the press of Bodoni, of Parma. The artist employed, it is said, six years in his preparations, and the printing occupied eighteen months. One hundred and forty copies only were struck off. That presented to Buonaparte was on vellum.

On this night, between the hours of eleven and twelve, another scene of sanguinary atrocity was acted in New Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe-Highway, equalling in barbarity the murders of Mr. Marr and family. Three persons,

all considerably upwards of fifty years of age, were butchered by some ruffians yet unknown. The following particulars are the substance of what has transpired with respect to this fresh instance of ferocity.

Mr. Williamson and his wife kept the King's Arms public-house, in Old Gravel-lane; and the inmates of their house consisted of an old woman, who collected pots and waited in the tap-room; a little girl, about fourteen years old, their granddaughter; and a man named John Turner, their lodger. On Thursday night, a little before eleven, Turner came home to his lodgings, and after wishing his landlord and landlady good night, went up stairs to bed. Mr. Williamson was then preparing to shut up his house. Turner, almost immediately after he got into bed, fell into a sound sleep, in which he continued for about half an hour, when he was awakened by a noise below stairs. He listened a few moments, and heard the servant-maid crying out—"We are all murdered." Not knowing what was the matter, he stole down stairs, undressed, and cautiously looked through the tap-room door, which had a glass window in it. The first object that he saw, was a man dressed in a drab, shaggy, bear's-skin coat, stooping over the body of Mrs. Williamson, which was lying at the fire side. He could not see what the man was doing, but he heard the jingling of money, and supposed he was rifling her pockets. His ears were then assailed by the deep sighs of a person in the agonies of death. Terrified be-

yond description, he ran up stairs to the top of the house, with a view to make his escape. In his fright he could not find the trap-door in the roof; he therefore returned to his own room, threw up the window, and tying the sheets of his bed together, and fastening them to the bed-posts, he descended safely to the ground, with the assistance of the watchman, who happening to pass at that instant by the house, received him in his arms. The neighbourhood was then immediately alarmed. It was yet an early hour, not twelve, and several people soon assembled round the house. The door was knocked at, but no answer being made, the door was broken open with an iron crow. Upon entering the tap-room, the bodies of Mrs. Williamson and the maid, Bridget Harrington, were found besmeared with blood, with their heads towards the fire-place. The head of the latter was almost severed from her body, and the skull itself fractured in a most frightful manner, the brains protruding. Mrs. Williamson had also her throat cut, and her head very much shattered. Those who entered then went down stairs, and upon entering the cellar, they found the body of Mr. Williamson lying lifeless, with a long iron bar under his body. His throat was dreadfully cut on the right side. The wound appeared to have been made in the front of the neck by some stabbing instrument, and afterwards enlarged whilst the instrument remained in the first incision. His hands appeared to be dreadfully hacked and cut; one of his thumbs being completely severed from his left

hand. His right leg received a compound fracture, the bones of it being to be seen through the stocking. From his general appearance it was evident that he had made a vigorous resistance to the murderers. The iron bar, found under his body, was stained with blood, and it appeared to have been wrenched from a window in the cellar. The watchman accompanied by the others, then went up stairs to ascertain whether any other person had fallen a victim of the assassins, but they found no one except the grand-daughter of Mr. Williamson, who had been in a profound sleep all the time that the murderers were committing.

We have to add to this narrative, that the horror and alarm excited throughout the metropolis by this butchery, so soon following that of Marr's family, were beyond description, every house almost dreading the approach of night, lest it should bring a murderer with it. The discovery of the perpetrators engaged all the activity of the police; and at length one Williams was apprehended upon strong suspicion, which he confirmed by hanging himself in prison. No other discovery was made before the close of the year; but reason was found to conclude that the savages were not more than two or three in number, and that Williams was undoubtedly one of them.

A fresh eruption has taken place from Mount *Ætna*.—On the 27th of October, several mouths opened on the eastern side of the mountain; these openings, situate almost in the same line, and at equal distances, pre-

sented to the eye a spectacle the most imposing—torrents of burning matter discharged with the greatest force from the interior of the volcano, illuminated the horizon to a great distance. One of these apertures was a considerable distance from all the others. The former was about 300 toises beneath the crater, and about one mile from the point called Gamel Laco; five others were situate in a line in the direction of the Valley of Oxen (*del le Bove*). The eruption of these last five lasted the whole night; an immense quantity of matter was discharged from them, which was driven to considerable distances. They, however, ceased the following day to cast forth any lava. The first aperture continued still, on the 15th of December, to emit torrents of fire; and, even at the time when this mouth had the appearance of being stopped, there suddenly issued from it clouds of ashes, which descended in the form of rain upon the city of Catania, and its environs, and upon the fields situated at a very great distance. The current of the lava was still very slow, inasmuch as in the space of nine days it had scarcely passed over three miles, and had only reached the rock called della Capra (the Goats). A roaring, resembling that of the sea in the midst of a tempest, was heard in the interior of the mountain. This sound, accompanied from time to time with dreadful explosions resembling thunder, re-echoed throughout the vallies, and spread terror on every side. Such was the state of Mount *Ætna* on the 18th ult. The eruption still con-

tinued, and occasioned fears of the most terrible disasters.

23. A second meeting of the Catholic Committee of Delegates took place at the theatre in Dublin, Lord Fingal in the chair. Before any business had been done, Counsellor Hare, a police magistrate, placed himself by the chair, and after some conversation about the meeting had passed, officially removed his Lordship from it. Lord Netterville succeeding him, was removed in like manner; and the meeting broke up. On the same day a number of Catholic gentlemen met in their individual capacity, and were not molested; and a requisition was signed for an aggregate meeting of Catholics to be holden on the 26th.

28. The attention of the people of Berlin has lately been very much occupied by the tragical adventure of M. Kleist, the celebrated Prussian poet, and Madame Vogel. The reports which were at first circulated with regard to the cause of this unfortunate affair, have been strongly contradicted by the family of the lady; and it has been particularly denied that love was in any respect the cause of it. Madame Vogel, it is said, had suffered long under an incurable disorder; her physicians had declared her death inevitable; she herself formed a resolution to put a period to her existence. M. Kleist, the poet, and a friend of her family, had also long determined to kill himself. These two unhappy beings having confidently communicated to each other their horrible resolution, resolved to carry it into effect at the same time. They repaired to the

inn at Wilhemstadt, between Berlin and Potsdam, on the border of the *Sacred Lake*. For one night and one day they were preparing themselves for death, by putting up prayers, singing, *drinking a number of bottles of wine and rum*, and last of all by taking about sixteen cups of coffee. They wrote a letter to M. Vogel, to announce to him the resolution they had taken, and to beg of him to come as speedily as possible, for the purpose of seeing their remains interred. The letter was sent to Berlin by express. This done, they repaired to the banks of the *Sacred Lake*, where they sat down opposite to each other. M. Kleist took a loaded pistol, and shot Madame Vogel through the heart, who fell back dead; he then re-loaded the pistol, and shot himself through the head. Soon after, M. Vogel arrived, and found them both dead. The public are far from admiring, or even of approving, this act of insanity. An apology for this suicide, by M. Peguilhen, Counsellor at War, has excited unanimous indignation among all who have the principles either of religion or morality. The Censorship has been blamed for having permitted the circulation of an account of this tragedy, in which the suicide and the murder were represented as sublime acts. Some have even gone so far as to express a wish to see M. Peguilhen punished, for having, as a public functionary, preached up such principles. The husband has also been blamed for having given *éclat* to a catastrophe over which it would have been better to draw the thickest veil.

31. A serious disaster has be-

fallen the province of Molise, in Naples. The Bisano and several other rivers, swelled by the heavy rains, overflowed their banks. The water rushed down from the mountains in torrents, and some of the rivers rose forty or fifty feet above their usual level. The town of Bojano was entirely laid under water, and so choked with sand and mud, that some thousands of labourers have been employed to render the houses habitable. The province of Molise is mountainous, but contains several fertile and populous vallies, which now present the appearance of a desert.

The waters of the Lake of Constance have fallen very perceptibly; and the people who live in its neighbourhood say, that since 1521 they have not been so low as this year. People now pass on foot many dry places, which were usually covered with water. The Rhine, the Maine, and the Danube, are likewise very low, which impedes greatly the navigation of the interior of Germany.

There was a dreadful flood at Belluno last month. The novelty of the spectacle had excited the curiosity of the inhabitants, who assembled on the bridge, which blew up, and carried away fifty of the spectators on the fragments. The situation of these people was distressing; they were obliged to remain during the whole of the night, clinging to the ruins, dreading every instant that the inundation, or even the measure taken to save them by rafts, would be their destruction. The whole were freed the next morning by rafts.

The following list of the cities

and towns in France, whose population is not less than 20,000 souls, has been published under the authority of the government ; Paris 547,756, Marseilles 96,413, Bourdeaux 90,992, Lyons 88,919, Rouen 87,000, Turin 79,000, Nantes 77,162, Bruxelles 66,297, Anvers 56,318, Gand 55,161, Lille 54,756, Toulouse 50,171, Liege 50,000, Strasbourg 49,056, Cologne 42,706, Orleans 41,937, Amiens 41,279, Nismes 39,594, Metz 38,655, Bruges 33,632, Angers 33,000, Montpellier 32,723, Caen 30,923, Rheims 30,225, Clermont and Alessandria 30,000 each, Besancon 28,436, Nancy 28,227, Versailles 27,574, Rennes 25,904, Brest 25,865, Louvain 25,000, Aix-la-Chapelle, 24,419, Troyes 24,061, Geneve 22,769, Mayence 22,525, Touci 21,974, Montauban 21,950, Mondovi 21,557, Avignon 21,412, Tournay 21,303, Asti 21,225, Dunkerque 21,580, Aix 21,009, Grenoble 20,064, Tours 20,240, Limoges 20,225, St. Omer 20,109, and Dieppe 20,000. — Total 2,401,062.

#### BIRTHS.

*Jan.* 1. The wife of lieut.-col. sir Howard Douglas, a daughter.

7. The hon. Mrs Werninck, a son.

8. The rt. hon. lady Bruce, a son.

—, The countess of Selkirk, a daughter.

10. The wife of sir John Lowther Johnstone, a son and heir.

14. The wife of the hon. Herbert Gardner, a daughter.

15. The countess of Queensbury, a daughter.

—, Lady Jerningham, a daughter.

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17. The countess of Almarle, a son.

21. Viscountess Hamilton, a son and heir.

24. Lady Anne Montgomery, a son and heir.

25. Lady King, a son.

27. At Madeira, the wife of major-gen. the hon. Robert Meade a daughter.

28. The countess of Harrowby, a daughter.

Lately, The wife of sir Henry Fletcher, bart. a daughter.

—, The marchioness of Douglas, a son and heir.

*Feb.* 3. The wife of William Gordon, esq. M. P. a son.

5. The hon. Mrs. Codrington, a daughter.

9. Countess of Mansfield, a son.

12. The wife of major-gen. the hon. Alexander Hope, M. P. a daughter.

25. The hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, a daughter.

—, Lady Emily Henry, at Leinster House, Dublin, a daughter.

26. The wife of Henry Bonham, esq. M. P. a daughter.

Lately, Lady Sondes, a daughter.

Lately, The wife of C. Jenkinson, esq. M. P. a daughter.

*March* 7. The hon. Mrs. Edward Stewart, a son.

15. Lady Georgiana Barnes, a daughter.

17. The wife of major the hon. Henry Murray, a daughter.

24. The wife of gen. Burr, a son and heir.

—, The marchioness of Lansdown, a son and heir.

Lately, Lady Harriet Drummond, a son and heir.

—, Lady Henry Fitzroy, a son.

L

Lately, Lady Francis Bentinck, a daughter.

—, Lady Bagot, a son and heir.

*April 8.* The marchioness of Bath, a son.

14. Lady Brownlow, a daughter.

15. The countess of Romney, a daughter.

20. The wife of sir Henry Lushington, bart. a son.

—, The relict of the hon. Willoughby Bertie, late captain of the Satellite, a son and heir.

—, The wife of sir John Sinclair, bart. M. P. a son.

22. The marchioness of Ely, a daughter.

—, The wife of William Blundell, esq. of Crosby-hall Lancashire, a son and heir.

23. The right hon. lady Caroline Capel, a daughter.

26. The marchioness of Waterford, a son.

Lately, The countess of Bristol, a daughter.

—, The wife of sir C. W. Malet, bart. a son.

—, The wife of sir T. Ackland, bart. a son.

—, The wife of capt. sir M. Seymour, bart. a daughter.

Lately, the countess de Salis, at Dublin, a son.

*May 22.* The duchess of Newcastle, a son and heir.

31. Viscountess Galway, a son.

*June 5.* Viscountess Arbuthnot, a daughter.

—, Lady J. Taylor, a daughter.

6. The wife of sir Henry C. Montgomery, a son.

15. The wife of lieut-gen. sir Geo. Nugent, bart. a son.

Lately, at Carlsruhe, the grand duchess of Baden, a daughter.

30. The hon. Mrs. Wellington, a daughter.

Lately, Countess of Chichester, a daughter.

—, Viscountess Falmouth, a son.

—, Mrs. Horseley Beresford, a son and heir.

—, The wife of J. Denison, esq. M. P. a son.

*July 11.* The wife of B. Hobhouse, esq. M. P. a daughter.

15. Hon. Mrs. Smith, a daughter.

17. Lady Louvaine, a son.

20. Countess of Elgin, a son.

22. The wife of W. Astell, esq. M. P. a daughter.

Lately, Countess of Eniskillen, a daughter.

—, Countess of Northesk, a daughter.

—, Lady Arundel, a son.

—, Hon. Mrs. Paget, a son.

*August 2.* Hon. Mrs. Holland, wife of the rev. Dr. Holland, a daughter.

18. Duchess of Beaufort, a daughter.

27. Hon. Mrs. John Vaughan, a son.

29. Lady Eliz. Littlehales, Dublin, a daughter.

Lately, the wife of the hon. and rev. M. Strangeways, a son.

*Sept. 4.* Viscountess Turnour, a daughter.

5. Lady Ann Chadd, a son and heir.

7. Hereditary princess of Bavaria, a son.

Lately, Countess of Courtoun, a daughter.

—, Lady A. Macleod, a son.

—, The wife of William Lowndes, esq. M. P. a son.

*Oct. 6.* Lady Frances Legge, a daughter.

17. Lady Mary Ann Sotheby, a daughter.

22. The wife of major-general F. White, a son.

27. Lady Kinnaird a son.

28. The wife of sir J. Liecester, a son and heir.

31. The wife of the late Thomas Hughan, esq. M. P. a son.

Lately, Countess of Banbury, a daughter.

—, Hon. Mrs. Stopford, a daughter.

—, The wife of the bishop of Derry, a daughter.

—, The wife of Thomas Wright, esq. high sheriff for Notts, a daughter.

Nov. 1. Hon. Lady Levinge, a son and heir.

8. Lady St. John, a son and heir.

—, Viscountess Hinchinbrooke, a son and heir.

13. The wife of G. H. Rose, esq. M. P. a son.

25. The wife of Sir James Stronge, baronet, a son and heir.

Lately, marchioness of Donegal, a son.

—, Viscountess Glentworth, a daughter.

—, Viscountess Lismore, a daughter.

—, The wife of the hon. and rev. Thomas de Grey, a son.

Lately, Lady C. Lemon, a son.

—, Lady C. Gould, a daughter.

Dec. 1. Lady Charlotte Hood, a daughter.

2. Countess of Gosford, a daughter.

12. Viscountess Pollington, a son.

17. Countess of Oxford, a son.

20. The wife of Charles T. Hudson, esq. Wanlip-hall a son, and heir.

27. Lady Katherine Weld Forrester, a son.

Lately, The wife of Sir J. Yorke, a daughter.

—, Countess Cowper, a son.

—, Lady Lucy Taylor, a son.

—, Lady Rumbold, a son and heir.

—, Lady of colonel baron Decken, German legion, a daughter.

—, Lady A. W. Duff, a daughter.

—, At Quebec, Lady Prevost, a son.

# MARRIAGES.

Jan. 3. Hon. Windham Henry Quin, M. P. for Limerick, to Caroline, only daughter of Thomas Wyndham, esq. M. P. for Glamorganshire.

8. James O'Reilly, esq. eldest son of sir Hugh O'Reilly, bart. Ireland, to the only daughter of the late baron d'Arabet.

20. Joseph Atkinson, esq. Dublin, to Sarah, second daughter of the hon. baron George.

Lately, John Flood, esq. to Sarah, eldest daughter of the attorney-general for Ireland.

—, T. Forster, esq. of Roydon-hall, to miss Sarah Holland.

Lately, Lieut-col, Thomas Marriott, of the Madras army, to Anne, youngest daughter of John Becket, esq.

—, William Edward Powell, esq. of Nanteos, Cardiganshire, to Laura Edwyna, eldest daughter of James Phelp, esq.

Feb. 1. Thomas Hughan, esq. M. P. to the eldest daughter of the late Robert Milligan esq. Hampstead.

12. Humphrey Wild, esq. to the hon. Christina Clifford, eldest daughter of lord Clifford.

20. J. F. Buckworth, esq. lieutenant

col. in the Cheshire militia, to lady Mary Payne, widow of sir John Payne.

25. Sir John Twisden, bart. to Catherine Judith, eldest daughter of the rev. Wm. Coppard.

26. The hon. capt. Arundel, son of lord Arundel, to Lady Mary Grenville, only daughter of the marquis of Buckingham.

—, Thomas Perrot, esq. lieutenant-colonel of the Oxfordshire militia, to the only daughter of late R. Davies, esq. of Glamorganshire.

Lately, Major-gen Reynolds, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Hunter, esq. consul-general in Spain.

—, Richard Orpen Townsend, esq. of Ardtully, to Anne, eldest daughter of the hon. W. Townsend Mullens, son of lord Ventry.

*March 2.* W. Peere Williams, esq. only son of admiral Williams, to Frances Dorothea, eldest daughter of Robert W. Blencowe, esq.

—, R. M. Tighe, esq. to the only daughter of sir Patrick Macdermot, bart. Ireland.

—, Peter Lowe, esq. of Bushy Island, county of Limerick, to Louisa, eldest daughter of sir Richard Butler, bart.

*March 3.* At Gretna-green, the hon. Charles Evan Law, second son of lord Ellenborough, to Eliz. Sophia, daughter of the late sir Edward Nightingale.

6. George Pochin, esq. of Normanton, to the daughter of Richard Norman, esq. high sheriff of Leicestershire.

16. Robert Wardlaw, esq. to lady Anne Lindsay, youngest daughter of the earl of Balcarras.

Lately, at Lisbon, capt. G. F. Seymour, son of the late admiral lord Hugh Seymour, to Georgiana, daughter of the hon. admiral Berkeley.

—, Sir Isaac Coffin, bart. vice-adm. of the white, to Elizabeth, only child of W. Greenly, esq. of Titley-court, Herts.

—, Rear-adm. Manley Dixon, to Miss Jeffreys, of Swansea.

*April 2.* Baron Charles de Tuyll, to the daughter of Dan Gildemeester, esq. formerly Dutch consul to Portugal.

13. John Ireland Blackburne, esq. M. P. to the daughter of the late W. Bamford, esq.

18. W. E. Tomline, esq. eldest son of the bishop of Lincoln, to Frances, daughter of the late John Amlett, esq.

Lately, Dr. Adams of Doctors'-Commons; to Mary Anne;

And Thomas Philip Maunsell, esq. of Northamptonshire, to Caroline Eliza; daughters of the late hon. W. Cockayne.

—, Sir J. Carr, K. C. to Miss King.

—, Rev. Thomas John Burgh, to Anne, eldest daughter of the hon. Fr. Hely Hutchinson.

*May 4.* J. Baskervyle Glegg, esq. of Withington-hall, Cheshire, to Anne, youngest daughter to the late T. Townley Parker, esq. of Cuerden-hall Lancashire.

5. Rev. George Murray, to the rt. hon. lady Sarah Maria Hay.

11. William Hargood, esq. admiral of the blue, to Maria, daughter of the late T. Somers Cocks, esq.

14. Rt. hon. viscount Killcourt, son of the earl of Cavan, to the only daughter of J. P. Coppin, esq.



15. Lieut.-col. James Orde, 90th foot, to Margaret, eldest daughter of W. Beckford, esq. of Fonthill.

20. Col. Fr. William Grant, M. P. to Mary Anne, only daughter of J. Charles Dunn, esq. of St. Helena.

28. T. Bates Rous, esq. to Charlotte Owen, second daughter of sir R. Salisbury, bart.

Lately, Sir F. Hopkins, bart. to Eleonora, second daughter of the late S. Thomson, esq. of Rathnally.

*June 4.* T. Thurlow esq. youngest son of the late bishop of Durham, to Frances, third daughter of the late hon. Thomas Lyon.

6. Hon. and rev. W. H. Downay, to Lydia, only daughter of the late J. Heathcote, esq. of Conington-castle.

—, Charles Clement Adderley, esq. to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Edmund Cradock Harropp, bart.

13. Lieut.-col. Robert Camden Cope, of Loughgall, county of Armagh, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Eliot, esq. Antigua.

18. J. R. Spencer Phillips, esq. of Writtle, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Sir J. Tyrrell, bart.

*June 26.* Lord Burgersh, eldest son of the Earl of Westmorland, to the daughter of the Hon. Wellesley Pole.

Lately, The Hon. H. R. Crofton to Mary, eldest daughter of T. Hemsworth, esq.

—, Lord Viscount Hawarden to Jane, youngest daughter of Pat. Craufurd Bruce, esq.

—, Lord Cloncurry to Mrs. Leeson, mother of the Earl of Milltown.

Lately, Rev. R. Hare, of Hurstmonceaux, to Anne, daughter of the late Admiral Sir Thos. Frankland, bart. and widow of J. Lewis, esq. of Harpton-court, Radnorsh.

—, Lord Viscount Deerhurst to Lady Mary Beauclerk, daughter of the Duke of St. Alban's.

—, W. Knox, esq. second son of the Bishop of Derry, to the second daughter of the late Sir A. Ferguson, bart.

*July 4.* Col. the Hon. W. Fitzroy to Lady Eliz. Fitzroy, third daughter of the late D. of Grafton.

6. James William Farrer, esq. to the Hon. Mrs. Scott.

8. The Hon. C. Manners Sutton, Judge-advocate-gen. to Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. Denison, esq.

11. Thos. Rice, esq. of Mount Trenchard, Ireland, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Theodosia Pery, daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

12. Lieut. Col. A. Walker, of Bowland, to Barbara, 2nd daughter of the late Sir J. Montgomery, bart. of Stanhope.

25. W. Ogle Wallis Ogle, esq. of Causey-park, Northumberland, to Eliz. Fr. Staples, daughter of Lady Araminta Monck, and relict of W. Staples, esq.

*August 5.* The Earl of Plymouth to Lady Mary Sackville, eldest daughter of the Duchess of Dorset.

6. Hon. Frederic Major Howard, 3rd son of the Earl of Carlisle, to Miss Lambton, only daughter of —L. esq. late M. P. for Durham.

10. Edward Wolstenholme, esq. to Arabella, second daughter of the Hon. Edward Ward.

14. Bateman Dashwood, esq. of Well Vale, Lincolnshire, to the Hon. Georgiana Pelham, youngest daughter of Lord Yarborough.

—, Edward Greathead, esq. of

Udens-house, Dorset, to Mary Eliz. only daughter of Sir R. Carr Glyn, bart.

19. Rev. John French, Dean of Elphin, to Emily, second daughter of the late Rich. Mageniz, esq.

21. Capt. Agar, M. P. to Margaret, daughter of Edward George Lind, esq.

24. Lieut. Gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke to Katherina, eldest daughter of the Rev. Reginald Pyndar, of Areley-house, Worcestershire.

27. Hon. John Astley Bennet, youngest son of the Earl of Tankerville, to the daughter of J. Conyers, esq. Copped-hall, Essex.

Lately, Sir Alex. Ramsay, bart. of Balmain, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Fr. Russel, esq.

—, Sir W. Grant Kerr, adj.-gen. to H. M. troops in India, to Rebecca, daughter of the late Capt. Jackson.

Sept. 1. Hon. Somerset Richard Butler, Viscount Ikerine, to Anne, eldest daughter of Owen Wynne, esq. of Haslewood, co. Sligo.

3. Hon. Henry Butler, third son of the late Viscount Mountgarret, to Anne, daughter of the late J. Harrison, esq. Yorkshire.

5. Major-Gen. Orde to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Henry Bevan, esq. of Shrewsbury.

Sept. 13. Rt. Hon. Tho. Jones, Viscount Ranelagh, to Caroline, only daughter of the late Col. Lee, Yorkshire.

16. Hon. Col. W. Blaquiére to Lady Harriet Townshend, youngest daughter of the Marchioness T.

Lately, Lieut. Col. Rosse to the daughter of Lieut. Gen. Brownrigg.

—, G. W. Villiers Villiers, esq. horse guards blue, to Eleanor, eldest daughter of Sir J. Nasmyth, bart.

Oct. 1. John Hayford Thorold, esq. eldest son of Sir J. T. bart. of Lincolnshire, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir Charles Kent, bart.

2. Lord Robert Spencer to the Hon. Mrs. Bouverie, widow of the Hon. Edw. B. of Delapré-Abbey.

3. W. F. Lowndes, esq. to Caroline, second daughter of Sir W. Strickland, bart.

5. George Byng, esq. captain, navy, to Frances, second daughter of Commissioner Sir R. Barlow.

16. Lord Caledon to Lady Caroline Yorke, daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke.

—, Major Gen. Hon. T. Mahon, eldest son of Lord Hartland, to Catherine, eldest daughter of J. Topping, esq.

19. E. M. Mundy, esq. M. P. for Derbyshire, to Mrs. Barwell, widow of the late R. Barwell, esq. Stansted-house, Sussex.

24. Capt. Henry F. C. Cavenish, second son of Lord G. H. C. to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late W. Fawkener, esq.

Lately, Marquis of Downshire to Lady Maria Windsor, sister to the Earl of Plymouth.

—, Lieut. Col. Smyth, second son of Rt. Hon. J. S. of Neath, to Sarah, eldest daught. of D. Wilson, esq. of Dallam Tower.

Nov. 9. Hon. Philip Pleydell Bouverie, to Maria, daughter of Sir W. A'Court, bart.

19. Rev. G. J. Tavel, to Lady Augusta Fitzroy, sister to the Duke of Grafton.

20. Rev. Edward Bouverie, 2nd son of the Hon. Bartholomew B. to Frances Charlotte, 4th daughter of Dr. Courtenay, late bishop of Exeter.

21. Lord Lindsay, son of the Earl of Balcarras, to Miss Pen-

nington, daughter of Lord Mun-  
caster.

30. Sir Thomas Maynard Hasil-  
rigge, bart. to Letitia, daughter of  
Lord Wodehouse.

*Dec. 6.* Laurence Sullivan, esq.  
to the Hon. Eliz. Temple, young-  
est sister of Viscount Palmerston.

9. Hon. Capt. Poulett, navy, to  
the eldest daughter of Sir George  
Dallas, bart.

14. Sir Tho. Leighton, bart. to  
Sylvia, daughter of Mr. Brandon,  
treasurer of Covent Gard. theatre.

### PROMOTIONS.

*February.* Laurence Sullivan,  
esq. Superintendant of Military  
Accounts.

Sir Henry Halford, bart. M. D.  
Physician in Ordinary to the  
Prince Regent.

Major Gen. Turner, 3rd guards,  
Assistant private Secretary to Do.

Gen. Wm. Keppel, Major Gen.  
Francis Thomas Hammond, and  
Lieut. Col. W. Congreve, Equer-  
ries to Ditto.

Lord W. Bentinck, Envoy Ex-  
traordinary and Minister Plenipó-  
tentiary to the Court of Palermo.

Augustus John Foster, esq. En-  
voy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotent. to the United States  
of America.

The Earl of Caithness, Post-  
Master General for Scotland.

The Hon. Frederick Lambe, Se-  
cretary of Legation to the Court  
of Palermo.

John Pond, esq. Astronomical  
Observator at Greenwich.

David Boyle, esq. one of the  
Lords of Session in Scotland.

David Money Penny, esq. Soli-  
citor General for Scotland.

J. W. Murray, esq. Judge of the  
Court of Admiralty in Scotland.

*March.* Robert Townshend

Farquhar, esq. Governor of the  
Islands of Bourbon and Mauritius,  
and their dependencies.

Lieut. Gen. Sir John F. Cra-  
dock, Governor and Commander  
in Chief of the Cape of Good  
Hope.

John Hodgson, esq. Major Gen.  
Governor and Commander in  
Chief of the Island of Curaçoa.

Sir James Cockburn, bart. Go-  
vernor and Commander in Chief  
of the Bermuda Islands.

David Hume, esq. one of the  
Six ordinary Clerks of Session in  
Scotland.

James Fergusson, jun. esq. one  
of the Four Commissioners of  
Edinburgh.

Wm. Harding Read, esq. Con-  
sul-general in the Azores ; Louis  
Hargrave, esq. Consul in the Ba-  
learic Islands ; and Robert Stä-  
ples, esq. Consul at Buenos Ayres  
and its dependencies.

Robert Liston, esq. Ambassador  
Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary  
to the Ottoman Porte ; and Bar-  
tholomew Freere, esq. Secretary  
of Embassy to the same.

Francis Lord Napier, his Majes-  
ty's High Commissioner to the  
General Assembly of the Church  
of Scotland.

Lieut. Gen. Sir George Nugent,  
bart. Commander in Chief in In-  
dia, and a Member in Council of  
the Bengal establishment.

*April.* C. Maxwell, esq. Gover-  
nor of Sierra Leone and its de-  
pendencies.

*May.* Field Marshal his R. H.  
the Duke of York, Commander  
in Chief of the Land Forces.

*June.* R. Ward, esq. Clerk of  
the Ordinance.

*Major Generals*—F. Baron  
Dreschel, with temporary rank ;  
C. Baron Linsengen, with ditto ; R.

Aytoun; G. Rochfort; F. Grose; H. R. Gale; J. Spens; W. Scott; R. Tipping; A. Campbell; A. Trotter; F. Fuller; Sir J. Affleck, bart.; G. V. Hart; J. Robinson; G. Warde; Hon. T. Maitland; R. Bright; W. Ramsay; J. Campbell; J. Skerrett; H. Oakes; C. Campbell; Sir G. Prevost, bart.; W. Waller; M. Archdall; Sir J. C. Sherbooke, K. B.; G. Drummond; J. Wharton; W. Payne; Hon. E. Bligh; W. Earl Craven; Lord W. Bentinck; E. Earl of Cork; Hon. H. G. Grey; Hon. E. Paget; A. Wetham; Sir B. Spencer, K. B.—to be *Lieutenant Generals* in the army.

*Colonels*—B. Fisher, royal engineers; T. Nepean, ditto; T. R. Charleton, royal artillery; H. de Hinuber, king's German legion, with temporary rank; Sir C. Shipley, knt. royal engineers; H. Bell, royal marines; T. Strickland, ditto; T. Mahon, 9th light dragoons; W. T. Dilkes, 3rd foot guards; H. Rudyerd, royal engineers; J. Oswald, 35th foot; J. Gashard le Marchant, military college; J. M. Hadden, royal artillery; W. Doyle, 62nd foot; J. Hatton, 66th foot; Pinson Bonham, 69th foot; J. Burnett, military superintendent of hospitals; W. Anson, 1st foot guards; J. Bouchier, of the late royal Irish artillery; I. Brock, 49th foot; G. W. Ramsay, 60th foot; R. Craufurd, on half-pay of 60th foot; E. Howarth, royal artillery; J. Dorrien, royal horse guards; T. Desbrisay, royal artillery; C. Terrot, ditto; W. Fyers, royal engineers; G. Glasgow, royal artillery; R. Winter, royal marines; W. Bentham, royal artillery; E. Stehelin, ditto; J. A. Schalach, ditto; H. Hutton, ditto; T. Barrow, 5th West India regi-

ment; J. S. Farley, 68th foot; J. Wood, on the half-pay of the Liverpool regiment; H. Churchill, of the late horse grenadier guards; J. Jenkinson, on half-pay of the Sheffield regiment; T. Lewis, royal marines; T. Dunbar, 3rd West India regiment; R. Williams, royal marines; L. Desborough, ditto; A. Keith, 65th foot; J. Mackellcan, royal engineers; J. T. Layard, 54th foot; J. Skinner, 16th foot; J. Meredith, royal marines; R. H. Farmer, ditto; Watkin Tench, ditto; J. S. Saunders, 61st foot; L. Maclean, quarter-master-general in the West Indies; G. Wilson, royal artillery; S. Rimington, do.; D. Ballinghall, royal marines; D. Shank, Canadian fencibles; Æ. Shaw, on half-pay of the queen's rangers; G. Dyer, royal marines; A. Hay, 1st foot; J. J. Barlow, on half-pay of the Cheshire fencibles; W. Minet, 30th foot; W. M. Peacocke, Coldstream guards; Sir J. Douglas, knt. royal marines; J. Pare, on half-pay of 96th foot; W. P. Clay, on half-pay of 40th foot; C. Wale, 66th foot; T. Hull, 62d foot; J. Kemmis, 40th foot; R. Burne, 39th foot; J. O. Vandeleur, 19th light dragoons; C. Pye, 3rd dragoons; Sir W. Aylett, knt. on half-pay of the 6th garrison battalion; J. R. Fletcher, 6th dragoons; R. Browne, 12th light dragoons; H. M. Gordon, on half-pay of the 16th foot; A. J. Goldie, 6th dragoon guards; R. B. Long, 15th light dragoons; R. H. Sheaffe, 49th foot; A. Duff, on half-pay of 4th foot; G. Airey, 8th foot; R. S. Donkin, quarter-master-general in the Mediterranean; Hon. E. Stopford, 3rd foot guards; G. Cooke, 1st foot guards; T. J. Backhouse, 47th foot; J. Wilson, 4th Ceylon regiment; W. Eden, 84th foot;

F. G. V. Lake, 60th foot ; G. T. Walker, 50th foot ; J. A. Vesey, on half-pay of 29th foot ; R. Stovin, 17th foot ; K. Mackenzie, on half-pay of 15th foot ; Sir J. Dalrymple, bart. 3rd foot guards ; F. J. Wilder, 35th foot ; Hon. G. de Grey, aid de camp to the king ; S. Hawker, ditto ;—to be *Major-Generals* in the army.

Rt. Hon. Charles Yorke ; Sir Richard Bickerton, bart. *Vice-Admirals of the Blue*. James Buller, esq. William Dommet, esq. *Vice-Admirals of the White*.

Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, Hon. Frederic Robinson, and Horatio Walpole, esq. commonly called Lord Walpole.—Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Frederic Edgcumbe, esq. a Commissioner of the Victualling Board.

July. Lieut.-Col. H. Torrens, Military Sec. to the Prince Regent.

Hon. Wellesley Pole, Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland.

His R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Chancellor of the University of St. Andrews.

John Allen, esq. Warden of Dulwich college

Robert, Viscount Melville, Keeper of the Privy Seal in Scotland.

Gen. William Earl of Harcourt, Governor of Portsmouth.

Major Gen. the Hon. A. Hope, Governor of the R. Milit. College.

Col. G. Murray, Lieut. Governor of Edinburgh Castle.

August. *Vice Admirals of the Blue*—H. D'Esterre Darby, E. Bowater, G. Palmer, W. O'Bryen Drury, and W. Essington. esqrs. to be *Vice Admirals of the White*,

*Rear Admirals of the Red*—F. Pender, W. A. Otway, and G. Lumsdaine, esqrs. ; Sir S. Hood,

H. Nicholls, H. Sawyer, D. Gould, esqrs. and Sir R. G. Keats, to be *Vice Admirals of the Blue*.

*Rear Admirals of the White*—R. Watson, esq. Lord Gardner, M. Dixon, G. Losack, W. Mitchell, G. Hart, and T. Bertie, esqrs. to be *Rear Admirals of the Red*,

*Rear Admirals of the Blue*.—J. Laugharne, W. Hargood, G. Gregory, J. Ferrier, R. I. Bury, R. Moorsom, esqrs. Sir C. Hamilton, and the Hon. H. Curzon, to be *Rear Admirals of the White*.

And the under-mentioned are appointed flag officers:—A Fraser, B. Hallowell, G. J. Hope, esqrs. Lord A. Beauclerk, W. Taylor, J. N. Morris, G. Burdon, W. Brown, T. B. Martin, J. Lawford, F. Sotheron, and T. Woolley, esqrs. to be *Rear Admirals of the Blue*.

Capt. W. Bligh has also been appointed *Rear Admiral of the Blue*, by a commission dated July 31, 1811.

Lieut. Gen. Arthur, Visc. Wellington, K. B. General in the army in Spain and Portugal only.

John M'Mahon, esq. Receiver and Paymaster of the bounty to Officers Widows.

Sir S. Hood, Naval Commander in Chief in the East Indies.

Sir S. Achmuty, provisional Governor at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Duke of Devonshire, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derby.

James Buller, esq. one of the Clerks of the Privy Council.

Lieut. Gen. Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, Lieut. Governor of Nova Scotia.

Col. J. Butler, Lieut. Governor of the Royal Military College.

Lieut. Col. G. Vaughan, Governor of Fishguard Fort.

Lieut. Gen. Gother Mann, Inspector General of Fortifications.

Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Prevost, bart. Capt. General, Governor in chief, and Commander of the Forces in Upper and Lower Canada, &c.

Rt. Hon. George Rose, an elder Brother of the Trinity House.

Sir John Sinclair, Receiver Gen. of the Taxes in Scotland.

Rev. John Davie, B. D. Master of Sidney Sussex Col. Cambridge.

*September.* Winkworth Tonge, esq. Deputy Judge Advocate of the Forces in Jamaica.

*October.* Rt. Hon. Henry Wellesley, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII. Charles Vaughan, esq. Secretary to the Embassy.

Charles Stuart, George Cockburn, and John Philip Morier, esqrs. Commissioners in Spanish America. Rich. Belgrave Hoppner, esq. Secretary.

Thomas Sydenham, esq. Minister Plenipotentiary to the Portuguese Government, during the absence of Charles Stuart, esq.

Lieut. Gen. Robert Brownrigg, Governor and Commander in chief of the British Settlement in Ceylon.

J. C. Herries, esq. Commissary in chief.

Burnet Bruce, esq. one of the Four Commissioners at Edinburgh.

John Drinkwater, esq. a Comptroller of Army Accounts.

Duke of Norfolk, High Steward of Gloucester.

Lord Somers, Recorder of Gloucester.

R. Thornton esq. M. P. Marshal of the Admiralty.

Rt. Hon. Chas. Hope, President of the Coll. of Justice in Scotland.

Rt. Hon. David Boyle, Justice-Clerk in Scotland.

Anthony St. John Baker, esq. Secretary of Legation in America.

*November.* Alex. Frazer Tytler, of Woodhouse-lee, esq. one of the Lords of Justiciary in Scotland.

Sir H. Halford, bart. one of the Physicians in ordinary to his Majesty.

Dr. Baillie, one of his Majesty's Physicians extraordinary.

Rev. John Cole, D. D. Rector of Exeter College, Vice-Chancellor of Oxford.

Rev. Tho. Browne, D. D. Master of Christ's college, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge.

Rev. Thomas Elrington, D. D. Provost of Trinity College, Dublin.

Rev. George Doyly, D. D. Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge.

Rev. John Russel, M. A. Head Master of Charter-house School.

Lord A. Hamilton, Lord-rector of Glasgow University.

Adam Gillies, esq. one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland.

*December.* His R. H. William Henry, Duke of Clarence, Admiral of the Fleet.

Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, Rt. Hon. W. W. Pole, Hon. W. Broderick, Snowden Barne, esq. Hon. B. Paget, and R. Wellesley, esq.—Commissioners of the Treasury.

Duke of Devonshire; High-steward of Derby.

Dr. Arnold, Advocate to the Admiralty.

William Petrie, esq. Governor of Prince of Wales's Island.

Rev. W. Jackson, D. D. canon of Christ church, Bishop of Oxford.

Rev. John Leslie, D. D. Dean of Cork, Bishop of Down.

## DEATHS in the Year 1811.

JAN. 2. *William Thomas Lewis*, an eminent actor in comedy. He was born at Ormskirk, in Lancashire, in 1749, and was carried in his infancy to Ireland, where his father was a performer, at Mr. Sheridan's theatre in Dublin. He received his education at the grammar-school of Armagh, and early appeared on the stage, first distinguishing himself under Mr. Digges of Edinburgh. In 1771 he acted at Dublin, in rivalry with Moscrop; and having acquired considerable reputation, was engaged at Covent Garden by Mr. Colman, where he made his first appearance in 1776, as Belcour, in the *West-Indian*. For many years he was the most admired actor in sprightly comedy, being characterised by a vivacity and elegance of deportment in which he had no competitor among modern actors. He quitted the stage in 1803, and became a joint proprietor with Mr. Knight in the Liverpool and Manchester theatres, which flourished under their management. Mr. Lewis bore a uniformly respectable character in private and domestic life. He married Miss Leeson, of Covent Garden theatre, by whom he had a numerous family. One of his sons is now a Lieutenant Colonel in the East India service.

4. At Glasgow, in his 63rd year, Mr. *John Reekie*, teacher of the Greek and Latin languages. By incessant application he had acquired a very accurate knowledge of the classical writers, and of the structure of the learned languages,

in which he was probably surpassed by none of his contemporaries. He had collected a valuable and extensive library, particularly rich in the works of the Greek Grammarians.

6. At Lisbon, of a typhus fever, Col. *James Wynch*, of the 4th regiment, or King's Own. He had served in every important expedition undertaken during the war, and received a wound at the battle of Corunna, from which he never entirely recovered.

8. Sir *Francis Bourgeois*, R. A. a painter in history and landscape. He was descended from a Swiss family, but was born at London in 1756. His original destination was to the army, but having been taught to draw when a child, he became so much attached to the art, that he resolved to pursue it professionally. He was accordingly placed as a pupil with Mr. Louthembourg, whose manner of painting he adopted, and acquired considerable reputation by his landscapes and sea-pieces. After travelling for improvement he settled in London, and rose to distinction. He was appointed painter to the King of Poland, who honoured him with the Order of Merit; and his knighthood was confirmed by his Majesty, by whom he was nominated his landscape-painter. He acquired a large collection of pictures by the will of Mr. Desenfans; these, with the bulk of his property, he has bequeathed to Dulwich college, where an addition to the gallery has been made for their reception.

11. *Gen. Sir William Green*, Bart. late chief royal engineer, aged 86. He had been 70 years in the service, and was at the memorable siege of Gibraltar.

14. At Hinton St. George, Somersetshire, the Right Hon. *Countess Poulett*.

18. At Northall, aged 87, *Mrs. Pott*, relict of the celebrated surgeon, Percival Pott, Esq.

21. The Right Hon. *Lady Eliz. Lee*, daughter of Simon Earl Harcourt, and relict of Sir William Lee, Bart.

23. At Cartaxo, *Don Pedro Caro y Sureda*, *Marquis de la Romana*, Grandee of Spain, and Captain-General of the armies of his Catholic Majesty, in the 49th year of his age. This nobleman possessed a high character for gallantry, military skill, and ardent patriotism. After various eminent services to his country against its unprincipled invaders, he was with Lord Wellington as commander of the Spanish troops of the allied army at the time of his lamented death. His body was brought to Lisbon, where it received every funeral honour due to his merit and high station, and was deposited in the monastery of St. Jerom, till it could be conveyed to Spain.

25. At Bath, aged 72, *Col. Robert Brooke*, of the East India Company's service, late governor of St. Helena.

26. At his seat near Worcester in his 86th year, *Treadway Russel Nash*, D. D. F. S. A. the oldest magistrate in the county, and a distinguished antiquarian. With indefatigable labour, and at a considerable expense, he made collections for the History and Anti-

quities of Worcestershire, of which he published the first volume in 1781, and the second in the following year. He also gave an edition of Butler's *Hudibras* with notes, in 3 vols. 4to. 1793.

26. *Steward Kyd*, Esq. barrister at law, author of several useful publications on the laws of England.

28. *Mrs. Yonge*, aged 82, relict of Dr. Yonge, bishop of Norwich.

Feb. 1. *William Cookson*, Esq. senior alderman of Leeds, aged 61.

— At Dublin, the Right Hon. *Sir Hercules Langrishe*, Bart. one of the privy council, and an Irish representative in parliament.

9. At the royal Observatory, Greenwich, in his 79th year, *Nevil Maskelyne*, D. D. F. R. S. and astronomer royal, which post he had occupied during 46 years. He was educated at Trinity College Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. Having given proof of his abilities as a mathematician and astronomer, he went to Barbadoes on the appointment of the board of longitude, for the purpose of making trial of Mr. Harrison's time-keeper, of which he afterwards published an account. His first publication was a work for the improvement of practical navigation, entitled, "The British Mariner's Guide," 4to. 1763. In 1765 he succeeded to the place of astronomer royal on the death of Dr. N. Bliss; and from that time he began his series of astronomical observations at Greenwich, of which the first volume folio was published in 1776. His tables for computing the apparent places of the fixed stars, and reducing observations on the planets, were published by the Royal Society in 1774. In 1792



he edited the very valuable logarithmic tables of the late Michael Taylor to which he prefixed a masterly introduction. His scientific reputation stood high in his own and in foreign countries, and his life and manners were worthy of his station and profession. By his nephew, Lord Clive, he was presented to the rectory of Shrawarden in Shropshire; and by his college, to the living of North Runcton, Norfolk.

10. *The Hon. Simon Fraser* banker, brother of Lord Saltoun.

12. *The right Hon. John Smyth*, one of the privy council, late master of the mint, and for many years representative for the borough of Pontefract.

18. *His Excellency the Duke of Albuquerque* ambassador extraordinary from Spain. (See CHRONICLE.)

— *Peter Beckford*, Esq. author of "Letters on Hunting."

*The Hon. Louisa Ward*, lady of the Right Hon. Robert Ward, brother of Viscount Bangor.

19. *Charles Buckner*, Esq. admiral of the Red.

20. *Lady Eliz. Heron*, widow of Patrick Heron, Esq. and sister of the Hon. A. Cochrane Johnstone.

— *The Hon. Stanhope Dormer*, younger son of the late Lord Dormer, and major of the Warwickshire militia. This amiable and estimable man was carried off by an apoplectic fit in his 34th year, at Bletchington barracks, near Seaford.

24. In his 86th year, *James Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan*, privy purse to His Majesty, and governor of Windsor Castle.

25. *Henry Hope*, Esq. in his

75th year, late one of the most eminent merchants in Europe. He was born at Boston, in New England, in 1736, and came over to England for education, where he entered into a banking house. In 1760, on visiting his uncles of the famous mercantile house of Hope in Holland, he was taken as a partner, and on the death of Mr. Adrian Hope, the whole business devolved upon him. He lived in a style of great magnificence, and obtained universal respect, as well from the importance of his concerns, as the worth and benevolence of his character. On the invasion of Holland by the French in 1794, he took a final leave of that country and settled in London. He purchased Lord Hope-toun's large house in Harley-street, where he deposited his collection of pictures, one of the finest in Europe belonging to a private person, to which he gave the public liberal access. He passed the evening of life in acts of kindness and beneficence, cheerful and serene, and beloved by all who knew him. By his will he has left among his relations property to the amount of above 1,100,000*l* sterling.

27. *Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of Cavan*.

March 1. *The Right Hon. Charles Marsham Earl of Romney*. His lordship was born in Sept. 1744, and for many years represented the county of Kent in parliament, maintaining the character of an active, popular, and constitutional member. He was nominated lord lieutenant of that county on the decease of the Earl of Dorset, and was created Viscount Marsham and Earl of Roim-

ney in 1801. He married a sister of the Earl of Egremont, by whom he has left one son and three daughters.

6. At Madras, *Vice-Admiral Drury* commander in chief on that station.

8. Near Bristol, in his 88th year, the *Right Hon. John Lord Colville, of Kinross*. He passed the early years of his life in military duty, and was present at the expedition against Carthagena in 1740, and at the battles of Fontenoy, Culloden, and Lafeldt. In 1761, being colonel of the Scotch Fuzileers, he served at the siege of Bellisle. On the peace, in 1763, he retired to private life, and on the death of his brother, Alexander, vice-admiral of the white, he succeeded to the title, which is now inherited by his son, a captain in the royal navy.

11. *Lady Wilmot*, relict of Sir Robert-Mead Wilmot, of Chad-desden Derbyshire.

14. In his 88th year *Otho Hamilton, Esq.* who had passed forty years in the military service of his country, and was lieutenant-colonel of the 59th regiment when he retired.

— *Augustus-Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton*. This nobleman was born in 1735 or 36, and received his academical education at St. Peter's College, in Cambridge. On the death of his grandfather in 1757, he succeeded to the family honours and estates, and at that period of life indulged himself freely in the gaieties and dissipations common to his rank and fortune. In 1765, he entered into the career of public employment as one of the secretaries of state; which post he resigned in

the following year, but was soon after appointed first lord of the treasury. Whilst his grace occupied this post, he incurred some severe attacks from Mr. Wilkes, then in the height of popularity, and also from the more formidable writer Junius, who published a remarkable letter against him, full of the severest invective. These virulent attacks, with a deficiency of support, caused him to resign his office early in 1770; he however accepted that of lord privy seal in 1771, which he retained till 1775. In that year, his decided opposition to Lord North's project of taxing the American colonies, produced an intimation that his services were no longer required; he in consequence resigned his post, and during the whole of the American war acted with the party which resisted all the measures that terminated in the final separation of America from the British empire. On the overthrow of that unfortunate administration, the Duke of Grafton was restored to his office of lord privy seal, which he held but for a short time: and his life afterwards passed entirely in retirement, except when some important occasions called upon him to take his part as a peer in parliament. He was a firm and strenuous opposer of the last and present war with France, and solemnly predicted all the evils which they have brought upon the nation.

His grace, when a minister, had been elected chancellor of the university of Cambridge (an event celebrated by the muse of Gray), and he had an attachment to literature which became that station. With a remaining fondness for the

turf and the chace, he allied a passion for collecting valuable books; and with advancing years he adopted the more extraordinary taste, for one of his rank and habits, of theological inquiry. Into this he entered with a mind so unshackled by system, and so devoted to what he thought the truth, that he openly renounced the creed of the church in which he had been educated, and acceded to that of the modern Unitarians, on whose service, at the chapel in Essex-street, he was accustomed to attend when in town. He is supposed to have been the author of two pamphlets on these topics; and, in order to encourage scriptural studies, he published at a considerable expence, an edition of Griesbach's Greek Testament, copies of which he distributed with great liberality. The Duke of Grafton was married first to the daughter of Lord Ravensworth, by whom he had three sons and a daughter. From her he was divorced in 1769, and was soon after united to the daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Wrottesley, who made him the father of thirteen children. He maintained a very amiable character in domestic life, and employed much of his leisure in the education of his daughters. He succeeded in his title and estates by his son, George-Henry, Earl of Euston, late representative for the university of Cambridge.

— *Sir Charles Kent*, Bart. of Wordsworth Yorkshire.

16. In his 95th year, *Lieut.-Gen. Loftus Tottenham*, colonel of the 55th regiment, who had been in the service near eighty years.

18. *Andrew Williams*, Esq. late physician general and colonel in

the East India Company's service at Bengal.

21. *Lady Elizabeth Loftus*, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Loftus, and daughter of the late Marquis Townshend, aged forty-four.

27. The *Rt. Hon. Lady Gardner*, wife of Rear-Admiral Lord Gardner, and daughter of Lord Carrington.

— At Preston, Lancash, *Lady Mary B. Bedingsfield*, abbess of the convent of Benedictine nuns, formerly of Ghent.

28. *Sidky Effendi*, chargé des affairs of the Porte.

29. Mr. *John Todd*, aged 75, long an eminent bookseller in York, and a great purchaser of libraries in that part of the kingdom.

— At Castle-Grant, Scotland, *Sir James Grant*, Bart. a distinguished feudal chief in the Highlands, greatly beloved and respected by the inhabitants on his extensive domains.

April 5. At Gloucester, aged 75, *Robert Raikes*, Esq. formerly an eminent printer, and well known as the philanthropic institutor of Sunday schools.

7. *Sir W. Addington*, Knt. aged 83, long an active and intrepid magistrate of the public office in Bow-street. He was the author of a very useful work, entitled an "Abridgement of the Penal Statutes, &c." which has passed through several edition.

15. *Dr. James O'Donnell*, titular bishop of Thyatira, aged 74. He was a native of Ireland, entered the Franciscan order at Rome, and settled as a priest at Waterford. In 1784 he went out to Newfoundland as prefect and vicar apostolic in that island, where he was successful in re-

claiming many of the natives from a state of semi-barbarism. He was rewarded with a titular bishopric, and on his return in 1807, a pension was settled on him by government.

16. *John Hammet*, Esq. M. P. for Taunton.

— At Duff-house, in advanced years, *Alexander Earl of Fife*. His lordship had practised as an advocate; and succeeded to the title only in January, 1809, on the death of his eldest brother James.

18. At his seat, at Acton Burnell, Shropshire, *Sir Edw. Smythe*, Bart. aged 53.

26. In his 86th year *Richard Pownall*, Esq. formerly a lieutenant-colonel in the army, and brother of the late Governor Pownall.

— At Buckenham in Norfolk, *Sir James Murray Pulteney*, Bart. a general in the army and colonel of the 18th regiment of foot. His death was the consequence of an explosion of the powder in his flask while shooting, which blew out one of his eyes. Sir James entered the army at an early period, and served with reputation in the American war, particularly at the defence of St. Christopher's. In the last war, he was adjutant-general to the Duke of York in Flanders; and afterwards commanded in an expedition to Ferrol, the event of which subjected him to much censure. He was lately for some time secretary at war. He married the Countess of Bath, who bequeathed to him for life the revenue of the vast Pulteney property, amounting to 50,000*l.* per annum. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his brother Gen. Murray.

The lady of Sir William Gib-

bons, Bart. daughter of Admiral Watson.

May 1. *John Smart*, Esq. aged 70, an eminent miniature painter.

5. In his 79th year, *Robert Mylne*, Esq. architect, F. R. S. the builder of Blackfriars bridge. He was a native of Edinburgh, and being brought up to the architectural profession, passed several years in Italy. On his return, he offered proposals for the intended bridge at Blackfriars, which were accepted, and the work was commenced in 1761, and completed in 1765, for the exact sum specified in his estimate. He was appointed, in 1762, engineer to the New River Company, which post he held to his death, and is succeeded in it by his son.

6. *Wm. Boscawen*, Esq. aged 59, a commissioner of the Victualling-office and of bankrupts. This gentleman was the son of General George Boscawen, and was educated at Eton and Oxford. He was brought up to the bar, and for some time went the western circuit, and he displayed his attention to the profession by an esteemed work, entitled, "A Treatise of Convictions on Penal Statutes." When appointed to the Victualling-office, he quitted the bar, and being much attached to classical literature, he undertook a translation in verse of all Horace, of which the first volume appeared in 1793, and the second in 1798. This is generally acknowledged to be executed with taste and critical discernment. In 1801 he published a small volume of original poems. He was also a constant contributor to the British Critic. Mr. B. was a person of very amiable and respectable cha-

racter, and possessed the love and esteem of all who knew him.

7. In his 80th year, *Richard Cumberland*, Esq. an eminent writer, in verse and prose. As Mr. C. has published his own memoirs at length, it will not be necessary here to do more than mark some of its principal incidents. He was the son of Dr. Denison Cumberland (who became bishop of Clonfert, and finally of Kilmore), by a daughter of the celebrated Dr. Bentley, at whose lodge, in Trinity college, Cambridge, he was born. Of that college, after an education at Bury and Westminster schools, he was admitted a member; and on leaving the university, was for some time private secretary to Lord Halifax. Having obtained, through his influence, the place of crown-agent for the province of Nova Scotia, he married, in 1758, the daughter of G. Ridge, Esq.; and when Lord Halifax was made lord-lieutenant of Ireland, at the commencement of the present reign, Mr. C. accompanied him as under secretary. After his return, he obtained an office at the board of trade; and having already exercised his talents in dramatic composition, he engaged in it seriously, and brought out some comedies, which appeared on the London stage. The most successful of these was "the West Indian," which gave him a place among the distinguished wits and writers of the age. He now became secretary to Lord G. Germaine, minister for the colonial department; and in 1780, conceiving that there was an opening for a separate negotiation with the court of Spain, he went

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with his family to Lisbon, and thence to Aranjuez. The negotiation, however (which was preposterously conducted), entirely failed, and on his return, he was neglected and disavowed by the ministry. His residence was thenceforth chiefly at Tunbridge Wells, where he cultivated a select society, and employed himself with great assiduity in composition, so as to become one of the most copious and multifarious writers of his time. If his works were not first rate, they displayed facility, learning, elegance, benevolent and generous sentiment, though with no great moral correctness, and warm attachment to the religion of his country. Their catalogue is too numerous to be here transcribed. They consist of tragedies and comedies, of the latter of which many were successful; of poems, at the head of which is his sacred heroic, entitled "Calvary;" of theological tracts; of novels; and of fugitive and miscellaneous pieces. His "Observer" occupies a respectable place among the English Essayists. His "Memoirs," in two volumes, 4to. afford much entertaining anecdote relative to the literary history of his contemporaries. His pen was at work as long as life permitted him to hold it; for it is to be lamented that his old age was exposed to the discomfort attending narrow and reduced circumstances. A jealousy and irritability of temper seems to have deprived him of the benefit of those friendships which his talents and introductions had enabled him to form. His remains received the honour of interment in Poet's Corner, West-

M

minster Abbey, Dr. Vincent pronouncing a short eulogy over his departed school-fellow.

7. At Keswick, *Henry William Bunbury*, Esq. second son of the Rev. Sir William Bunbury, of Mildenhall, Suffolk, and brother to the present Sir Thomas Charles Bunbury, a gentleman well known by the humorous productions of his pencil.

14. *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, Earl of Shaftesbury, and F. R. S. in his 51st year. He succeeded to the title in 1771, and in 1786, married the daughter of the late Sir John Webb, Bart. by whom he has left one daughter. The title is inherited by his brother, *Cropley Ashley Cooper*, one of the representatives for Dorchester.

15. On ship-board at St. Helen's, *Gen. Rufin*, who was wounded and taken prisoner at Barrosa. He was interred at Portsmouth with distinguished funeral honours.

16. Of his wounds at the battle of Albuera, *Sir William James Myers*, Bart. lieut.-col. of the 7th regiment of foot, aged 27.

20. In his 70th year, *William Henry Higden*, Esq. formerly of the secretary of state's office for the home department, and who, in the early periods of life, had attended the Earl of Rochford, Sir Robert Ainslie, and the Hon. Mr. Trevor, in their embassies to France, Spain, Turkey and Sardinia.

— *Lady Day*, relict of Sir John Day, many years advocate-general in the supreme court of justice, Bengal.

23. *Lady Pelham Clinton*, sister to the Duke of Newcastle.

— In his 77th year, the *Right*

*Hon. Richard Longfield, Viscount Longueville*, a privy counsellor, governor of the county of Cork, and one of the representative peers of Ireland. Dying without issue, the title becomes extinct.

27. At Edinburgh, aged 60, the *Right Hon. Henry Dundas, Viscount Melville*. This eminent political character was a younger son of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, president of the Court of Session in Scotland, by a daughter of Sir William Gordon, Bart. He received his education in Edinburgh, and was called to the Scotch bar in 1763, where he distinguished himself by a fluent and energetic elocution, and strong argumentative powers. He rose to be successively solicitor-general, and lord-advocate, for Scotland, and keeper of the signet, after which he quitted the legal for the political career (retaining, however, his place), and entered parliament as representative for Mid-Lothian. Though he was elected in opposition to the ministerial interest, he soon joined the party in power, and was a strenuous supporter of all Lord North's measures during the American war. He was a frequent speaker in parliament, and notwithstanding an ungraceful manner, and a provincial dialect and pronunciation, was listened to as a clear and weighty reasoner. Under the administration of Lord Shelburne he was admitted into the privy-council, and made treasurer of the navy, and he repaid these favours by his firm support of its plans. During the short coalition ministry he was out of place; and he employed all his powers in opposing that India bill

which was the cause of its overthrow. When Mr. Pitt succeeded to the post of prime minister, Mr. Dundas was appointed president of the board of control established by the new India bill, and being at the same time treasurer of the navy, and absolute minister for Scotland, he enjoyed a mass of patronage which has seldom fallen to the lot of one individual, and of which he made free use for the advantage of his friends and family. In 1791, he was promoted to the office of secretary of state for the home department, which, on the accession of the Duke of Portland, he exchanged for that of secretary of the war department. During this administration, he was the peculiar friend and coadjutor of Mr. Pitt, and took a leading part in all his measures. When Mr. Addington came into power, he was created, in 1802, Viscount Melville, and on Mr. Pitt's return to office, he succeeded Lord St. Vincent as first lord of the Admiralty. In this situation he incurred that irregularity relative to the balances of money remaining in his hands, in violation of a bill of his own framing, which produced his celebrated impeachment. The house of lords acquitted him of all the charges, but he had been obliged to resign his office, and thenceforth his political consequence was at an end. Lord Melville was strictly a man of business, and it seems to have been the object of his life to employ his talents to the greatest personal advantage. In society he was easy, frank, and convivial, ready to do kind offices, and affectionate in the domestic rela-

tions of life. He was twice married, and left by his first wife a son and three daughters. His son, the present Viscount Melville, has successfully followed the political career of his father.

27. In his 82nd year, *Robert Bisset*, Esq. late commissary-general to the forces at home.

28. Sir *James Hamlyn*, Bart. of Clovelly, county of Devon, formerly M. P. for Caermarthen-shire.

— At Edinburgh, in his 70th year, the *Right Hon. Robert Blair*, lord president of the Court of Session. He was son of the Rev. Robert Blair, author of "The Grave."

June 1. At Caldecote-hall, Leicestershire, the lady of the Hon. *Thomas Bowes*.

2. *Lady Gordon*, wife of the Rev. Sir Adam Gordon, Bart.

3. At Eylas, in consequence of wounds received at the battle of Albuera, *Lieut.-col. White*.

— *Henry Herbert*, Earl of Caernarvon, in his 70th year.

— At St. Petersburg, aged 71, *Jonathan Rogers*, M. D. late physician-general to the Russian fleet, and a knight of the order of St. Wolodimir.

4. *The Countess De Bruhl*.

9. *The Right Hon. Lady Jane Edwards*, aged 78, relict of Gerard Edwards, Esq. and sister to the late Earl of Gainsborough.

10. *Charles Frederick*, Grand Duke and Elector of Baden, aged 83.

11. *Sir Roderick Mackenzie*, Bart. of Seatwell.

12. *Henry Skeffington*, Earl of Massarene, aged 66.

16. *William Mashiter*, Esq. in his 68th year, long in the com-

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mission of the peace for Middlesex, Essex, and the liberty of the Tower.

16. *The Hon. Charles Bagenal Agar*, of Llanhydrock-house, Cornwall, youngest son of James Viscount Clifden, aged 42.

22. *Viscountess Sidmouth*. She was daughter and co-heir of Leonard Hammond, Esq. of Cheam, Surrey.

26. *The Right Hon. Sir John Anstruther*, Bart. M. P. for Anstruther, Scotland, aged 58. In 1798 he was appointed chief justice of the court of judicature of Bengal, and created a baronet.

— In his 82nd year, *Philip Rashleigh*, Esq. F. R. S. and F. A. S. and member for Fowey, in seven successive parliaments. Before he quitted public life, he was father of the house of commons.

27. At Broughall, near Catterick, Yorkshire, *Sir John Lawson*, Bart. aged 67.

30. *Sir Edward Dering*, Bart. of Surrenden, Kent, in his 55th year.

— At Cagliari, aged 60, *Victor Emanuel*, King of Sardinia, seventeen years after his expulsion from his dominions, on the continent.

July 3. *The Hon. Baron Dimsdale*, banker.

4. At Renishaw, Derbyshire, *Sir Sitwell Sitwell*, Bart. aged 42.

7. *P. Garforth*, Esq. of Skip-ton, aged 79.

18. *The Right Hon. General Fox*, governor of Portsmouth, brother of the late Charles J. Fox.

— *Lieut.-gen. James Sowerby*, of the royal artillery, aged 75.

— *Dr. Plenderleath*, physician to the forces, at Coimbra.

22. *The Hon. Mrs. Andrew Foley*.

26. *Catharine Josepha Lady Skeffington*, in her 69th year.

— *William Faulkner*, Esq. one of the clerks to his Majesty's privy-council.

27. At Richmond, in his 59th year, *Marquis Townshend*, F. A. S.

29. At Devonshire-house, aged 63, *William Cavendish*, Duke of Devonshire, a knight of the garter, and lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Derby. His grace married, first, Lady Georgiana Spencer, sister of the present Earl Spencer, by whom he left a son and two daughters; and second, Lady Elizabeth Foster, daughter of the Earl of Bristol. The Duke of Devonshire was of a retired character, and little known in public life: but when he acted, it was on the patriotic principles of his house. In private, he was gentle and benevolent, and though not possessed of talents to shine in society, was well informed, and conversant with polite literature.

— *Sir Charles Hotham*, Bart. of South Dalton and Ebberston-lodge, Yorkshire.

— *Sir John Hatton*, Bart. of Long Stanton, Cambridgeshire.

— *Sir Thomas Pilkington*, Bart. of Chevet, near Wakefield, aged 37.

Aug. 1. *The Hon. Catharine Gordon Byron*, aged 46, mother of Lord Byron.

17. *The Rev. Edward Pearson*, D. D. master of Sydney College, Cambridge, and author of various works in divinity.

21. *Anne, Countess of Dumfries and Stair*, relict of the late Hon. Alexander Gordon, Lord Rockville, aged 73.



29. *Lady Bickerton*, relict of Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton.

30. In his 77th year, *John Cricket*, Esq. proctor, and marshal of the high court of admiralty.

— *Sir John Lee*, Bart. late of the Dublin post-office.

— At Paris, the *Count de Bougainville*, the celebrated navigator. He had been made a count and a senator by Napoleon.

Sept. 5. *Lady Hudson*, wife of Sir C. G. Hudson, Bart. of Wanlip, Leicestershire.

7. *Sir Alexander Innes*, Bart. of Coxton, North Britain.

— At St. Vincent's, *Alexander Anderson*, M. D. superintendant of the botanical garden in that island.

8. At Berlin, *Peter Simon Pallas*, M. D. knight of the order of St. Wolodimir, counsellor of state to the Emperor of Russia, member of the academy of St. Petersburg, and of many other learned societies, and known throughout Europe as an eminent naturalist and traveller.

9. At his seat at Nun Appleton, Yorkshire, in his 57th year, *Sir William Mordaunt Milner*, Bart. representative for the city of York in four successive parliaments, during which he maintained the character of an independent senator, and a friend to constitutional liberty.

14. In North America, *Major-general Green*, a distinguished commander in the revolutionary war.

— *The Rev. Percival Stockdale*, vicar of Lesbury and Long Houghton, Northumberland, aged 75, known to the public by a variety of publications in prose and verse.

15. In Yorkshire, aged 75,

*Jane Lady Legard*, widow of Sir Digby Legard, Bart.

17. *The Hon. Mrs. Cornwallis*, wife of the bishop of Lichfield.

— *The Rev. Matthew Raine*, D.D. Master of the Charterhouse.

22. *General William Lyman*, American Consul.

26. At Ashwick-grove, near Bath, aged 62, *J. Billingsley*, Esq. author of the Agricultural Survey of the County of Somerset, and long distinguished as one of the most intelligent, liberal, and active promoters of improvements of every kind in the West of England.

30. In her 87th year, *Lady Mary Cooke*, aunt of the Duke of Buccleugh, and daughter of John Duke of Argyle.

— In his 83rd year, the *Right Rev. Thomas Percy*, D.D. Bishop of Dromore. This prelate, who possessed a place among the distinguished votaries of polite literature in his time, was born at Bridgenorth, and educated at Christ-church College, Oxford. He made his name known first by some translations from the Chinese and other languages; and in 1765 published his popular work, entitled "Reliques of Antient English Poetry," 8 vols. 12mo.

Oct. 2. *Sir Hervey Smith*, bart. aged 77. He was one of General Wolfe's aides-de-camp at Quebec.

4. At Dublin, aged 78, *Mr. S. Whyte*, an eminent schoolmaster, under whose improved method of tuition several distinguished characters of the present time received their education.

5. At Dresden, *James Ogilvie*, Earl of Findlater and Seafield.

7. At Kingston, Jamaica, aged 48, *Bartholomew Samuel Rowley*,

*Admiral of the Blue*, and commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station. He was second son of the late Admiral Sir Joshua Rowley.

8. At Gloucester, *Charles Brandon Trye*, Esq. senior surgeon of the county infirmary, and the author of several esteemed tracts on professional subjects.

10. At Malvern Wells, *Lady Louisa Hartley*, wife of William Hartley, esq. and sister of the late earl of Scarborough.

— Near Liverpool, *Sir George Dunbar*, bt. of Mechrum, aged 61.

14. *The Hon. Lewis Duff*, brother of the late Earl of Fife, aged 74.

— In his 84th year, *Gen. William Picton*, for 36 years colonel of the 12th regiment of foot. He served with distinction as captain of grenadiers in that regiment, in the war in Germany.

15. *Sir N. Holland*, bart. of Cranbury-house, near Winchester, formerly Mr. Dance, an eminent painter.

19. *The Rev. Dr. Gavin Michell*, minister of Manse, near Aberdeen, in his 81st year, and the 55th of his ministry. It is remarkable that, as moderator of the synod of Aberdeen, he signed its address to his Majesty on his accession, and on completing the 50th year of his reign.

22. *H. Revel Reynolds*, M. D. aged 66, one of the physicians to his Majesty.

25. *John Stewart*, Esq. captain of the Seahorse frigate, aged 36. He gained great honour by the defeat of three Turkish frigates, one of which, larger than his own, he captured.

29. *Thomas Hughan*, Esq. M. P. for Dundalk.

— At Palermo, *General Acton*, the Neapolitan ex-minister.

29. At Vienna, *Sir John Stepany*, bart. formerly British envoy to the court of Berlin.

— At Hanover, in his 74th year, *Field Marshal Count Walmoden Gimborn*, a natural son of George 2nd, by the countess of Yarmouth.

— At Chalons, the ci-devant *Duke de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt*.

— Near Petersburg, the celebrated *General Buxhovden*.

Nov. 5. At the Rectory-house, Houghton, Durham, *the Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron*, third son of William lord Byron, aged 88.

6. *Major-general Thewles*, one of the commanders of the western district.

7. At Cople, Bedfordshire, *the Right Hon. Augustus Ludlow*, earl of Ludlow, Ireland.

— At Tralee, in her 63rd year, *Lady Jane Denny*, relict of Sir Barry Denny, bart.

8. At May-park, Waterford, *Sir James May*, bart.

11. At his seat near Tewkesbury, *Thomas Dowdeswell*, Esq. aged 57, son of the late Right Hon. William Dowdeswell. Early in life he had served in the army; but having had the misfortune to lose his sight, he retired to his country residence, where he became an active and useful magistrate.

13. At Leicester, in his 84th year, *the Rev. Thomas Ludlam*, M.A. a learned theologian, author of "Essays, Scriptural, Moral, and Theological."

15. At Hampton, *the Lady of Sir Beaumont Hotham*, bart.

— At Hereford, in his 58th year, *Sir Watts Horton*, of Chadderton, Lancashire.

23. *The Rev. Dr. Hall*, provost

of Trinity college, Dublin, on the very day when his elevation to the see of Dromore, as successor to Dr. Percy, was announced in the Gazette.

23. At Clifton, *the Hon. Lawrence Pleydell Bouverie*, third son of the Earl of Radnor.

24. At Epping, aged 77, *Sir Thomas Coxhead*, bart.

25. At Blenheim, *her Grace Caroline, Duchess of Marlborough*, aged 68. She was daughter of John, Duke of Bedford.

— *Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones*, bart. M. P. for Shrewsbury.

30. *Lady Lawson*, relict of Sir Wilfrid Lawson, bart. aged 48.

— *The Lady of Sir W. Lorraine*, bart. of Kirkharle, Northumberland.

— At Glasgow, *the Rev. James Graham*, author of the poems of "The Sabbath," "The Birds of Scotland," and "The British Georgics." He was educated for the Scotch bar; but the delicate state of his health and spirits not suffering him to pursue that line of life, he entered the English church, and occupied a cure in the neighbourhood of Durham, where he rendered himself much beloved by his amiable manners and persuasive eloquence.

— *His Serene Highness Prince George of Brunswick*.

— At Gottenburgh, *Sir William Chalmers*, knight of the order

of Vasa, and a member of several literary societies.

Dec. 7. *The Right Hon. Maria Lady Huntingfield*.

9. *The Right Hon. Marianna Devereux, Viscountess Hereford*, relict of the late Viscount Hereford, and daughter of G. Devereux, Esq. of Tregoyd, Brecon.

11. *Lady Durbin*, wife of Sir J. Durbin.

12. In Portugal, *Brigadier-gen. Francis John Colman*, serjeant at arms of the House of Commons.

13. *Lady Perring*, wife of Sir J. Perring, bart. and alderman.

15. *Sir Wadsworth Busk*, knt. many years attorney-general of the Isle of Man.

16. *Right Rev. Dr. Charles Moss*, bishop of Oxford.

21. *Sir Peter Parker*, bart. admiral of the fleet, in his 96th year.

23. In her 86th year, *Lady Harriot Reade*, relict of Sir John Reade, bart.

24. *Sir John Lowther Johnstone*, bart. M. P. for Weymouth.

27. In his 86th year, *General F. Craig*, colonel of the 13th light dragoons, and governor of Sheerness.

28. In her 93rd year, *the Countess Dowager Stanhope*, relict of the late, and mother of the present, Earl Stanhope.

30. *George Woodford Theluson*, Esq. M. P. for Barnstaple.

## CENTENARY DEATHS.

January. At Newcastle, in an alms-house, *Elizabeth Wiems*, aged 101.

*John Robinson*, labourer, of

Kirkby-Mallory, Leicestershire, in his 107th year.

*Hannah Garratt*, of Rowley, Regis, Worcestershire, aged 100.

*Mrs. Court*, of Beaudesert, near Henley in Arden, aged 103.

*Alice Parker*, of Hetton, near Skipton, aged 101.

*Mr. Blakey*, at Blyth, aged 104.

At Cappaghvicar near Castlebar, *Mr. Maley*, aged 110.

February. At Gateshead, Northumberland, *Mr. Richard Bentley*, in his 101st year.

At Read, Lancashire, *George Croushaw*, aged 105.

March. *John Cowie*, bellman, at Crimond, aged 108.

In the poor-house, Whitehaven, *Olivia Grears*, 104.

At Llandfadwen, near Laugharne, Carmarthenshire *Methusalem Williams*, butcher, aged 104.

*Mrs. Anne Jarrard*, of Lynn, 111.

*Mary Discomb*, Exeter, 102.

*Mr. John Bayley*, of Roydon, near Diss, 109.

In the poor-house, Coxheath, a woman named *Jeffery*, 106.

April. In his 100th year, *Mr. William Furnish*, of York.

*John North*, of South Holme, Yorkshire, 111.

*Charles D. Medlicot*, Esq. county Kildare, aged 106.

At Romsey, *Mrs. Pocock*, 100.

At Kenton, Scotland, *Mrs. Margaret Melburn*, 104.

*John Learey*, county Limerick, 112.

In the poor-house, Ennis, *Johanna Madden*, 101.

May. At Eriswell, Cambridgeshire, *James Fuller*, aged 101, one of the society of friends. He lived to see 210 descendants.

*John Upton*, stocking-maker, Leicester, in his 101st year.

At Fintry, Stirlingshire, *Mr. John Dunn*, farmer, in his 104th year.

At Tauloght, near Tralee, *Lucius Botton*, Esq. 103.

June. At Rottingdean, Sussex, *Mrs. Ridge*, in her 102nd year.

*Mr. Robert Sirman*, of Fisherton-Anger, near Salisbury, 100.

*Jane Wood*, aged 101 } in the

*Dorothy Page*, 106 } same

house at Kilton, Yorkshire.

— *Gordon*, a military invalid at Konigsberg, 116.

July. *Sarah Smith*, at Worcester, 103.

*Mrs. Anne Priestly*, of Milthorpe, Yorkshire, in her 100th year.

August. *J. Anderson*, of Barlow, near Ryson, 108.

*John Alfred Parnell*, of Corfe-Castle farm-house, 104.

*William Jennings*, Tewkesbury, 100.

September. *Mary Martin*, at Hubberstone, near Milford, 109.

November. *Mr. William Ellis*, Bristol, 103.

*John Callendar*, at Dumfries, 102.

*Mr. Francis Foster*, at Cleator, near Whitehaven, 101.

*Mr. Christopher Little*, of Butterhill, 100.

*Abraham Topham*, of York, 102.

*Mary Williams*, of Kilkennin, Cardiganshire, who retained her faculties to the last, aged 104.

*Mr. Erasmus Wilkins*, at Penlon, Pembrokeshire, 102.

December. *Mrs. Ann Hancock*, at Mile-end in Furness, 104.

*Mary Watson*, at Sneaton, near Whitby, 100.

## SHERIFFS

*Appointed by the Prince Regent in Council for the Year 1811.*

Bedfordshire, J. Howell, of Markett Street, Esq.  
 Berkshire, William Wiseman Clarke, of Ardington, Esq.  
 Buckinghamshire, William Bernard, of Nether Winchendon, Esq.  
 Cambridge and Huntingdoosh. Wm. Dunn Gardner, of Chatteris, Esq.  
 Cheshire, Booth Grey, of Ashton Hayes, Esq.  
 Cornwall, W. L. S. Trelawney, of Penquite, Esq.  
 Cumberland, John Losh, of Woodside, Esq.  
 Derbyshire, Godfrey Meynell, of Meynell Langley, esq.  
 Devonshire, A. Champernowne, of Dartington, Esq.  
 Dorsetshire, Edward Greathed, of Udden, Esq.  
 Essex, Charles Smith, of Suttons, Esq.  
 Gloucestershire, Robert Gordon, of Kemble, Esq.  
 Herefordshire, Phil. Jones, of Sugwas, Esq.  
 Hertfordshire, Robert Taylor, of Tolmer, Esq.  
 Kent, Sir John Courtenay Honywood, of Evington, Bart.  
 Lancaster, S. C. Hilton, of Moston, Esq.  
 Leicestershire, R. Norman, of Melton Mowbray, Esq.  
 Lincolnshire, Sir John Trollope, of Casewick, Bart.  
 Monmouthshire, Hugh Powell, of Llanvihangel, Esq.  
 Norfolk, Charles Lucas, of Filby, Esq.  
 Northamptonshire, Walter Strickland, of Brixworth Hall, Esq.  
 Northumberland, William Burrell, of Broome Park, Esq.  
 Nottingham, Thomas Wright, of Norwood Park, Esq.  
 Oxon, Sir John Reade, of Shipstone, Bart.  
 Rutlandshire, The Hon. George Watson, of Rockingham Castle.  
 Shropshire, George Brooke, of Haughton, Esq.  
 Somersetshire, John Leigh, of Combhay, Esq.  
 Staffordshire, James Beach, of the Shaw, Esq.  
 Southampton, Sir Robert Kingsmill, of Sidmonton, Bart.  
 Suffolk, R. Petteward, of Finborough, Esq.  
 Surrey, G. Tritton, of West Hill, Wandsworth, Esq.  
 Sussex, William Dearling, of Donnington, Esq.  
 Warwickshire, F. Newdigate, of Arbury, Esq.  
 Wiltshire, Harry Biggs, of Stocton, Esq.  
 Worcestershire, T. Hawkes, of Dudley, Esq.  
 Yorkshire, R. Watts, of Bishop Burton, Esq.

## SOUTH WALES.

Brecon, Walter Wilkins, jun. of Alexanderstone, Esq.  
 Carmarthenshire, Hamlyn Williams, of Edwinsford, Esq.  
 Cardiganshire, William Brookes, of Noyart, Esq.  
 Glamorgan, Sir R. Lynch Blosse, of Gabalva, Bart.  
 Pembrokehire, Lewis Mathias, of Langwarren, Esq.  
 Radnor, John Cheesment Severn, of Languenlo, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey, Henry Williams, of Trearddur, Esq.  
Carnarvonshire, Thomas Parry Jones Parry, of Madryn, Esq.  
Denbighshire, John Wynne, of Garthaulio, Esq.  
Flintshire, Sir G. W. Prescott, of Ewloe, Bart.  
Merioneth, Hugh Revesey, of Brynygmm, Esq.  
Montgomeryshire, Edward Heyward, of Crooswood, Esq.

## APPENDIX TO CHRONICLE.

## ARTICLES FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

*London Gazette Extraordinary,*

*Wednesday, Feb. 13.*

*Admiralty Office, Feb. 13.*

**L**IEUTENANT CATOR, acting as commander of his Majesty's sloop the Otter, arrived here this morning with dispatches from Vice-admiral Bertie, commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, to John Wilson Croker, Esq. secretary to the Admiralty, of which the following are copies:—

*Africaine, in Port Louis,*

*Isle of France, Dec. 6, 1810.*

Sir,—I have the honour to announce to you, for the information of their lordships, the capture of the Isle of France and its dependencies, comprehending the extirpation of the naval force of the enemy in these seas, and the subjugation of the last remaining colonial territory of France.

By my communication, addressed to you on the 12th of October last, and forwarded to England by the Otter, from Bourbon, I had the honour to acquaint you that I was on the point of resuming the blockade of the Isle of France; I accordingly arrived off this port on the 19th, and finding the whole of the enemy's ships in the harbour, and two only apparently in a state of forward equip-

ment, I left Capt. Rowley with the Boadicea, Nisus, and Nereide\* to watch the movement of the enemy; and having previously detached the Ceylon and Staunch to convoy the division of troops from Bourbon to Rodriguez, I proceeded with the commander of the forces (Major-Gen. the Hon. John Abercromby), who had embarked in the Africaine, towards that anchorage. On the 24th I was joined by Rear-Admiral Drury, with a division of his squadron, as per margin,† and taking under my orders for the time being, the rear-admiral with the ships under his command, I was enabled to strengthen the blockading squadron, by despatching the Cornelia and Hesper for that purpose; and with the others made all sail for Rodriguez, where the squadron arrived on the 3rd of November, and found lying there the division of troops for Bombay. On the 6th arrived the division from Madras, under convoy of the Psyche and Cornwallis. On the 8th, Rear-Admiral Drury sailed with the Russel, Phaeton, and Bucephalus, to resume his command in India: on the 12th arrived the division from Bourbon, under convoy of the Ceylon.

The divisions from Bengal and the Cape not arriving by the 20th,

\* Late La Venus, captured by Commodore Rowley, as announced in the Gazette.

† Russel, Clorinde, Doris, Phaeton, Bucephalus, Cornelia, Hesper.

the season being so far advanced, and the anchorage (surrounded by reefs) by no means secure, more particularly for so large a number of ships, I determined on weighing with the whole fleet on the morning of the 22nd, proposing the convoy should cruize to windward until joined by one or other of the divisions. Very fortunately intelligence was received on the night of the 21st, that the Bengal division, under convoy of the *Illustrious*, was in the offing. Gen. Abercromby deemed it, as well as myself, advisable they should not anchor; but that, having communicated with the convoy, and given them such supplies as they might essentially require, we should proceed to the attack of the Isle of France, without waiting the junction of the troops expected from the Cape. The whole fleet accordingly weighed from the anchorage, and on the morning of the 29th bore up for the point of debarkation it had been determined to occupy in Grand Baye, about twelve miles to windward of Port Louis, where the *Africaine* leading in, and the several ships of war following with the convoy, according to a previous arrangement, the whole fleet was at anchor by ten o'clock a. m., consisting of nearly seventy sail; and the army, with their artillery, stores, and ammunition, the several detachments of marines serving in the squadron, with a large body of seamen, disembarked the same day, without a single loss or accident. A division of ships still maintained a vigilant blockade of the port; another division remained for the protection of the convoy at the anchorage; and a

third, under my immediate command, shifted their station as circumstances required, to keep up a more effectual communication with the army as it advanced, and which was dependant for its supplies of provisions and stores wholly on the resources of the navy.

On the 2nd instant, the Governor-General De Caen proposed terms of capitulation, and, commissioners being appointed on either side, a capitulation was signed and ratified on the 3rd inst. at the British head-quarters, a copy of which I have the honour to transmit for their lordships' information.

In a combined operation of this nature, the ultimate success of which must essentially, in a great degree, be made to depend upon a zealous and emulative co-operation and support through each gradation; and in the present instance, where these features have been so eminently conspicuous in every rank, and in every situation and circumstance, the recommendation of particular individuals to their lordships' more immediate notice may be deemed superfluous.

It is, however, from a sense of justice that I record the services of Captain Beaver, of his Majesty's ship *Nisus*, whom I entrusted with the superintendence of the whole arrangements for the disposition and debarkation of the army, and whose abilities and experience on similar occasions particularly qualified him to undertake this important duty. Nor should I omit to bear testimony to the unwearied exertions of Captain Patterson, of his Majesty's ship *Hesper*, and of Licut. B. Street, commanding the



government armed ship *Emma*, who were employed for many successive nights in sounding, and (as it has been proved) gained a perfect knowledge of the anchorage on the enemy's coast, and who were equally strenuous in their services in various ways on shore.

I beg also to recommend to their lordships' notice Lieutenant Edward Lloyd, who volunteered his services under the immediate eye of the commander of the forces, and in this, as well as many former instances, has received the most honourable testimonies of his gallantry.

I have the honour to transmit a copy of a letter addressed to me by captain Montague, of the royal navy, who commanded the first division of the seamen landed, as well as two extracts from general orders issued at head-quarters. From the absence of some of the ships, I have not been able to collect the returns of the number of marines and seamen landed, or of the loss, but I have the satisfaction to know it has been very inconsiderable.

The return of shipping, as correctly stated as I have yet been able to collect it, I have the honour to inclose. Various considerations have impelled me to dispatch the *Menelaus* with the least delay possible; and having intrusted these communications to the care of Captain Rowley, who will be the bearer of them to their lordships, I beg to refer their lordships to him for every further particular, and to add that his long and arduous services on this station have established a just claim to any honourable distinction it may please

their lordships or the country to bestow on him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

A. BERTIE.

#### *Terms of Capitulation. |*

We, the undersigned, Major-General Henry Warde, and Commodore Josias Rowley, nominated on the part of his Britannic Majesty by Vice-Admiral Albemarle Bertie, commander-in-chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed at the Cape of Good Hope, and the seas adjacent, and Lieutenant-General the Hon. John Abercromby, commander of his Britannic Majesty's forces on the one part; and Martin Vandermaesen, general of division, member of the legion of honour, commandant of the troops of his Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of France, at the Isle of France, and Mr. Victor Duprere, Capitaine de Vaisseau of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, nominated on the part of Charles de Caen, grand officer of the legion of honour, general of division, captain-general of the French settlements to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope on the other part; being severally and respectively armed with full powers to settle a treaty for the capitulation and surrender of the Isle of France, and all its dependencies, to the arms of his Britannic Majesty, do agree as follows:

Art. I. The troops of his Imperial and royal Majesty the Emperor of France, forming the garrison of the Isle of France, the officers and non-commissioned officers the officers of the imperial and royal marine, and the crews of the ships of war, shall not be consi-

dered as prisoners of war, neither the civil authorities.

Answer.—The land and sea forces, officers, subalterns and prisoners, shall not be considered as prisoners of war.

Art. II. The troops of his Imperial and Royal Majesty shall retain their arms and colours, without ammunition, and all their personal effects and baggage, to the extent of that which, upon honour, shall be declared private property.

Answer.—They shall take away their effects and baggage.

Art. III. The troops of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and the crews of the ships of the imperial and royal marine, shall be sent, with their families, to a port in European France.

Answer.—They shall be conveyed, together with their families, to a port in the French empire.

Art. IV. For the above conveyance, I shall keep the four imperial frigates *La Manche*, *La Bellone*, *L'Astrée*, and *La Minerve*, as well as the *Victor* and *Entrepreneur* corvettes, with their officers, crews, guns, stores, and provisions.

Answer.—Altogether inadmissible. The crews of the ships of war of the imperial and royal marine are provided for by the preceding article.

Art. V. To the above ships shall be added six transport vessels, to be selected by me, for our conveyance, with the necessary provisions for the crews and passengers.

Answer.—Proper vessels shall be forthwith equipped as cartels, at the expense of the British government, provisioned and stored to convey the French garrison, and

the crews of the ships of war, to European France. The same vessels to be at liberty to proceed to any port of England without delay.

Art. VI. These conditions being agreed to, I shall give up the colony and all its dependencies, the magazines, &c. Inventories shall be taken of all the articles belonging to the Emperor, and to be preserved for him and restored at a peace.

Answer.—The colony and its dependencies shall be ceded unconditionally; no power being vested in the parties contracting to determine its future destination. Inventories shall be taken by commissioners, to be appointed on behalf of the contracting parties, of all public magazines and stores, which shall be given up to the forces of his Britannic Majesty in their actual state, and without deterioration.

Art. VII. The property of the inhabitants shall be respected.

Answer.—All private property shall be respected.

Art. VIII. The inhabitants shall preserve their religion, laws, and customs.

Answer.—The inhabitants shall preserve their religion, laws, and customs.

Art. IX. The colonists shall have the option, during two years, to come, to quit the colony with their respective private property.

Answer.—They shall enjoy, during two years, the liberty of quitting the colony with their property, in order to proceed to any place they may wish.

Art. X. The wounded or sick that it shall be necessary to leave in the hospitals shall be treated the same as the subjects of his Bri-

tannic Majesty: French surgeons shall be permitted to remain with them, and they shall afterwards be sent to France at the expense of the British government.

Answer.—The wounded who may be left in the hospitals shall be treated in the same manner as the subjects of his Britannic Majesty.

#### ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Art. I. The public functionaries of the French government of the Isle of France shall be permitted to remain in the colony for a reasonable period, to regulate and discharge their public accounts with the colonists.

Art. II. The morning of the 3rd of December instant, at six o'clock, a. m. possession shall be given to the troops of his Britannic Majesty of the forts of Du Mas, and the lines of the town of Port Napoleon, down to the bastion Fanfaron.

Art. III. The morning of the 4th of December instant, at six o'clock, a. m. the Isle of Tonnelien, Fort Blanc, and the whole of the batteries of the harbour of Port Napoleon, and all the shipping, both ships of war and privateers, and merchant or other shipping of every description whatsoever, shall be given up to the naval and military forces of his Britannic Majesty; and all shipping lying in any other creek, port, or harbour of the Island, shall equally be considered as the property of his Britannic Majesty.

Art. IV. The troops of his Imperial and Royal Majesty, and the crews of the ships of war and privateers, shall retire to the barracks of the town, where they shall continue until their final embarkation.

Art. V. That the subsistence of the French garrison, both officers and men, as well as of the officers and crews of the ships of war, so long as they shall remain here, shall be assured and provided for by the British government; the expenses arising therefrom shall be considered as an advance for which the French government is pledged.

Art. VI. That on the surrender of the Port, as stipulated by the third additional article, all English prisoners of war, of whatever description, now in the Isle of France, shall be liberated.

Art. VII. That if any difference shall arise in the interpretation of any part of the foregoing, it shall be interpreted in favour of the French government.

This done and agreed at the British head quarters, at Pamplemonus, at one o'clock, a. m. the 3rd day of Dec. 1810.

(Signed) VANDERMAESEN, Gen. of Division.

HENRY WARDE, Major-General.

JOSIAS ROWLEY, Commodore.

J. DUPRERE, Capit. de Vaisseau.

Approuvé et ratifié, la presente.

DE CAEN, Capit. Gen.

CHARLES de COETLOGON, Secretary to the Commissioners.

*List of Ships, &c. in Port Napoleon, at the Reduction of the Isle of France, December, 1810.*

French frigate L'Astrée, of 44 guns, and 1,100 tons.

French frigate La Bellone, of 48 guns, and 1,050 tons.

French frigate *La Manche*, of 44 guns, and 1,050 tons.

French frigate *La Minerve*, of 51 guns, and 1,200 tons.

English frigate *Iphigenia*, of 36 guns, and 950 tons.

English frigate *Nereide*, of 36 guns, and 900 tons.

French sloop *Le Victor*, of 22 guns, and 400 tons.

French brig *L'Entreprenant*, of 14 guns, and 300 tons.

And a number of merchant ships, many of them English prizes.

*Supplement to the London Gazette Extraordinary, Wednesday, Feb.*

13.—*Friday, Feb. 15.*

A Dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received from the Hon. Major-Gen. Abercromby by the Earl of Liverpool, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated Port Louis, Isle of France, December 7, 1810.

I have the honour to inform your lordship, that the Isle of France surrendered, by capitulation, on the 3rd inst. to the united force under the command of Vice-Admiral Bertie and myself.

I must refer your lordship for the particulars of the operations which led to this fortunate event to the copy of my official letter to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, which, together with other documents, I have now the honour to transmit to your lordship.

In conformity with the instructions which I had the honour to receive from Lord Minto, I have placed Mr. Farquhar in charge of the government; and I confidently trust, that, in having adopted this measure, I shall not incur the displeasure of his Majesty's government.

This dispatch will be delivered to your lordship by Capt. Hewitt, my aide-de-camp; and I believe your lordship will find him perfectly qualified to afford you every information which you may require, in respect to the late operations of this force.

—  
*To the Right Honourable Gilbert Lord Minto, &c.*

My Lord,—I had the honour to inform your lordship, in my dispatch of the 21st ult. that although the divisions from Bengal and the Cape of Good Hope had not arrived at the rendezvous, it had been determined that the fleet should proceed to sea on the following morning, as from the advanced season of the year, and the threatening appearance of the weather, the ships could no longer be considered secure in their anchorage at Rodriguez; and I did myself the honour to state to your lordship, the measures which it was my intention to pursue, even if we should still be disappointed in not being joined by so large a part of the armament.

Early on the morning of the 22nd, Vice-admiral Bertie received a communication from Captain Broughton, of his Majesty's ship *Illustrious*, announcing his arrival off the island with the convoy from Bengal. The fleet weighed at day-light, as had been originally arranged, and in the course of that day a junction having been formed with this division, the fleet bore up for the Isle of France.

The greatest obstacles opposed to an attack on this island, with a considerable force, have invariably been considered to depend on the difficulty of effecting a landing, from the reefs which surround

every part of the coast, and the supposed impossibility of being enabled to find anchorage for a fleet of transports.

These difficulties were fortunately removed by the indefatigable exertions of Commodore Rowley, assisted by Lieutenant Street, of the *Staunch*, gun-brig, Lieutenant Blackiston, of the *Madras* Engineers, and the masters of his Majesty's ships *Africaine* and *Boadicea*. Every part of the leeward side of the island was minutely examined and sounded, and it was discovered that a fleet might anchor in the narrow passage formed by the small island of the Gunners' Coin and the main land; and that at this spot there were openings through the reef, which would admit several boats to enter abreast. These obvious advantages fixed my determination, although I regretted that circumstances would not allow of the disembarkation being effected at a shorter distance from Port Louis.

Owing to light and baffling winds, the fleet did not arrive in sight of the island until the 28th; and it was the morning of the following day before any of the ships came to an anchor.

Every arrangement for the disembarkation having been previously made, the first division, consisting of the reserve, the grenadier company of the 59th regiment, with two six-pounders and two howitzers, under the command of Major-general Warde, effected a landing in the Bay of Mapon, without the smallest opposition, the enemy having retired from Fort Marlstri, situated at the head of Grand Bay, and the nearest port to us which they occupied.

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As soon as a sufficient part of the European force had been formed, it became necessary to move forward, as the first five miles of the road lay through a very thick wood, which made it an object of the utmost importance not to give the enemy time to occupy it.

Lieutenant-Colonel Smyth having been left with his brigade to cover the landing-place, with orders to follow next morning, the column marched about 4 o'clock, and succeeded in gaining the more open country, without any efforts having been made by the enemy to retard our progress; a few shot only having been fired by a small piquet, by which Lieutenant Col. Keating, Lieutenant Ash of his Majesty's 12th regiment, and a few men of the advanced guard, were wounded. Having halted for a few hours during the night, the army again moved forward before day-light, with the intention of not halting till arrived before Port Louis; but the troops having become extremely exhausted, not only from the exertion which they had already made, but from having been almost totally deprived of water, of which this part of the country is destitute, I was compelled to take up a position at Moulin à Poudre, about five miles short of the town.

Early the next morning, Lieutenant-colonel M'Leod, with his brigade, was detached to seize the batteries at Tombeau and Tortue, and open a communication with the fleet; as it had been previously arranged that we were to draw our supplies from those two points.

The main body of the army, soon after it had moved off its ground, was attacked by a corps of the enemy, which, with several

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field-pieces, had taken a strong position, very favourable for attempting to make an impression on the head of the column, as it showed itself at the end of a narrow road, with a thick wood on each flank. The European flank battalions which formed the advanced guard, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, of the 33rd regiment, and under the general direction of General Warde, formed with as much regularity as the bad and broken ground would admit of, charged the enemy with the greatest spirit, and compelled him to retire with the loss of his guns, and many killed and wounded. This advantage was gained by the fall of Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, a most excellent and valuable officer, as well as Major O'Keefe, of the 12th regiment, whom I have also every reason sincerely to regret.

In the course of the forenoon the army occupied a position in front of the enemy's lines, just beyond the range of cannon-shot. On the following morning, while I was employed in making arrangements for detaching a corps to the southern side of the town, and placing myself in a situation to make a general attack, General de Caen proposed to capitulate. Many of the articles appeared to Vice-admiral Bertie and myself to be perfectly inadmissible; but the French governor having in the course of the same day, acceded to our terms, a capitulation for the surrender of this colony and its dependencies was finally concluded.

Your lordship will perceive that the capitulation is in strict conformity with the spirit of your in-

structions, with a single exception, that the garrison is not to be made prisoners of war.

Although the determined courage and high state of discipline of the army which your lordship has done me the honour to place under my command, could leave not the smallest doubt in my mind in respect to the issue of an attack upon the town, I was nevertheless prevailed upon to acquiesce in this indulgence being granted to the enemy, from the desire of sparing the lives of many brave officers and soldiers, out of regard to the interests of the inhabitants of this island, having long laboured under the most degrading misery and oppression, (and knowing confidently your lordship's further views in regard to this army), added to the late period of the season, when every hour became valuable; I considered these to be motives of much more national importance than any injury that could arise from a small body of troops, at so remote a distance from Europe, being permitted to return to their own country, free from any engagement. In every other particular, we have gained all which could have been acquired, if the town had been carried by assault.

During the course of this short service, the enemy has not afforded an opportunity to the army in general for displaying the ardent zeal and animated courage with which every individual is inspired: but it is nevertheless my duty to represent to your lordship, in the strongest terms, the merits of every corps under my command. The officers and men (European as well as native) have cheerfully and patiently submitted to the

greatest fatigues and privations. During the advance of the army, the troops were unable, for the space of twenty-four hours, to procure a sufficient supply of water: but this trying circumstance did not produce a single murmur, or the smallest mark of discontent or disapprobation.

I feel myself particularly indebted to Lieut.-colonels Picton, Gibbs, Kelso, Keating, M'Leod, and Smyth, who commanded the different brigades, as well as to Major Taynton, the senior officer of the artillery, of whose services I was deprived by a wound which he received on the day the army occupied a position before this town.

Although I have every reason to be satisfied with the zeal of the heads of departments, I feel it a particular duty incumbent upon me to express, in the most pointed manner, the obligations which I owe to Dr. Harris, the superintending surgeon, and to the medical staff in general, for their unremitting attention, in discharge of the important duty reposed in them.

I have received every assistance from Lieutenant Gregory, my military secretary, and the whole of my personal staff.

To Major Caldwell, of the Madras engineers, and who accompanied me from India, I am indebted for the most able and assiduous exertions. Since his arrival amongst these islands he has been indefatigable in procuring the necessary information, in respect to the defence of this colony, and through his means I was put in possession of an accurate plan of the town, some time previous to the disembarkation of the army; and I trust

your lordship will permit me to recommend to your lordship's protection this valuable and experienced officer.

It is not in my power to do justice to the merits of Major-general Warde; I have on every occasion received from him the most cordial co-operation and assistance: and during the short operations of the army, he was constantly at the head of the column, directing the advanced guard, and animating the soldiers by his personal example.

The most perfect harmony and cordiality have subsisted between the navy and army; and I have received every assistance from Vice-admiral Bertie, and the squadron under his command.

The arrangements connected with the disembarkation were conducted in the most able and judicious manner, by Captain Beaver, of his Majesty's frigate *Nisus*; and during the subsequent operations of the army, I am indebted to him for his unremitting attention and assiduous exertions in landing the necessary stores and provisions.

To Captain Briggs, of his Majesty's ship *Clorinde*, and to Captain Lye, of the *Doris*, who were employed under the orders of Captain Beaver, my most grateful acknowledgments are due for the services they performed, as well as to the officers and seamen under their command.

A body of seamen was landed from the fleet, under the command of Captain Montagu; the exertions which were used to bring forward the guns through a most difficult country, were such as to attract the admiration of the whole army, and fully entitle Captain

Montague, Lieutenant Lloyd of the Africaine, and every officer and sailor, to the encomiums I can pass on their conduct.

The battalion of marines, under the command of Captain Liardet, supported the reputation of this distinguished corps.

This dispatch will be delivered to your lordship by my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant M'Murdo of the Bombay establishment, who will afford your lordship any further information you may require, respecting the late operations of the army. I have, &c.

(Signed) J. ABERCROMBY,  
Maj. Gen.

True Copy. A. E. GREGORY,  
Military Secretary to the  
Commander of the Forces.

*Return of the killed, wounded, and missing, at the attack of the Isle of France, on the 30th of November, and 1st and 2nd of December, 1810.*

*Head-Quarters, Camp before  
Port-Louis, Dec. 4, 1810.*

Artillery—1 major, 1 rank and file, wounded.

*European Flank-Battalion.*

12th Foot—4 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 23 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

14th Foot—1 rank and file killed; 2 rank and file, wounded.

33rd Foot—1 lieutenant-col., 1 serjeant, 1 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 12 rank and file, wounded.

56th Foot—3 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

Three of the rank and file missing, supposed to be killed.

*Europeans.*

12th Foot—1 major, 1 drum-

mer, 1 rank and file, killed; 5 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file, missing.

22nd Foot—4 rank and file, wounded.

59th Foot—1 rank and file, killed; 4 rank and file, wounded.

84th Foot—9 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 19 rank and file wounded; 1 drummer, 3 rank and file, missing.

Detachment 87th Foot—2 rank and file, killed.

89th Foot—1 rank and file, wounded.

Royal Marines—2 rank and file wounded.

*Natives.*

Madras flank-battalion—1 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer missing.

1st Bengal volunteers—1 native officer, 13 rank and file, missing, 2nd ditto—17 rank and file, missing.

Madras volunteer battalion—1 havildar killed; 3 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

2nd detachment of 2nd Bombay native infantry—1 havildar killed, 2 rank and file wounded.

Madras pioneers—2 wounded.

Total—1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 1 serjeant, 2 havildars, 1 drummer, 22 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 3 lieutenants, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 81 rank and file, 2 pioneers, wounded; 1 native officer, 2 drummers, 42 rank and file, missing.

N. B. One seaman killed and five wounded, not included above.

(Signed) W. NICHOLSON,  
Dep. Adj. General.

[Here follows a return of ordnance taken, of which the following is an abstract.]

29 thirty-six pounders, 81



twenty-four pounders, 46 eighteen pounders, 22 twelve-pounders, 31 mortars. Total ordnance 209.

(Signed) D. Ross, Captain,  
Senior office of artillery.

N. B. The ordnance are in excellent order and the whole of the batteries completely equipped with shot, ammunition, and every other requisite for service.

*London Gazette Extraordinary*  
Monday, March 25, 1811.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were last night received at the Earl of Liverpool's office addressed to his lordship by Lieut. General Graham, dated Isla de Leon, 6th and 10th of March, 1811.

*Isla de Leon, March 6.*

My Lord—Captain Hope my first aide-de-camp, will have the honour of delivering this dispatch, to inform your lordship of the glorious issue of an action fought yesterday by the division under my command against the army commanded by Marshal Victor, composed of the two divisions Rufin and Laval.

The circumstances were such as compelled me to attack this very superior force. In order as well to explain to your lordship the circumstances of peculiar disadvantage under which the action was begun, as to justify myself from the imputation of rashness in the attempt, I must state to your lordship, that the allied army, after a night-march of sixteen hours from the camp near Veger, arrived in the morning of the 5th on the low ridge of Barrosa about four miles to the southward of the

mouth of the Santi Petri river. This height extends inland about a mile and a half, continuing on the north the extensive heathy plain of Chiclana: A great pine-forest skirts the plain, and circles round the height at some distance, terminating down to Santi Petri; the intermediate space between the north side of the height and the forest being uneven and broken.

A well-conducted and successful attack on the rear of the enemy's lines near Santi Petri, by the van-guard of the Spanish army under Brigadier-general Ladrizabel, having opened the communication with the Isla de Leon, I received General la Pena's directions to move down from the position of Barrosa to that of the Torre de Bermesa, about half-way to the Santi Petri river, in order to secure the communication across the river, over which a bridge had been lately established. This latter position occupies a narrow woody ridge, the right on the sea-cliff, the left falling down to the Almanza creek, on the edge of the marsh. A hard sandy beach gives an easy communication between the western points of these two positions.

My division being halted on the eastern slope of the Barrosa height, was marched about twelve o'clock through the wood towards the Bermesa. (cavalry patrols having previously been sent towards Chiclana, without meeting with the enemy.) On the march I received notice that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advancing towards the heights of Barrosa.

As I considered that position as the key of that of Santi Petri, I

immediately counter-marched, in order to support the troops left for its defence; and the alacrity with which this manœuvre was executed served as a favourable omen. It was however impossible in such intricate and difficult ground to preserve order in the columns, and there never was time to restore it entirely.

But before we could get ourselves quite disentangled from the wood, the troops on the Barrosa hill were seen returning from it, while the enemy's left wing was rapidly ascending. At the same time his right wing stood on the plain, on the edge of the wood, within cannon-shot. A retreat in the face of such an enemy, already within reach of the easy communication by the sea-beach, must have involved the whole allied army in all the danger of being attacked during the unavoidable confusion of the different corps arriving on the narrow ridge of Bermesa nearly at the same time.

Trusting to the known heroism of British troops regardless of the numbers and position of their enemy, an immediate attack was determined on. Major Duncan soon opened a powerful battery of ten guns in the centre. Brigadier Gen. Dilkes, with the brigade of guards, Lieut. Col. Browne's (of the 28th) flank battalion, Lieut. Col. Norcott's two companies of the 2nd rifle corps, and Major Acheson, with a part of the 67th foot (separated from the regiment in the wood), formed on the right.

Colonel Wheatly's brigade with three companies of the Coldstream guards, under Lieut. Col. Jackson (separated likewise from his battalion in the wood), and Lieut.

Col. Barnard's flank battalion, formed on the left.

As soon as the infantry was thus hastily got together, the guns advanced to a more favourable position, and kept up a most destructive fire.

The right wing proceeded to the attack of General Rufin's division on the hill, while Lieut. Col. Barnard's battalion and Lieut. Col. Bushe's detachment of the 20th Portuguese, were warmly engaged with the enemy's *trailleurs* on our left.

Gen. Laval's division, notwithstanding the havoc made by Major Duncan's battery continued to advance in very imposing masses, opening his fire of musquetry, and was only checked by that of the left wing. The left wing now advanced, firing a most determined charge by the three companies of guards, and the 87th regiment, supported by all the remainder of the wing decided the defeat of General Laval's division.

The eagle of the 8th regiment of light infantry, which suffered immensely, and a howitzer, rewarded this charge, and remained in possession of Major Gough, of the 87th regiment. These attacks were zealously supported by Col. Belson with the 28th regiment, and Lieut. Col. Prevost with a part of the 67th.

A reserve formed beyond the narrow valley, across which the enemy was closely pursued, next shared the same fate, and was routed by the same means.

Meanwhile the right wing was not less successful; the enemy, confident of success, met General Dilkes on the ascent of the hill, and the contest was sanguinary:

but the undaunted perseverance of the brigade of guards, of Lieut. Col. Browne's battalion, and of Lieut. Col. Norcott's and Major Acheson's detachment, overcame every obstacle, and General Rufin's division was driven from the heights in confusion, leaving two pieces of cannon.

No expressions of mine could do justice to the conduct of the troops throughout. Nothing less than the almost unparalleled exertions of every officer, the invincible bravery of every soldier, and the most determined devotion to the honour of his Majesty's arms in all, could have achieved this brilliant success, against such a formidable enemy so posted.

In less than an hour and a half from the commencement of the action, the enemy was in full retreat. The retiring divisions met, halted, and seemed inclined to form: a new and more advanced position of our artillery quickly dispersed them.

The exhausted state of the troops made pursuit impossible. A position was taken on the eastern side of the hill; and we were strengthened on our right by the return of the two Spanish battalions that had been attached before to my division, but which I had left on the hill, and which had been ordered to retire.

These battalions (Walloon guards and Ciudad Real) made every effort to come back in time when it was known that we were engaged.

I understand, too, from General Whittingham, that with three squadrons of cavalry he kept in check a corps of infantry and cavalry that attempted to turn the

Barrosa height by the sea. One squadron of the 2nd hussars, King's German legion under Capt. Busche, and directed by Lieut. Col. Ponsonby (both had been attached to the Spanish cavalry), joined in time to make a brilliant and most successful charge against a squadron of French dragoons, which was entirely routed.

An eagle, six pieces of cannon, the General of division Rufin, and the General of brigade Rousseau, wounded and taken; the chief of the staff Gen. Bellegarde, an aide-de-camp of Marshal Victor, and the colonel of the 8th regiment, with many other officers, killed, and several wounded and taken prisoners; the field covered with the dead bodies and arms of the enemy, attest that my confidence in this division was nobly repaid.

Where all have so distinguished themselves, it is scarcely possible to discriminate any as the most deserving of praise. Your lordship will, however, observe how gloriously the brigade of guards, under Brigadier General Dilkes, with the commanders of the battalions, Lieut. Col. the Hon. C. Onslow, and Lieut. Col. Sebright (wounded), as well as the three separated companies under Lieut. Col. Jackson, maintained the high character of his Majesty's household troops—Lieut. Col. Browne, with his flank battalion, Lieut. Colonel Norcott, and Major Acheson, deserve equal praise.

And I must equally recommend to your lordship's notice Colonel Wheatley, with Col. Belson, Lieut. Col. Prevost, and Major Gough, and the officers of the respective corps composing his brigade.

The animated charges of the

87th regiment were most conspicuous; Lieutenant Col. Barnard (twice wounded), and the officers of his flank battalion, executed the duty of skirmishing in advance with the enemy in a masterly manner, and were ably seconded by Lieut. Colonel Bushe, of the 20th Portuguese, who (likewise twice wounded) fell into the enemy's hands, but was afterwards rescued. The detachment of this Portuguese regiment behaved admirably throughout the whole affair.

I owe too much to Major Duncan, and the officers and corps of the royal artillery, not to mention them in terms of the highest approbation; never was artillery better served.

The assistance I received from the unwearied exertions of Lieut. Col. Macdonald and the officers of the Adjutant general's department, of Lieut. Col. the Hon. C. Cathcart, and the officers of the Quarter-master generals department; of Capt. Birch and Capt. Nicholas, and the officers of the royal engineers, of Capt. Hope, and the officers of my personal staff (all animating by their example), will ever be most gratefully remembered. Our loss has been severe: as soon as it can be ascertained by the proper return, I shall have the honour of transmitting it; but much as it is to be lamented, I trust it will be considered as a necessary sacrifice, for the safety of the whole allied army.

Having remained some hours on the Barrosa heights, without being able to procure any supplies for the exhausted troops, the commissariat mules having been dispersed on the enemy's first

attack of the hill, I left Major Ross, with the detachment of the 3rd battalion of the 95th, and withdrew the rest of the division, which crossed the Santi Petri river early the next morning.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without earnestly recommending to his Majesty's gracious notice for promotion, Brevet Lieutenant Col. Browne, Major of the 28th foot, Brevet Lieut. Col. Norcott, Major of the 95th, Major Duncan, royal artillery, Major Gough of the 87th, Major the Hon. E. Acheson of the 67th, and Capt. Birch of the royal engineers, all in the command of corps or detachments on this memorable service; and I confidently trust that the bearer of this dispatch, Capt. Hope (to whom I refer your lordship for further details) will be promoted, on being permitted to lay the eagle at his Majesty's feet.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM, Lieut. Gen.

P. S. I beg leave to add, that two Spanish officers, Captains Miranda and Naughton, attached to my staff, behaved with the utmost intrepidity. T. G.

*Isla de Leon, March 10.*

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit to your lordship the return of the killed and wounded in the action of the 5th inst. and I have the satisfaction to add, that the wounded in general are doing well.

By the best account that can be collected from the wounded French officers, the enemy had about 8000 men engaged. Their loss, by reports from Chiclana, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, is supposed to amount to 3000;

I have no doubt of its being very great.

I transmit, too, a return of the ordnance in our possession, and also the most accurate note that can be obtained of prisoners, most of whom are wounded. They are so dispersed in different hospitals, that an exact return has not yet been obtained.

I have the honour to be, &c.

THOMAS GRAHAM, Lieut. Gen.

P. S. Detachments of cavalry and infantry have been daily employed in carrying off the wounded, and burying the dead, till the evening of the 8th inst. by which time all the enemy's wounded that could be found among the brush-wood and heath were brought in.

*Return of the nature and number of pieces of ordnance taken in the action of Barrosa, on the 5th of March, 1811.*

2 Seven-inch howitzers, 3 heavy eight-pounders, 1 four-pounder, with their ammunition-waggons, and a proportion of horses.

(Signed) A. DUNCAN.  
Major Royal Artillery.

*Return of prisoners of war taken in the action of Barrosa, on the 5th of March, 1811.*

2 General officers, 1 field officer, 9 captains, 8 subalterns, 420 rank and file.

N. B. The General of brigade Rousseau and 2 captains, since dead of their wounds.

JOHN MACDONALD, Dep. Adj. Gen.

*Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the troops under the command of Lieut. General Graham,*

*in the action of Barrosa, with the French corps de armée, commanded by Marshal Victor, on the 5th of March, 1811.*

Total.—2 Captains, 5 ensigns, 6 serjeants, 2 drummers, 187 rank and file, 24 horses, killed; 5 Lieut. Cols. 1 Major, 14 Captains, 26 lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 1 staff, 45 serjeants, 4 drummers, 936 rank and file, 42 horses, wounded.

Grand total of individuals killed and wounded—1243.

J. MACDONALD, Lieut. Col.  
Dep. Adjutant-General.

*London Gazette Extraordinary.  
Sunday April 7.*

*Downing-Street, April 6.*

Captain Camac arrived this morning with dispatches from Lord Viscount Wellington, to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Villa Seca, 14th, and Louzao, 16th ult. of which the following are extracts:—

*Villa Seca, March 14, 1811.*

The enemy retired from their position which they had occupied at Santarem and the neighbourhood in the night of the 5th inst. I put the British army in motion to follow them on the morning of the 6th. Their first movements indicated an intention to collect a force at Thomar; and I therefore marched upon that town, on the 8th, a considerable body of troops, formed of a part of Marshal Sir William Beresford's corps, under Major-General the Hon. William Stewart, which had crossed the Tagus at Abrantes, and afterwards the Zezere, and of the 4th and 6th, and part of the 1st division

of infantry, and two brigades of British cavalry. The enemy, however, continued his march towards the Mondego, having one corps, the 2nd, on the road of Espinhel; General Loison's division on the road of Anciao, and the remainder of the army towards Pombal. These last were followed, and never lost sight of, by the light division and the royal dragoons, and the 1st hussars, who took from them about 200 prisoners.

On the 9th the enemy collected in front of Pombal the 6th corps, with the exception of General Loison's division, the 8th corps, and the 9th corps, and General Montbrun's division of cavalry. The hussars, which, with the royal dragoons and light division, were immediately in front of the enemy's army, distinguished themselves in a charge which they made on this occasion, under the command of Colonel Arenschidt. A detachment of the 16th light dragoons, under Lieut. Weyland, which had been in observation of the enemy near Leyria, made prisoners a detachment, consisting of 30 dragoons, on that morning; and had followed the enemy from Leyria, and arrived on the ground just in time to assist their friends the hussars in this charge. I could not collect a sufficient body of troops to commence an operation upon the enemy till the 11th. On that day, the 1st, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th, and the light division of infantry, and General Pack's brigade, and all the British cavalry, joined upon the ground immediately in front of the enemy, who had commenced their retreat from their position during the night. They were

followed by the light division, the hussars and royals, and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade under the command of Major-General Sir Wm. Erskine and Major-General Slade, and made an attempt to hold the ancient castle of Pombal, from which they were driven; but the 6th corps and General Montbrun's cavalry, which formed the rear-guard, supported by the 8th corps, held the ground on the other side of the town, the troops not having arrived in time to complete dispositions to attack them before it was dark. Upon this occasion Lieutenant-Colonel Elder's battalion of Portuguese caçadores distinguished themselves. The enemy retired in the night; and on the 12th, the 6th corps, with General Montbrun's cavalry, took up a strong position at the end of a defile between Redinha and Pombal, with their right in a wood upon the Soure river, and their left extending towards the high ground above the river of Redinha. This town was in their rear. I attacked them in this position on the 12th, with the 3rd and 4th light divisions of infantry, and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, and the cavalry, the other troops being in reserve. The post in the wood upon their right was first forced by Sir William Erskine with the light division. We were then able to form the troops in the plain beyond the defile; and the 3rd division under Major-General Picton were formed in two lines in the centre, having General Pack's brigade supporting their right, and communicating with the 3rd division; and the light division in two lines on the left. These troops were sup-

ported in the rear by the British cavalry; and the 1st, 5th, and 6th divisions were in reserve. The troops were formed with great accuracy and celerity, and Lieutenant General Sir B. Spencer led the line against the enemy's position on the heights, from which they were immediately driven, with the loss of many men killed and wounded, and some prisoners. Major-General Sir Wm. Erskine particularly mentioned the conduct of the 52nd regiment, and Colonel Elder's *caçadores*, in the attack of the wood; and I must add, that I have never seen the French infantry driven from a wood in a more gallant style. There was but one narrow bridge, and a ford close to it, over the Redinha river, over which our light troops passed with the enemy; but as the enemy commanded these passages with cannon, some time elapsed before we could pass over a sufficient body of troops to make a fresh disposition to attack the heights on which they had again taken post. The 3rd division crossed, however, and manœuvred again upon the enemy's left flank, while the light infantry and cavalry, supported by the light division, drove them upon their main body at Condeixa. The light infantry of Major-General Picton's division, under Lieutenant Colonel Williams, and the 4th *caçadores*, under Colonel de Regoa, were principally concerned in this operation. We found the whole army yesterday, with the exception of the second corps, which was still at Espinhal, in a very strong position at Condeixa; and I observed, that they were sending off their baggage by the road of Ponte de

Murcella. From this circumstance I concluded that Colonel Tran had not given up Coimbra; and that they had not been able to detach troops to force him from the place. I therefore marched the 3rd division, under Major-General Picton, through the mountains upon the enemy's left, towards the only road open for their retreat; which had the immediate effect of dislodging them from the strong position of Condeixa; and the enemy encamped last night at Casal Nova in the mountains, about a league from Condeixa.

We immediately communicated with Coimbra, and made prisoners a detachment of the enemy's cavalry which were upon the road.

We found the 6th and 8th corps formed in a very strong position near Casal Nova this morning, and the light division attacked and drove in their out-posts; but we could dislodge them from their positions only by movements on their flanks. Accordingly I moved the 4th division under Major-General Cole upon Panella, in order to secure the passage of the river Esa, and the communication with Espinhal, near which place Major-General Nightingall had been in observation of the movements of the 2nd corps since the 10th; and the 3rd division, under Major-General Picton, more immediately round the enemy's left, while the light division and Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, under Major-General Sir W. Erskine, turned their right; and Major-General Alexander Campbell, with the 6th division, supported the light troops by which they were attacked in front. These troops were supported by the cavalry and by the 1st and

5th divisions, and Colonel Ashworth's brigade in reserve.

These movements obliged the enemy to abandon all the positions which they successively took in the mountains; and the two corps d'armée, composing the rear-guard, were flung back upon the main body at Miranda de Corvo, upon the river Esa, with considerable loss of killed, wounded, and prisoners. In the operations of this day, the 43rd 52nd and 95th regiments, and 3rd caçadores, under the command of Colonels Drummond and Beckwith, and Major Patrickson, Lieut. Colonel Ross and Majors Gilmour and Stewart particularly distinguished themselves; as also the light infantry battalions of General Picton's division under Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, and the 4th caçadores under Colonel de Regoa, and the troops of horse-artillery under the command of Captains Ross and Bull. The result of these operations has been that we have saved Coimbra and Upper Beira from the enemy's ravages, and we have opened the communications with the northern provinces, and we have obliged the enemy to take for their retreat the road by Ponte de Marcella, in which they may be annoyed by the militia acting in security upon their flank, while the allied army will press upon their rear. The whole country, however, affords many advantageous positions to a retreating army, of which the enemy have shewn that they know how to avail themselves.

They are retreating from the country as they entered it, in one solid mass; covering their rear on every march by the operations of

either one or two corps-d'armée, in the strong positions which the country affords; which corps-d'armée are closely supported by the main body. Before they quitted their position, they destroyed a part of their cannon and ammunition; and they have since blown up whatever the horses were unable to draw away. They have no provisions excepting what they plunder on the spot; or, having plundered, what the soldiers carry on their backs; and live cattle. I am concerned to be obliged to add to this account, that their conduct throughout this retreat has been marked by a barbarity seldom equalled, and never surpassed. Even in the towns of Torres Novas, Thomar, and Pernes, in which the head-quarters of some of the corps had been for four months, and in which the inhabitants had been induced, by promises of good treatment, to remain, they were plundered, and many of their houses destroyed on the night the enemy withdrew from their position; and they have since burnt every town and village through which they have passed. The convent of Alcobaça was burnt by order from the French head-quarters. The bishop's palace, and the whole town of Leyria, in which General Drouet had his head-quarters, shared the same fate; and there is not an inhabitant of the country of any class or description, who has had any dealing or communication with the French army, who has not had reason to repent of it, and to complain of them.

This is the mode in which the promises have been performed, and the assurances have been ful-



filled, which were held out in the proclamation of the French Commander in Chief; in which he told the inhabitants of Portugal, that he was not come to make war upon them, but with a powerful army of 110,000 men to drive the English into the sea. It is to be hoped that the example of what has occurred in this country will teach the people of this and of other nations, what value they ought to place on such promises and assurances, and that there is no security for life, or for any thing which renders life valuable, excepting in decided resistance to the enemy. I have the honour to enclose returns of killed and wounded in the several affairs with the enemy since they commenced their retreat. I have received the most able and cordial assistance throughout these operations from Lieut. General Sir Brent Spencer, and Marshal Sir W. Beresford, whom I had requested to cross the Tagus, and who has been with me since the 11th instant; from Major Generals Sir W. Erskine, Picton, Cole, and Campbell; Major-General Slade and Major-General the Hon. C. Colville, and the general and other officers commanding brigades under their orders respectively. I am particularly indebted to the Quarter-master-general Colonel Murray for the assistance I have received from him, and the deputy Adjutant-general the Hon. Colonel Pakenam, and the officers of the Adjutant and Quarter-master-general's department, as also to those of my personal staff, who have given me every assistance in their power.

I am sorry to inform your lord-

ship, that Badajos surrendered on the 11th inst.

*Louzao March 16.*

Major-General Cole joined Major-General Nightingall at Espinhel on the afternoon of the 14th, and this movement, by which the Esa was passed, and which gave us the power of turning the strong position of Miranda de Corvo, induced the enemy to abandon it on that night. They destroyed at this place a great number of carriages, and buried and otherwise destroyed or concealed, the ammunition which they had carried; and they likewise burnt much of their baggage: and the road throughout the march from Miranda is strewed with the carcasses of men and animals, and destroyed carriages and baggage. We found the enemy's whole army yesterday in a very strong position on the Ceira, having one corps as an advanced guard in front of Foy d'Aronce on this side of the river. I immediately made arrangements to drive in the advanced guard, preparatory to the movements which it might be expected to make to cross the Ceira this morning. Brigadier General Pack's brigade had been detached in the morning through the mountains to the left as well to turn the enemy in his position at Miranda de Corvo, as in view to any others they might take upon this side of the Ceira. The light division, under Major-General Sir W. Erskine, was ordered to possess some heights immediately above Foy d'Aronce while Major-Gen. Picton's division was moved along the great road to attack the left of the enemy's position, and of the village.

The 6th division under Major-General Campbell and the bussars and 16th light dragoons, supported the light division, and the 1st division and the 14th and royal dragoons, the third. These movements succeeded in forcing the enemy to abandon his strong positions on this side of the Ceira, with considerable loss. The Colonel of the 39th regiment was made prisoner. The light troops of Gen. Picton's division under Lieut. Col. Williams, and those of Major Gen. Nightingall's brigade, were principally engaged on the right, and the 98th regiment in front of the light division; and these troops behaved in the most gallant manner. The horse artillery, likewise, under Captains Ross and Bull, distinguished themselves upon this occasion. The troops took much baggage and some ammunition carriages in Foy d'Aronce. I had been prevented from moving till a late hour in the morning by the fog; and it was dark by the time we gained possession of the last position of the enemy's advanced guard. In the night the enemy destroyed the bridge on the Ceira, and retreated leaving a small rear-guard on the river.

*From the London Gazette, Tuesday,  
April 9.*

[Transmitted by Vice-Admiral  
Sir James Saumarez.]

*Fort York, Island of Anholt,  
March 27, 1811.*

Sir, I reported to you in my letter of the 10th ultimo my having received information of an intended attack on this Island by the Danes. On the 8th instant I

received corroboration of this intelligence; but as every exertion had been made to complete the works as well as our materials would allow, and as piquets were nightly stationed from one extreme of the Island to the other, in order to prevent surprise, I waited with confidence the meditated attack.

Yesterday his Majesty's ship *Tartar* anchored on the north side of the Island. The enemy's flotilla and army, consisting in all of nearly four thousand men, have this day, after a close combat of four hours and a half, received a most complete and decisive defeat and are fled back to their ports, with the loss of three pieces of cannon and upwards of five hundred prisoners; a number greater by one hundred and fifty men than the garrison I command.

I am now to detail the proceedings of the day. In the morning, just before dawn, the out-piquets on the south side of the Island made the signal for the enemy's being in sight. The garrison was immediately put under arms, and I lost not a moment in proceeding with the brigade of howitzers and two hundred infantry, accompanied by Captain Torrens (who had hitherto acted as major commandant to the battalion), in order to oppose their landing. On ascending an elevation, for the purpose of reconnoitring, I discovered the landing had already been effected, under the cover of darkness and a fog, and that the enemy were advancing rapidly and in great numbers.

On both wings the enemy now far outflanked us, and I saw that if we continued to advance, they would get between us and our

works. I instantly ordered a retreat, which was effected in good order, and without loss, although the enemy were within pistol shot of our rear, and seemed determined to enter our batteries by storm; but Fort York and Massarene batteries opened such a well-directed fire of grape and musketry, that the assailants were obliged to fall back and shelter themselves under the sand hills. As the day lightened, we perceived that the enemy's flotilla, consisting of 18 gun boats, had taken up a position on the south side of the Island at point-blank shot. I ordered the signal to be made to the Tartar and Sheldrake that the enemy had landed, upon which these vessels immediately weighed, and under a heavy press of sail used every endeavour to beat up the south-side, but the extent of shoals threw them out so many miles, that it was some hours before their intention could be accomplished. The gun boats now opened a very heavy fire on our works, while a column of about six hundred men crossed the Island to the westward, and took up a position on the northern shore, covered by hillocks of sand, by breaks and inequality of ground. Another column made many attempts to carry the Massarene battery by storm, but were as often repulsed, and compelled to cover themselves under hillocks of sand, which on this Island are thrown up by every gale.

The column on the south-side had now succeeded in bringing up a field piece against us, and Captain Holtoway, who had commanded at the advanced post, joined us by water. I had been under great apprehensions that this of-

ficer had fallen into the hands of the enemy; but finding, after several gallant attempts, that he was cut off from reaching headquarters by land, he, with the coolest judgement launched a boat, and landed his party under Fort Yorke amidst the acclamations of the garrison. Immediately afterwards Lieutenant H. L. Baker, who, with Lieutenant Turnbull, of the royal marines, and some brave volunteers, had, in the Anholt schooner, gone on the daring enterprise of destroying the enemy's flotilla in his ports, bore down along the north-side of the island. Things were in this position when the column on the northern shore which, divided by the sand-hills, had approached within fifty paces of our lines, made another desperate effort to carry the Massarene battery by storm; the column to the south-east also pushed on, and the reserve appeared on the hills ready to support them; but while the commanding officer was leading on his men with great gallantry a musket ball put a period to his life. Panic-struck by the loss of their chief, the enemy again fell back, and sheltered themselves behind the sand-hills. At this critical moment Lieutenant Baker, with great skill and gallantry, anchored his vessel on their flank, and opened a well directed fire. The sand hills being no longer a protection, and finding it impossible either to advance or retreat, the assailants hung out a flag of truce, and offered to surrender upon terms: but I would listen to nothing but an unconditional surrender, which after some deliberation, was complied with.

In the mean time the gun-boat

on the south side which had been much galled by the fire of Fort Yorke and Massarene battery, got under weigh, and stood to the westward, and the column of the enemy which had advanced on the south-side, finding their retreat no longer covered by the flotilla, also hung out a flag of truce, and I sent out an officer to meet it. I was asked to surrender; the reply that I returned, it is unnecessary to mention. The enemy finding my determination sought permission to embark without molestation; but I would listen to nothing but an unconditional submission; and I have the pleasure to inform you, that this corps also laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war.

The prisoners which were now more numerous than my small garrison, were no sooner secured than operations were commenced against the reserve, which had been seen retreating to the westward of the Island.

I took the field with Major Torrens (who though wounded, insisted on accompanying me) and Lieutenant and Adjutant Steele; but as our prisoners were so numerous, and as we had no place of security in which to place them I could only employ on this occasion the brigade of howitzers under Lieutenants R. C. Steele and Pezant, of the royal marine artillery, and part of the light company commanded by Lieutenant Turnbull. When we arrived at the west end of the Island we found that the enemy had formed on the beach, and were protected by 14 gunboats towed close to the shore. To attack such a force, with four howitzers

and forty men, seemed an useless sacrifice of brave men's lives; I therefore with the advice of Major Torrens, halted on the hills, while I reluctantly saw the reserve embarked under cover of the gun-boats, and the flotilla take a final leave of the Island.

I am happy to say our loss has not been so considerable as might have been expected from so desperate an attack, we having only two killed and thirty wounded. The enemy has suffered severely we have buried between thirty and forty of their dead, and have received in the hospital twenty-three of their wounded, most of them have undergone amputations, three since dead of their wounds, besides a great number which they carried off the field to their boats. Major Melstcat the commandant fell in the field; Captain Borgan the next in command wounded in the arm; Captain Prutz, adjutant general to the commander of the forces in Jutland lost both his legs, since dead.

The most pleasing part of my duty is to bear testimony to the zeal energy and intrepidity of the officers and men I had the honour to command: to particularize would be impossible; the same ardour inspired the whole. To Lieutenant Baker, next in command, who will have the honour of delivering this dispatch and will give you every information you may require, I am much indebted; his merit and zeal as an officer, which I have some years been acquainted with, and his volunteering with me on this service, claim my warmest esteem. Captain Torrens the senior officer of the royal marines and who acted as commandant of

the garrison, bore a conspicuous part on this day, and although wounded, I did not lose his valuable service and able support. The discipline and state of perfection to which he had brought the battalion is highly creditable to him as an officer. Lieutenant R. C. Steele, senior officer of royal marine artillery, also claims my warmest acknowledgments for the arrangements he made, which enabled us to keep up so heavy and destructive a fire. Capt. Steele, Lieutenant and Quarter-Master Fischer, senior Subaltern, Lieutenant and Adjutant Steele, Lieutenants Stewart, Gray, Ford, Jellico, Atkinson, and Curtoyne, all merit my warmest acknowledgments for the assistance they afforded me. Lieutenant Bezant, of the royal marine artillery, deserves every commendation I can give him for his cool and able judgment, in the direction of the guns on the Massareene battery. Lieutenant Turnbull, who acted as captain of the light company, when we pursued the reserve, manifested such zeal and energy, that I have no doubt, had we brought the enemy again to action, he would have borne a very conspicuous part.

I cannot sufficiently express my thanks to Captains Baker and Stewart of the Tartar and Sheldrake, for their great exertion to get round to the flotilla; and had the wind the least favoured them, they would have destroyed the whole.

I am happy to add, that the property belonging to the merchants has been fully protected without meeting with the least loss.

The expedition sailed from the  
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Randers, commanded by Major Melsteat (an officer of great distinction), and consisted of the following corps—2nd battalion of Jutland sharp shooters, 4th battalion 2nd regiment of Jutland jagers, 1st regiment of Jutland infantry, with some others, the names of which cannot be ascertained.

I have the honour to inclose the articles of surrender, a return of killed and wounded, and a list of Danish officers killed and taken. Also a return of ordnance stores taken.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. W. MAURICE,  
Commandant.

To Vice-Ad. Sir J. Saumarez,  
Bart. K. B.

The commanding officer of the troops of his Danish majesty, occupied in the attack of Anholt, agrees to surrender prisoner of war at discretion, with all the troops, to the forces of his Britannic Majesty; with the reserve that their personal property shall be retained by them, and that, at the convenience of the commander of the Island of Anholt, a cartel with unsealed letters shall be sent to Jutland. Given at Anholt, the 27th of March, 1811.

(Signed) BORGES, Captain and  
Commander of the  
Danish troops on  
Anholt.

J. W. Maurice, Captain  
Royal Navy, Governor  
and Commandant  
of the Island of Anholt.

*A return of the killed and wounded  
at the Garrison of Anholt, March  
27, 1811.*

Total killed and wounded, 32.  
O

*An account of Danish officers killed and taken in the attack of the 27th of March, 1811.*

Killed : 1 major, 2 captains, 1 first lieutenant.

Taken: 5 captains, 2 adjutants, 9 lieutenants, 40½ rank and file, exclusive of wounded belonging to the under-mentioned corps :

2nd battalion of Jutland sharpshooters ; 4th battalion, 2nd regiment, Jutland jagers ; 4th battalion, 1st regiment, Jutland infantry.

*Return of ordnance stores captured from the enemy in the attack of the 27th of March, 1811.*

One brass ordnance field carriage, 4-pounder, two 4-inch mortars, 48½ muskets and bayonets complete, 470 swords, 16,000 musket-ball cartridges, 14 4-inch shells fixed.

*Admiralty Office, May 18.*

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated on board the San Josef, at sea, April 17, 1811.

SIR,—Although the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will be earlier acquainted, through the medium of Rear-Admiral Bayles, with the gallant action fought on the 13th ultimo, in the Adriatic, by his Majesty's ships *Amphion*, *Cerberus*, *Active*, and *Volage*, against a squadron of the enemy's frigates, consisting of five in number, one corvette, a brig, two schooners, and a xebec, and one gun-boat, which terminated in the capture of two of the enemy's frigates, and the destruction of ano-

ther ; I nevertheless think it right to transmit the account of this brilliant affair to their lordships. The event speaking for itself, I shall briefly remark, that the success of his Majesty's squadron has been no other than could be expected from ships in the high order and state of discipline of those in question, and led on by an officer of the reputation of Captain Hoste. I have sent orders to Captain Hoste, with the *Amphion* and *Volage* (which appear to have suffered a great deal, and have been in this country the longest), to take the prizes to Spithead, &c. —I have &c.

C. COTTON.

*His Majesty's ship Amphion, off the Island of Lissa, March 11, 1811.*

SIR,—It is with much pleasure I have to acquaint you, that after an action of six hours, we have completely defeated the combined French and Italian squadrons, consisting of five frigates, one corvette, one brig, two schooners, one gun-boat, and one xebec ; the force opposed to them was his Majesty's ship *Amphion*, *Cerberus*, *Active*, and *Volage*. On the morning of the 13th, the *Active* made the signal for a strange fleet to windward, and day-light discovered to us the enemy's squadron lying to, off the north point of the Island of Lissa ; the wind at that time was from the north-west, a fine breeze. The enemy having formed in two divisions, instantly bore down to attack us under all possible sail. The British line, led by the *Amphion*, was formed by signal in the closest order on the starboard tack to re-

ceive them. At nine a. m. the action commenced by our firing on the headmost ships as they came within range; the intention of the enemy appeared to be to break our line in two places, the starboard division, led by the French commodore, bearing upon the Amphion and Active, and the larboard division on the Cerberus and Volage; in this attempt he failed (though almost aboard of us), by the well-directed fire and compact order of our line. He then endeavoured to round the van ship, to engage to leeward, and thereby place us between two fires; but was so warmly received in the attempt, and rendered so totally unmanageable, that in the act of wearing, he went on shore on the rocks of Lissa in the greatest possible confusion.

The line was then wore to renew the action, the Amphion not half a cable length from the shore; the remainder of the enemy's starboard division passing under our stern, and engaging us at leeward, whilst the larboard division tacked and remained to windward, engaging the Cerberus, Volage, and Active. In this situation the action commenced with great fury, his Majesty's ships frequently in positions which unavoidably exposed them to a raking fire of the enemy, who, with his superiority of numbers, had ability to take advantage of it; but nothing, Sir, could withstand the brave squadron I had the honour to command. At twenty minutes past eleven a. m. the Flora struck her colours, and at twelve the Bellona followed her example. The enemy to windward now endeavoured to make off, but were followed up as close

as the disabled state of his Majesty's ships would admit of, and the Active and Cerberus were enabled, at three p. m. to compel the sternmost to surrender, when the action ceased, leaving us in possession of the Corona, of 44 guns, and the Bellona, of 32 guns (the French commodore), the Favourite, of 44 guns, on shore, who shortly after blew up with a dreadful explosion, the corvette of the enemy making all possible sail to the north-west, and two frigates crowding sail for the port of Lessina, the brig making off to the south-east, and the small craft flying in every direction; nor was it in my power to prevent them, having no ship in a state to follow.

I must now account for the Flora's getting away after having struck her colours. At the time I was engaged with that ship, the Bellona was raking us; and when she struck, I had no boat that could possibly take possession of her. I therefore preferred closing with the Bellona and taking her, to losing time alongside the Flora, which I already considered belonging to us. I call on the officers of my own squadron, as well as those of the enemy, to witness my assertion. The correspondence I have had on this subject with the French captain of the Danæe (now their commodore), and which I inclose herewith, is convincing; and even their own officers (prisoners here) acknowledging the fact. Indeed, I might have sunk her, and so might the Active; but as the colours were down, and all firing from her had long ceased, both Captain Gordon and myself considered her as our own; the

delay of getting a boat on board the *Bellona*, and the anxious pursuit of Captain Gordon after the beaten enemy, enabled him to steal off, till too late for our shattered ships to come up with him, his rigging and sails apparently not much injured; but by the laws of war I shall ever maintain he belongs to us. The enemy's squadron, as per inclosed return, was commanded by Mons. Dubourdieu, a capitain de vaisseau, and a member of the legion of honour, who is killed. In justice to a brave man, I must say, he set a noble example of intrepidity to those under him. They sailed from Ancona the 11th inst. with 500 troops on board, and every thing necessary for fortifying and garrisoning the island of Lissa. Thanks to Providence, we have this time prevented them.

I have to lament the loss of many valuable officers and men; but in a contest of this kind it was to be expected. It is now my duty to endeavour to do justice to the brave officers and men I had the honour to command. I feel myself unequal to the task; nothing from my pen can add to their merit. From your own knowledge of Captains Gordon, Whitby, and Hornby, and the discipline of their ships, every thing, you know, Sir, might be expected; and if an officer so near in the same rank as themselves may be permitted to give an opinion, I should say they exceeded my most sanguine expectation; and it is a duty I owe to all, to express, in the most public manner, my grateful sense of the brave and gallant conduct of every captain, officer, seaman, and royal marine employ-

ed on this occasion. From my first lieutenant, Sir David Dunn, I received every assistance that might be expected from a zealous, brave, and intelligent officer; and his exertions (though wounded) in repairing our damage, are as praiseworthy as his conduct in the action, particularly as I have been unable to assist him, from a wound in my right arm, and several severe contusions. Capt. Moore, of the royal marines, of this ship, received a wound, but returned to his quarters immediately after it was dressed. The captains of the squadron speak in the warmest terms of their officers and men, particularly their first lieutenants, Dickinson, Henderson, and Wolridge; and the behaviour of my own officers and ship's company, who have been with me so long, was every thing I expected from their tried worth; but I must not particularize where all were equally meritorious. I am now in my way to Lissa, with the squadron and prizes. The damage the ships have sustained is very considerable, and I fear will render us totally incapable of keeping the sea. I inclose a statement of the enemy's force, together with a return of killed and wounded in the squadron, and deeply lament they are so great.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WILLIAM HOSTE.  
To G. Eyre, esq. senior  
officer of his Majesty's  
ships and vessels in the  
Adriatic, &c.

The English squadron consisted of the *Amphion*, Capt. Hoste, of 32 guns, and 254 men; the *Active*, Capt. Gordon, of 38 guns, and



300 men; Volage, Capt. Hornby, of 22 guns, and 175 men; and Cerberus, Capt. Whitby, of 32 guns, and 254 men. Total, 124 guns, 934 men, from which deduct 104, being ships short of complement.

The French squadron consisted of *La Favorite*, Mon. Dubourdieu, commandant de division, Capt. Dollamallière, of 44 guns, and 350 men; burnt. *Flora*, M. Peridière, captain, of 44 guns and 350 men; struck, but escaped. *Danæ*, of 44 guns, and 350 men; escaped. *Corona*, M. Pasquillago, captain, of 44 24-pounders, and 350 men; taken. *Bellona*, M. Dudon, captain, of 32 guns, and 254 men; taken. *Caroline*, M. Baratavick, captain of 28 guns, and 224 men; escaped. *Principe Augusta*, brig, *Bologne*, captain, of 16 guns, and 105 men; escaped. Schooner, of 10 guns and 60 men; escaped. Schooner, of 2 guns, and 37 men; escaped. *Xebec*, of 6 guns, and 70 men; escaped. Gun-boat, of 2 guns, and 35 men; escaped.—Troops embarked, 500.—Total, 272 guns, 2,655 men.

*Total account of killed and wounded.*

*Amphion*, 15 killed, 47 wounded; *Cerberus*, 13 killed, 44 wounded; *Active*, 2 killed, 26 wounded; *Volage*, 13 killed, 33 wounded.—Total, 50 killed, 150 wounded.

*London Gazette Extraordinary.*

Sunday, May 26, 1811.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were this day received at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship by Lieut.-Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. dated *Villa Formosa*, 8th and 10th of May.

*Villa Formosa, May 8, 1811*

MY LORD,—The enemy's whole army, consisting of the 2nd, 6th, and 8th corps, and all the cavalry which could be collected in *Castille* and *Leon*, including about 900 of the Imperial guard, crossed the *Agueda* at *Ciudad Rodrigo* on the 2nd inst.

The battalions of the 9th corps had been joined to the regiments to which they belonged in the other three corps, excepting a division consisting of battalions belonging to regiments in the corps doing duty in *Andalusia*, which division likewise formed part of the army.

As my object in maintaining a position between the *Coa* and the *Agueda*, after the enemy had retired from the former, was to blockade *Almeida*, which place I had learnt, from intercepted letters and other information, was ill supplied with provisions for its garrison, and as the enemy were infinitely superior to us in cavalry, I did not give any opposition to their march, and they passed the *Azava* on that evening in the neighbourhood of *Espeja*, *Carpio*, and *Gallegos*.

They continued their march on the 3rd, in the morning, towards the *Duas Casas*, in three columns, two of them consisting of the 2nd and 8th corps, to the neighbourhood of *Alameda* and *Fort Concepcion*: and the third, consisting of the whole of the cavalry and the 6th, and that part of the 9th corps which had not already been drafted into the other three.

The allied army had been cantoned along the river *Duas Casas*, and on the sources of the *Azava*, the light division at *Gallegos* and

Espeja. This last fell back upon Fuentes de Honor, on the Duas Casas, with the British cavalry, in proportion as the enemy advanced, and the 1st, 3rd, and 7th divisions were collected at that place; and the 6th division, under Major-General Campbell, observed the bridge at Alameda; and Major-General Sir William Erskine, with the 5th division, the passages of the Duas Casas, at Fort Concepcion and Aldea d'Obispo. Brigadier-General Pack's brigade, with the Queen's regiment from the 6th division, kept the blockade of Almeida; and I had prevailed upon Don Julian Sanchez to occupy Nave d'Aver with his corps of Spanish cavalry and infantry.

The light division were moved in the evening to join Gen. Campbell, upon finding that the enemy were in strength in that quarter; and they were brought back again to Fuentes de Honor on the morning of the 5th, when it was found that the 8th corps had joined the 6th on the enemy's left.

Shortly after the enemy had formed on the ground on the right of the Duas Casas, on the afternoon of the 3rd, they attacked with a large force the village of Fuentes de Honor, which was defended in a most gallant manner by Lieut.-Col. Williams, of the 5th battalion, 60th regiment, in command of the light infantry battalions belonging to Major-General Picton's division, supported by the light infantry battalion in Major-General Nightingall's brigade, commanded by Major Dick of the 42nd regiment, and the light infantry battalion in Major-General Howard's brigade, commanded by Major McDonnell, of the 92nd regi-

ment, and the light infantry battalion of the King's German legion, commanded by Major Ally of the 3rd battalion of the line, and by the 2nd battalion of the 83rd regiment, under Major Carr. These troops maintained their positions; but having observed the repeated efforts which the enemy were making to obtain possession of the village, and being aware of the advantage which they would derive from the possession in their subsequent operations, I reinforced the village successively with the 71st regiment, under the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cadogan, and the 79th, under Lieut.-Col. Cameron, and the 24th regiment under Major Chamberlain. The former, at the head of the 71st regiment, charged the enemy, and drove them from the part of the village of which they had obtained a momentary possession.

Nearly at this time Lieut.-Colonel Williams was unfortunately wounded, but I hope not dangerously, and the command devolved upon Lieut.-Colonel Cameron, of the 79th regiment. The contest continued till night, when our troops remained in possession of the whole.

I then withdrew the light infantry battalions, and the 83rd regiment, leaving the 71st and 79th regiments only in the village, and the 2nd battalion, 24th regiment, to support them.

On the 4th, the enemy reconnoitred the positions which we had occupied on the Duas Casas river, and during that night they moved General Junot's corps from Alameda to the left of the position occupied by the 6th corps, opposite to Fuentes de Honor.

From the course of the reconnaissance of the 4th, I had imagined the enemy would endeavour to obtain possession of Fuentes de Honor, and of the ground occupied by the troops behind that village, by crossing the Duas Casas at Poya Velho, and in the evening I moved the 7th division, under Major-General Houstoun, to the right, in order, if possible, to protect that passage.

On the morning of the 5th, the 8th corps appeared in two columns, with all the cavalry, on the opposite side of the valley of the Duas Casas to Poya Velho; and, as the 6th and 9th corps also made a movement to their left, the light division, which had been brought back from the neighbourhood of Alameda, was sent with the cavalry under Sir Stapleton Cotton, to support Major-General Houstoun, while the 1st and 3rd divisions made a movement to their right along the ridge between the Turon and Duas Casas rivers, corresponding to that of the 6th and 9th corps on the right of the Duas Casas.

The 8th corps attacked Major-General Houstoun's advanced guard, consisting of the 85th regiment under Major McIntosh, and the 2nd Portuguese caçadores, under Lieut.-Colonel Dixon, and obliged them to retire; and they retired in good order, although with some loss. The 8th corps being thus established in Poya Velho, the enemy's cavalry turned the right of the 7th division, between Poya Velho and Nave d'Aver, from which last place Don Julian Sanchez had been obliged to retire; and the cavalry charged.

The charge of the advanced

guard of the enemy's cavalry was met by two or three squadrons of the different regiments of British dragoons, and the enemy were driven back, and Col. La Motte, of the 13th chasseurs, and some prisoners, taken. The main body were checked and obliged to retire by the fire of Major-General Houstoun's division; and I particularly observed the Chasseurs Britanniques, under Lieut.-Col. Eustace, as behaving in the most steady manner; and Major-General Houstoun mentions in high terms the conduct of a detachment of the Duke of Brunswick's light infantry. Notwithstanding that this charge was repulsed, I determined to concentrate our force towards the left, and to move the 7th and light divisions, and the cavalry from Poya Velho, towards Fuentes de Honor, and the other two divisions.

I had occupied Poya Velho and that neighbourhood, in hopes that I should be able to maintain the communication across the Coa, by Sabugal, as well as provide for the blockade, which objects, it was now obvious, were incompatible with each other, and I therefore abandoned that which was the least important, and placed the light division in reserve, in the rear of the left of the 1st division, and the 7th division on some commanding ground beyond the Turon, which protected the right flank and rear of the 1st division, and covered our communication with the Coa, and prevented that of the enemy with Almeida, by the roads between the Turon and that river.

The movement of the troops upon this occasion was well conducted, although under very critical circumstances, by Major-

Gen. Houstoun, Brigadier-Gen. Craufurd, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton. The 7th division was covered in its passage of the Turon by the light division under Brigadier-Gen. Craufurd, and this last in its march to join the 1st division, by the British cavalry.

Our position thus extended on the high ground from the Turon to the *Duas Casas*. The 7th division, on the left of the Turon, covered the rear of the right; the 1st division, in two lines, were on the right; Colonel Ashworth's brigade, in two lines, in the centre; and the 3rd division, in two lines, on the left. The light division and British cavalry in reserve, and the village of *Fuentes de Honor* in front of the left. Don *Júlian's* infantry joined the 7th division in *Frenada*; and I sent him with his cavalry to endeavour to interrupt the enemy's communication with *Ciudad Rodrigo*. The enemy's efforts on the right part of our position, after it was occupied as I have above described, were confined to a cannonade, and to some charges with their cavalry upon the advanced posts.

The picquets of the 1st division, under Lieut.-Col. Hill, of the 3rd regiment of guards, repulsed one of these; but as they were falling back, they did not see the direction of another in sufficient time to form to oppose it, and Lieut.-Col. Hill was taken prisoner, and many men were wounded, and some taken, before a detachment of the British cavalry could move up to their support.

The 2nd battalion, 42nd regiment, under Lord Blantyre, also repulsed a charge of the cavalry directed against them.

They likewise attempted to push a body of light infantry down the ravine of the Turon to the right of the 1st division, which were repulsed by the light infantry of the guards, under Lieutenant Guise, aided by five companies of the 95th under Captain O'Hara.

Major-General Nightingall was wounded in the course of the cannonade, but I hope not severely.

The enemy's principal effort was throughout this day again directed against *Fuentes de Honor*; and notwithstanding that the whole of the 6th corps was at different periods of the day employed to attack this village, they could never gain more than a temporary possession of it. It was defended by the 24th, 71st, and 79th regiments, under the command of Colonel Cameron; and these troops were supported by the light infantry battalions in the 3rd division, commanded by Major Woodgate; the light infantry battalions in the 1st division, commanded by Major Dick, Major Macdonald, and Major Ally; the 6th Portuguese *caçadores*, commanded by Major Pinto; by the light companies in Colonel Champlemonde's Portuguese brigade under Colonel Sutton; and those in Colonel Ashworth's Portuguese brigade under Lieut.-Col. Pynn; and by the Picquets of the 3rd division, under the command of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Trench. Lieut.-Col. Cameron was severely wounded in the afternoon, and the command in the village devolved upon the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Cadogan.

The troops in *Fuentes de Honor* were besides supported, when pressed by the enemy, by the 74th regiment under Major Russel Manners, and the 88th regiment

under Lieut. Col. Wallace, belonging to Colonel Mackinnon's brigade; and on one of these occasions the 88th, with the 71st and 79th, under the command of Colonel Mackinnon, charged the enemy, and drove them through the village; and Colonel Mackinnon has reported particularly the conduct of Lieut. Colonel Wallace, Brigade-major Wilde, and Lieutenant and Adjutant Stewart of the 88th regiment.

The contest again lasted in this quarter till night, when our troops still held their post; and from that time, the enemy have made no fresh attempt on any part of our position.

The enemy manifested an intention to attack Major-General Sir W. Erskine's post at Aldea del Bispo on the same morning, with a part of the second corps, but the Major-general sent the second battalion of the Lusitanian legion across the ford of the Duas Casas, which obliged them to retire.

In the course of last night the enemy commenced to retire from their position on the Duas Casas; and this morning at day-light the whole were in motion. I cannot yet decide whether this movement is preparatory to some fresh attempt to raise the blockade of Almeida, or is one of decided retreat; but I have every reason to hope, that they will not succeed in the first, and that they will be obliged to have recourse to the last.

Their superiority in cavalry is very great, owing to the weak state of our horses from recent fatigue and scarcity of forage; and the reduction of numbers in the Portuguese brigade of cavalry

with this part of the army, in exchange for a British brigade sent into Estremadura with Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford, owing to the failure of the measures reported to have been adopted to supply the horses and men with food on the service. The result of a general action brought on by an attack upon the enemy by us might, under these circumstances, have been doubtful; and if the enemy had chosen to avoid it, or if they had met it, they would have taken advantage of the collection of our troops to fight this action, to throw relief into Almeida.

From the great superiority of force to which we have been opposed upon this occasion, your lordship will judge of the conduct of the officers and troops. The actions were partial, but very severe, and our loss has been great. The enemy's loss has also been great: and they left 400 killed in the village of Fuentes de Honor, and we have many prisoners.

I particularly request your lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieut. Col. Williams, Lieut. Col. Cameron, and the Hon. Lieut. Col. Cadogan, and to that of Colonel Mackinnon, and Lieut. Col. Kelly, of the 24th regiment, and of the several officers commanding battalions of the line and of light infantry which supported the troops in Fuentes de Honor. Likewise to that of Major M'Intosh, of the 85th regiment; of Lieut. Colonel Nixon, of the 2nd cazadores; of Lieut. Col. Eustace, of the chasseurs Britanniques; and of Lord Blantyre.

Throughout these operations I have received the greatest assistance from Lieut. General Sir

Brent Spencer, and all the general officers of the army; and from the adjutant and quarter-master-general, and the officers of their several departments, and those of my personal staff.

From intelligence from Marshal Sir William Beresford, I learn that he has invested Badajos, on the left of the Guadiana, and is moving stores there for the attack of the place.

I have the honour to inform you, that the intelligence has been confirmed, that Joseph Bona-parte passed Valladolid, on his way to Paris, on the 27th of April. It is not denied by the French officers that he is gone to Paris.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

*Villa Formosa, May 10, 1811.*

MY LORD,—The enemy retired on the 8th to the woods between Espeja Gallegos and Fuentes de Honor, in which position the whole army were collected on that day and yesterday, with the exception of that part of the second corps which continued opposite Alameda. Last night the whole broke up, and retired across the Azava, covering their retreat by their numerous cavalry; and this day the whole have retired across the Agueda, leaving Almeida to its fate.

The second corps retired by the bridge of Barba del Pueno, and the ford of Val d'Espino, on the Agueda.

Our advanced posts are upon the Azava, and on the lower Agueda; and the army will be tomorrow in the cantonments on the *Duas Casas*. I have, &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

*Return of killed, wounded, and missing, under the command of Lieut. Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in the affair at Fuentes Onoros, on the evening of the 3rd of May, 1811.*

Total British loss.—1 Captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 19 rank and file, and 4 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 7 lieutenants, 3 ensigns, 1 staff, 10 serjeants, 1 drummer, 145 rank and file, and 6 horses, wounded; 21 rank and file, and 1 horse missing.

Total Portuguese loss.—1 serjeant and 13 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 1 serjeant, and 25 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant and 1 rank and file, missing.

*Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the army under the command of Lieut. Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. in action with the French army on the 5th of May, 1811.*

Total British loss.—1 Captain, 7 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 129 rank and file, 45 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 4 majors, 15 captains, 21 lieutenants, 7 cornets or ensigns, 2 staff, 50 serjeants, 4 drummers, 766 rank and file, 95 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 8 serjeants, 2 drummers, 226 rank and file, 6 horses, missing.

Portuguese loss.—5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 44 rank and file, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 lieutenants, 4 cornets or ensigns, 11 serjeants, 140 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 7 drummers, 43 rank and file, missing.

General total.—1 captain, 7 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 13 serjeants, 3

drummers, 179 rank and file, and 45 horses, killed; 2 general staff, 2 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 15 captains, 23 lieutenants, 11 cornets, or ensigns, 2 staff, 61 serjeants, 4 drummers, 906 rank and file, and 95 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 9 serjeants, 9 drummers, 269 rank and file, and 5 horses, missing.

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*London Gazette Extraordinary,  
Monday, June 3.*

Letter from Marshal Beresford to Lieutenant General Viscount Wellington.

*Albuera, May 18, 1811.*

MY LORD,—I have infinite satisfaction in communicating to your lordship, that the allied army, united here under my orders, obtained on the 16th instant, after a most sanguinary contest, a complete victory over that of the enemy, commanded by Marshal Soult; and I shall proceed to relate to your lordship the circumstances.

In a former report I have informed your lordship of the advance of Marshal Soult from Seville, and I had in consequence judged it wise entirely to raise the siege of Badajoz, and prepare to meet him with our united forces, rather than, by looking to two objects at once, to risk the loss of both. Marshal Soult, it appears, had been long straining every nerve to collect a force which he thought fully sufficient to his object for the relief of Badajoz; and for this purpose he had drawn considerable numbers from the corps of Marshal Victor and General Sebastiani, and also, I be-

lieve, from the French army of the centre. Having thus completed his preparations, he marched from Seville on the 10th inst. with a corps then estimated at fifteen or sixteen thousand men, and was joined on descending into Estremadura by the corps under General Latour Maubourg, stated to be five thousand men. His Excellency Gen. Blake, as soon as he learnt the advance of Marshal Soult, in strict conformity to the plan proposed by your lordship, proceeded to form his junction with the corps under my orders, and arrived at Valverde in person on the 14th inst. where, having consulted with his Excellency and General Castanos, it was determined to meet the enemy, and to give him battle.

On finding the determination of the enemy to relieve Badajoz, I had broken up from before that place, and marched the infantry to the position in front of Valverde, except the division of the Hon. Major-General G. L. Cole, which, with 2,000 Spanish troops, I left to cover the removal of our stores.

The cavalry, which had, according to orders, fallen back as the enemy advanced, was joined at Santa Martha by the cavalry of General Blake; that of General Castanos, under the Count de Penne Villamur, had been always with it.

As remaining at Valverde, though a stronger position, left Badajoz entirely open, I determined to take up a position (such as could be got in this widely open country) at this place; this standing directly between the enemy and Badajoz.

The army was therefore assembled here on the 15th inst. The corps of General Blake, though making a forced march to effect it, only joined in the night, and could not be placed in its position till the morning of the 16th inst. when General Cole's division, with the Spanish brigade under Don Carlos d'Espagne, also joined, and a little before the commencement of the action. Our cavalry had been forced on the morning of the 15th instant to retire from Santa Martha, and joined here. In the afternoon of that day the enemy appeared in front of us. The next morning our disposition for receiving the enemy was made, being formed in two lines, nearly parallel to the river Albuera, on the ridge of the gradual ascent rising from that river, and covering the roads to Badajoz and Valverde; though your lordship is aware, that the whole face of this country is every where passable for all arms. General Blake's corps was on the right, in two lines; its left, on the Valverde road, joined the right of Major-General the Hon. William Stewart's division, the left of which reached the Badajoz road; where commenced the right of Major-General Hamilton's division, which closed the left of the line. General Cole's division, with one brigade of General Hamilton's, formed the second line of the British and Portuguese army.

The enemy, on the morning of the 16th, did not long delay his attack; at eight o'clock he was observed to be in movement, and his cavalry was seen passing the rivulet of Albuera, considerably above our right; and shortly after

he marched out of the wood opposite to us a strong force of cavalry, and two heavy columns of infantry, pointing them to our front, as if to attack the village and bridge of Albuera; during this time, under cover of his vastly superior cavalry, he was filing the principal body of his infantry over the river beyond our right, and it was not long before his intention appeared to be to turn us by that flank, and to cut us off from Valverde. Major-General Cole's division was therefore ordered to form an oblique line to the rear of our right, with his own right thrown back, and the intention of the enemy to attack our right becoming evident, I requested General Blake to form part of his first line, and all his second, to that front, which was done.

The enemy commenced his attack at nine o'clock, not ceasing at the same time to menace our left; and after a strong and gallant resistance of the Spanish troops, he gained the heights upon which they had been formed: meanwhile the division of the Honourable Major-general William Stewart had been brought up to support them; and that of Major-general Hamilton brought to the left of the Spanish line, and formed in contiguous close columns of battalions, to be moveable in any direction. The Portuguese brigade of cavalry, under Brigadier-general Otway, remained at some distance on the left of this, to check any attempt of the enemy below the village.

As the heights the enemy had gained raked and entirely commanded our whole position, it became necessary to make every ef-



fort to retake and maintain them; and a noble one was made by the division of General Stewart, headed by that gallant officer. Nearly at the beginning of the enemy's attack, a heavy storm of rain came on, which, with the smoke from the firing, rendered it impossible to discern any thing distinctly. This, with the nature of the ground, had been extremely favourable to the enemy in forming his columns, and in his subsequent attack.

The right brigade of General Stewart's division, under Lieutenant-colonel Colborne, first came into action, and behaved in the most gallant manner; and finding that the enemy's column could not be shaken by fire, proceeded to attack it with the bayonet; and, while in the act of charging a body of Polish lancers (cavalry), which the thickness of the atmosphere and the nature of the ground had concealed (and which was, besides, mistaken by those of the brigade, when discovered, for Spanish cavalry, and therefore not fired upon), turned it; and being thus attacked unexpectedly in the rear, was unfortunately broken, and suffered immensely. The 31st regiment, being the left one of the brigade, alone escaped this charge, and under the command of Major L'Estrange kept its ground, until the arrival of the 3rd brigade, under Major-general Hoghton. The conduct of this brigade was most conspicuously gallant; and that of the 2nd brigade, under the command of the Honourable Lieutenant-colonel Abercrombie was not less so: Major-general Hoghton, cheering on his brigade to the charge, fell pierced by wounds. Though the enemy's

principal attack was on this point of the right, he also made a continual attempt upon that part of our original front at the village and bridge, which were defended in the most gallant manner by Major-general Baron Alten, and the light infantry brigade of the German legion, whose conduct was, in every point of view, conspicuously good. This point now formed our left, and Major-general Hamilton's division had been brought up there; and he was left to direct the defence of that point, whilst the enemy's attack continued on our right, a considerable proportion of the Spanish troops supporting the defence of this place. The enemy's cavalry, on his infantry attempting to force our right, had endeavoured to turn it; but by the able manœuvres of Major-general the Honourable William Lumley commanding the allied cavalry, though vastly inferior to that of the enemy in number, his endeavours were foiled. Major-general Cole, seeing the attack of the enemy, very judiciously bringing up his left a little, marched in line to attack the enemy's left, and arrived most opportunely to contribute, with the charges of the brigades of General Stewart's division, to force the enemy to abandon his situation, and retire precipitately, and to take refuge under his reserve;—here the Fusileer brigade particularly distinguished itself. He was pursued by the allies to a considerable distance, and as far as I thought it prudent, with his immense superiority of cavalry; and I contented myself with seeing him driven across the Albuera.

I have every reason to speak

favourably of the manner in which our artillery was served, and fought; and Major Hartman commanding the British, and Major Dickson commanding the Portuguese, and the officers and men, are entitled to my thanks. The four guns of the horse-artillery, commanded by Captain Lefebure, did great execution on the enemy's cavalry; and one brigade of Spanish artillery (the only one in the field) I saw equally gallantly and well served: we lost in the misfortune which occurred to the brigade commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Colborne (whom General Stewart reports to have acted, and was then acting, in a most noble manner, leading on the brigade in admirable order) one howitzer, which the enemy, before the arrival of the gallant General Hoghton's brigade, had time to carry off, with two hundred or three hundred prisoners of that brigade. After he had been beaten from this his principal attack, he still continued that near the village, on which he never could make any impression, or cross the rivulet, though I had been obliged to bring a very great proportion of the troops from it, to support the principal point of attack; but the enemy seeing his main attack defeated, relaxed in his attempt there also. The Portuguese division of Major-general Hamilton, in every instance evinced the utmost steadiness and courage, and manœuvred equally well with the British.

Brigadier-general Harvey's Portuguese brigade, belonging to General Cole's division, had an opportunity of distinguishing itself when marching in line across the plain, by repulsing, with the ut-

most steadiness, a charge of the enemy's cavalry.

It is impossible to enumerate every instance of discipline and valour shown on this severely contested day; but never were troops that more valiantly or more gloriously maintained the honour of their respective countries. I have not been able to particularize the Spanish divisions, brigades, or regiments that were particularly engaged, because I am not acquainted with their denominations or names; but I have great pleasure in saying that their behaviour was most gallant and honourable; and though, from the superior number and weight of the enemy's force, that part of them that were in the position attacked were obliged to cede the ground, it was after a gallant resistance, and they continued in good order to support their allies; and I doubt not, his Excellency General Blake will do ample justice on this head, by making honourable mention of the deserving.

The battle commenced at nine o'clock, and continued without interruption, till two in the afternoon, when the enemy having been driven over the Albuera, for the remainder of the day there was but cannonading and skirmishing.

It is impossible by any description to do justice to the distinguished gallantry of the troops; but every individual most nobly did his duty, and which will be well proved by the great loss we have suffered, though repulsing the enemy; and it was observed, that our dead, particularly the 57th regiment, were lying, as they had fought in ranks, and every wound was in the front.

The Honourable Major-general William Stewart most particularly distinguished himself, and conducted much to the honour of the day; he received two contusions, but would not quit the field. Major-general the Hon. G. L. Cole is also entitled to every praise; and I have to regret being deprived for some time of his services, by the wound he has received. The Hon. Lieut-colonel Abercrombie, commanding the 2nd brigade, 2nd division, and Major L'Estrange, 31st regiment, deserve to be particularly mentioned; and nothing could exceed the conduct and gallantry of Colonel Inglis, at the head of his regiment. To the Honourable Major-general William Lumley, for the very able manner in which he opposed the numerous cavalry of the enemy, and foiled him in his object, I am particularly indebted. To Major-general Hamilton, who commanded on the left during the severe attack upon our right, I am also much indebted; and the Portuguese brigade of Brigadier-generals Fonseca and Archibald Campbell deserve to be mentioned. To Major-general Alten, and to the excellent brigade under his orders, I have much praise to give; and it is with great pleasure I assure your lordship, that the good and gallant conduct of every corps, and of every person, was in proportion to the opportunity that offered for distinguishing themselves. I know not an individual who did not do his duty.

I have, I fear, to regret the loss to the service of Colonel Collins, commanding a Portuguese brigade, his leg having been carried off by

a cannon shot. He is an officer of great merit, and I deeply lament the death of Major general Highton, and of those two promising officers Lieutenant-col. Sir William Myers and Lieutenant-Col. Duckworth.

It is most pleasing to me to inform your lordship, not only of the steady and gallant conduct of our allies, the Spanish troops under his Excellency General Blake, but also to assure you, that the most perfect harmony has subsisted between us; and that General Blake not only conformed in all things to the general line proposed by your lordship, but in the details, and in whatever I suggested to his Excellency, I received the most immediate and cordial assent and co-operation; and nothing was omitted on his part, to ensure the success of our united efforts; and during the battle he most essentially, by his experience, knowledge, and zeal, contributed to its fortunate result.

His Excellency the Captain-general Castanos, who had united the few troops he had in a state to be brought into the field, to those of General Blake, and placed them under his orders, assisted in person in the field; and not only on this, but on all occasions, I am much indebted to general Castanos, who is ever beforehand in giving whatever can be beneficial to the success of the common cause.

Though I unfortunately cannot point out the corps, or many of the individuals of the Spanish troops, that distinguished themselves, yet I will not omit to mention the names of General Vallerteros, whose gallantry was most

conspicuous, as of the corps he had under his command; and the same of General Zayas and of Don Carlos D'Espagne. The Spanish cavalry have behaved extremely well; and the Count de Penne Villamur is particularly deserving to be mentioned.

I annex the return of our loss in this hard contested day: it is very severe, and in addition to it is the loss of the troops under his Excellency General Blake, who are all killed, missing, and wounded, but of which I have not the return. The loss of the enemy, though I cannot know what it is, must be still more severe. He has left on the field of battle about two thousand dead, and we have taken from nine hundred to one thousand prisoners. He has had five generals killed and wounded; of the former, Generals of division Werle and Pesim; and Gazan, and two others amongst the latter. His force was much more considerable than we had been informed of, as I do not think he displayed less than from twenty to twenty-two thousand infantry, and he certainly had four thousand cavalry, with a numerous and heavy artillery. His overbearing cavalry cramped and confined all our operations, and with his artillery saved its infantry, after its rout.

He retired after the battle to the ground he had been previously on, but occupying it in position; and on this morning, or rather during the night, commenced his retreat on the road he came, towards Seville, and has abandoned Badajoz to its fate. He left a number of his wounded on the ground he had retired to, and to which we are administering what assist-

ance we can. I have sent our cavalry to follow the enemy, but in that arm he is too powerful for us to attempt any thing against him in the plains he is traversing.

Thus we have reaped the advantage we proposed from our opposition to the attempts of the enemy; and whilst he has been forced to abandon the object for which he has almost stripped Andalusia of troops, instead of having accomplished the haughty boasts with which Marshal Soult harangued his troops on leaving Seville, he returns there with a curtailed army, and, what perhaps may be still more hurtful to him, with a diminished reputation.

In enumerating the services received from the officers of my own staff, I must particularly call your lordship's attention to those of Brigadier-general d'Urban, quarter-master-general to the Portuguese army; and which I cannot sufficiently praise, though I can appreciate. On all occasions I have felt the benefits of his talents and services, and more particularly on this, where they very essentially contributed to the success of the day: and I cannot here omit the name of Lieutenant-colonel Hardinge, deputy quarter-master-general to the Portuguese troops, whose talents and exertions deserve my thanks. To Brigadier-general Mozinho, adjutant-general of the Portuguese army, and to Lieut.-col. Rooke, assistant adjutant-general to the united British and Portuguese force, and to Brigadier-general Lemos, and to the officers of my own personal staff, I am indebted for their assistance.

To the services of Lieutenant-colonel Arbuthnot (Major in his

Majesty's service), I am also much indebted, and he is the bearer of this to your lordship, and is fully enabled to give you any further information you may desire, and is most deserving of any favour your lordship may be pleased to recommend him for to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) W. C. BERESFORD,  
Marshal and Lieut.-gen.

P. S. Major-general Hamilton's division, and Brigadier-general Madden's brigade of Portuguese cavalry, march to-morrow morning to reinvest Badajoz on the south-side of the Guadiana.

W. C. B.

*Return of killed, wounded, and missing of the corps of the army under the command of Lieutenant-general Viscount Wellington, K. B. under the immediate orders of Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford, K. B. in the battle with the French army commanded by Marshal Soult, at Albuera, on the 16th May, 1811.*

Total British loss—1 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 7 captains, 13 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 31 serjeants, 4 drummers, 815 rank and file, 54 horses, killed; 7 general staff, 4 lieutenant-colonels, 4 majors, 43 captains, 8 lieutenants, 20 ensigns, 6 staff, 132 serjeants, 9 drummers, 2,426 rank and file, 26 horses, wounded; 1 major, 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 28 serjeants, 10 drummers, 492 rank and file, 17 horses, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 general staff, 1 staff, 2 serjeants, 98 rank and file, 9 horses, killed; 1

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general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 5 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 1 staff, 14 serjeants, 1 drummer, 230 rank and file, 9 horses, wounded; 1 drummer, 25 rank and file, missing.

General Total.—2 general staff, 1 lieut.-colonel, 1 major, 7 captains, 13 lieutenants, 9 ensigns, 1 staff, 33 serjeants, 4 drummers, 913 rank and file, 63 horses, killed; 8 general staff, 5 lieutenant-colonels, 5 majors, 48 captains, 86 lieutenants, 22 ensigns, 7 staff, 146 serjeants, 10 drummers, 2,656 rank and file, 35 horses, wounded; 1 major, 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 28 serjeants, 11 drummers, 517 rank and file, 17 horses, missing.

*From the London Gazette, Saturday, June 15.*

*Downing-street, June 15.*

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lord Wellington, dated Quinta de Gramicha, May 30:—

"We invested Badajoz on the 25th inst. on the right of the Guadiana; and the ordnance and stores for the siege having been brought forward, we broke ground last night. The enemy have retired their main body upon Llerena, and hold the advanced posts of their cavalry at Usagre. I inclose the copy of the report of Major-General the Hon. William Lumley, of a very gallant affair of the cavalry near that place on the 25th. The Major-General has reported, that he received very great assistance, upon this occasion, from Major Holmes, of the 3rd dragoon

P

guards, who was acting in the department of the Adjutant-general, and from Lieutenant Heathcote, of the royal dragoons, who was acting in the department of the Quarter-master-general, as well as from the officers mentioned in his report."

*Camp, near Usagre, two A. M.  
May 26.*

SIR,—As will have been stated to you yesterday verbally by the officer I sent for that purpose, I have the honour to acquaint you, that having, as I before reported, driven the enemy's rear-guard from Usagre, I occupied that post on the night of the 24th, by placing the Spanish troops in front of the town with their tiradores well in advance towards the enemy, and the Portuguese and British cavalry, with the four six-pounders in rear of the place; a small brook, hollow and deep ravine, and narrow defile, being on this side of the town. About six o'clock yesterday morning it was reported to me, that the enemy's cavalry were advancing in force, and that there was reason to believe they were accompanied by artillery and infantry. Conceiving reports might exaggerate the fact, and not wishing to yield the post to inferior numbers, the 13th light dragoons and Colonel Otway's Portuguese brigade of cavalry were ordered across the ravine to the left of the town, through the narrow fords and passes which had been previously reconnoitred; and Brigadier-General Madden's brigade of Portuguese cavalry in like manner to the right, with orders to retire by the same passes, if necessary: the heavy brigade of

British, with the guns, being still in reserve behind the town. Upon the nearer approach of the enemy, it was evident they were advancing with the whole of their cavalry, and five or six heavy guns (eight pounders). This being ascertained, and upon opening their first gun, the line was ordered to retire, which they did slowly, in excellent order, and without loss; the Spanish troops filing on the main road through the town which had been left open for them. A smart cannonade now commenced from the opposite heights, the superiority of numbers and weight of metal being decidedly in favour of the enemy; but the superior skill and well-directed aim of Captain Lefevre and his corps, with only four six-pounders, was most pre-eminently conspicuous. The enemy now committed a most daring attempt, or rather an error, for which they were severely punished. In spite of two of our guns, which bore directly for a few paces on the road, three of their chosen regiments, 4th, 20th, and 26th, dashed through the town, and formed rapidly on the flank of the 3rd dragoon guards, which corps, concealed by a small hill, I verily believe they did not see, and in front of the 4th dragoons, themselves presenting two fronts. A charge of the 3rd dragoon guards was at this moment ordered on the right; and a simultaneous movement of the 4th dragoons, directed most judiciously by Brigadier General Long, at the same moment on the left, where I had requested him to remain, decided the point. The enemy wavered before our cavalry reached them; but almost in the

same instant they were overturned, and apparently annihilated. The affair took place so near the brook and bridge which immediately leads into the town, and which I had forbid the cavalry to enter, that it was impossible for them to pursue; it is difficult, therefore, to decide upon the enemy's loss; many, severely wounded, escaped through the town, others threw themselves off their horses, and escaped over the brook and through the gardens; but besides 78 prisoners, 29 lay dead on the spot, many were also observed lying dead on the bridge and in the first street; and a peasant reports that from 30 to 50 were sent off wounded to their rear, on horses and cars. I must not omit to state, that a portion of the Count de Penne Villamur's Spanish cavalry gallantly supported the charge on the left of the 3rd dragoon guards, as I am informed Brigadier-General Madden's brigade did on the right: but the dust caused by the charge was so great, I was myself unable to observe on that flank. I am positively assured, from the report of the prisoners, that the enemy had 13 regiments of cavalry in the field, which, though not exceeding from 200 to 300 men each, gave them so great a superiority over the force under my orders, composed of three nations, many of them as yet but little known to each other in cavalry movements, that I feel fully justified in not placing a deep ravine and defile in my rear, and attempting to defend the town, which is only defensible by infantry, from an attack on the other side.

I have the peculiar satisfaction

to add, that the advantage gained has been almost bloodless on our part, although occasionally for a few seconds of necessity exposed to the range of artillery, and a charge made against a corps d'élite of the enemy, who, on the other hand, visibly suffered from our artillery, in addition to those lost in the charge. I feel myself under the highest obligation to Brigadier-General Long, for his zealous well-timed, and active exertions during the day, as well as for his assistance at all times. To Brigadier-General Loy, commanding the Spanish cavalry (the Count de Penne Villamur being sick at Villa Franca), and to Brigadier-General Madden, commanding the Portuguese division, I am highly indebted for their readiness in obeying, and promptitude in executing my orders; to the Hon. Colonel de Grey, commanding the British brigade of heavy cavalry, and to Colonel Otway, commanding the Portuguese brigade, both under the orders of Brigadier-General Long; to Colonel Lord Edward Somerset, commanding the 4th dragoons; to Colonel Head, commanding the 13th light dragoons; to Major Weston, commanding the 3rd dragoon guards (Sir G. Calcraft being sick at Villa Franca); and to Captain Lefevre, of the royal horse artillery, my very best thanks are due, as well as to every officer and soldier, for the promptitude and steadiness with which every, even retrograde, movement was performed in the face of a superior enemy.

The advantage gained will not only in some degree lessen the enemy's superior cavalry, but will, I trust, still farther tend to render

him fearful and timid in all his movements.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) W. LUMLEY, Maj.-Gen.  
Marshal Sir W. Beresford, &c.

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*From the London Gazette.*

*Admiralty-Office, Sept. 24.*

[Transmitted by Rear-Admiral Foley.]

*Naiad, off Boulogne, Sept. 21.*

SIR,—Yesterday morning, while this ship was at anchor off this place, much bustle was observed among the enemy's flotilla, moored along shore, close under the batteries of their bay, which seemed to indicate that some affair of moment was in agitation. At about noon Buonaparte, in a barge, accompanied by several officers, was distinctly seen to proceed along their line to the centre ship; which immediately hoisted the imperial standard at the main, and lowered it at his departure, substituting for it a Rear-Admiral's flag:—he afterwards visited others, and then continued in his boat for the rest of the evening.

Since it is so much within the well-known custom of that personage to adopt measures that confer supposed eclat on his presence, I concluded that something of that kind was about to take place. Accordingly, seven praams, each having 12 24-pounders, long guns, with 120 men, and commanded by Rear-Admiral Baste, stood towards this ship; being expressly ordered by the French Ruler, as I have since learned, to attack us. As the wind was S. W. with a very strong flood-tide setting to the N. E. while the enemy bore

nearly South from us, it was clear that by weighing we could only increase our distance from him; so that our only chance of closing with him at all was by remaining at an anchor.

The Naiad, therefore, quietly awaited his attack in that position, with springs on her cable.

It was exclusively in the enemy's own power to choose the distance: each ship of his squadron stood within gun shot, gave us successively her broadsides, tacked from us, and in that mode continuously repeated the attack. After this had so continued for three quarters of an hour, 10 brigs (said to have four long 24-pounders) and one sloop (said to have two such guns), also weighed and joined the ships in occasionally cannonading us, which was thus kept up for upwards of two hours without intermission, and returned, I humbly hope, with sufficient effect by this ship.

At slack water the Naiad weighed her anchor, and stood off, partly to repair some trivial damages, but chiefly by getting to windward, to be better enabled to close with the enemy, and get within shore of some, at least, of his flotilla. After standing off a short time, the Naiad tacked, and made all sail towards them; but, at about sunset it became calm, when the enemy took up his anchorage under the batteries eastward of Boulogne, while the Naiad resumed her's in her former position.

In this affair not a British subject was hurt; and the damages sustained by this ship are too trifling for me to mention. I have indeed to apologize for dwelling



solong on this affair; but my motive is the manner in which I understand it has been magnified by the enemy, and the extraordinary commendations which have been lavished on the Frenchmen engaged in it by their Ruler. It is fitting, therefore, that his Majesty's government should know the real state of the case; and the Lords of the Admiralty may rest assured, that every officer and man on board the *Naiad* did zealously and steadily fulfil his duty.

I have, &c.

PHILIP CARTERET, Capt.

*Naiad, off Boulogne, Sept. 21.*

SIR,—This morning, at seven, that part of the enemy's flotilla which was anchored to the eastward of Boulogne, consisting of seven praams, and 15 smaller vessels, chiefly brigs, weighed and stood out on the larboard tack, the wind being S. W.; apparently to renew the same kind of distant cannonade which took place yesterday: different, however, from yesterday, for there was now a weather-tide. The *Naiad*, therefore, weighed, and getting well to windward, joined the brigs *Rinaldo*, *Redpole*, and *Castilian*, with the *Viper* cutter, who had all zealously turned to windward in the course of the night, to support the *Naiad* in the expected conflict. We all lay to on the larboard tack, gradually drawing off shore, in the hope of imperceptibly inducing the enemy also to withdraw further from the protection of his formidable batteries.

To make known the senior officer's intention, no other signals were deemed necessary, but "to prepare to attack the enemy's van,"

then standing out, led by Rear-Admiral Basté, and "not to fire until quite close to the enemy."

Accordingly, the moment the French admiral tacked in shore, having reached his utmost distance, and was giving us his broadsides, the King's small squadron bore up together with the utmost rapidity, and stood towards the enemy under all the sail each could conveniently carry, receiving a shower of shot and shells from the flotilla and batteries, without returning any until within pistol-shot, when the firing on both sides his Majesty's cruisers threw the enemy into inextricable confusion. The French Admiral's praam was the principal object of attack by this ship; but as that officer in leading had of course tacked first, and thereby acquired fresh way, and was now under much sail, pushing with great celerity for the batteries, it became impossible to reach him without too greatly hazarding his Majesty's ship. Having, however, succeeded in separating a praam from him, which had handsomely attempted to succour his chief, and which I had intended to consign to the particular care of Cpts. Anderson and M'Donald, of the *Rinaldo*, and *Redpole*, while the *Castilian* attacked others, it now appeared best preferably to employ this ship in effectually securing her.

The *Naiad* accordingly ran her on board; Mr. Grant, the master, lashed her along-side; the small arms men soon cleared her decks; and the boarders, sword in hand, completed her subjugation. Nevertheless, in justice to our brave enemy, it must be observed, that his resistance was most obstinate

and gallant; nor did it cease until fairly overpowered by the overwhelming force we so promptly applied. She is named *La Ville de Lyons*, was commanded by a Mons. Barbaud, who was severely wounded, and has on board a Mons. La Coupe, who, as Commodore of a division, was entitled to a broad pendant. Like the other praams, she has 12 long guns 24-pounders (French): but she had only 112 men, 60 of whom were soldiers of the 72nd regiment of the line. Between 30 and 40 have been killed and wounded.

Meanwhile the three brigs completed the defeat of the enemy's flotilla; but I lament to say that the immediate proximity of the formidable batteries whereunto we had now so nearly approached, prevented the capture or destruction of more of their ships or vessels. But no blame can attach to any one on this account; for all the commanders, officers, and crews, did bravely and skilfully perform their duty. If I may be permitted to mention those who served more immediately under my own eye, I must eagerly and fully testify to the merits of, and zealous support I received from, Mr. Greenlaw, the first Lieut. of this ship, as well as from all the officers of every description, brave seamen and royal marines, whom I have the pride and pleasure of commanding.

I have the honour herewith to inclose reports of our loss, which I rejoice to find so comparatively trivial, and that Lieut. Charles Cobb, of the *Castilian*, is the only officer that has fallen.

I have, &c.

P. CARTERET, Capt.

*Admiralty Office, Nov. 16.*

[Transmitted by Captain Beaver.]

*His Majesty's ship Astrea,  
off Foul Point, Madag-  
ascar, May 21, 1811.*

SIR,—I had the honour of communicating to you, from off Round Island, my determination to quit that station, in order to follow the three enemy's frigates with troops on board, which had appeared off Mauritius on the 7th instant, and also my reasons for supposing they would push for a near point, perhaps Tamatave. I have now the satisfaction to report to you, that the enemy were discovered on the morning of the 20th instant, far to windward, and well in with the land, near Foul Point, Madagascar. The signal to chase was promptly obeyed by his Majesty's ships *Phœbe*, *Galatea*, and *Racehorse* sloop. The weather was most vexatiously variable during the whole of the day, which, combined with the efforts of the enemy to keep to windward, rendered it impossible to close them until nearly four o'clock, when (the *Astrea* being about a mile a head, and to windward) they wore together, kept away, and evinced a disposition to bring us to action. The enemy then commenced firing, I regret to say, at a long range, which soon so effectually produced a calm to leeward, as to render our squadron unmanageable for three hours. No exertion was omitted to bring his Majesty's ships into close action, during this very critical and trying period; but all was ineffectual. The enemy's rear frigate neared the *Astrea* a little, who lay on the water almost immoveable, only occasionally bringing guns to bear; while his van and centre ship, pre-

serving a light air, succeeded in rounding the quarter of the *Phœbe* and *Galatea*, raking them with considerable effect for a long time. At this, his favourite distance, the enemy remained until nearly dark, when a light air enabled the *Phœbe* to close the near frigate, in a good position to bring her to a decisive action. In half an hour she was beaten. Her night signals drew the other two frigates to her assistance; the *Phœbe* was in consequence obliged to follow the *Galatea*, which ship brought up the breeze to me. At this time I was hailed by Captain Losack, who informed me, that the *Galatea* had suffered very considerably; and as she was passing under my lee, I had the mortification to see her mizen, and soon after, her foretop-masts fall. Having shot a head, she made the night signal of distress, and being in want of immediate assistance, I closed to ascertain the cause, when I was again hailed by Captain Losack, and informed that the *Galatea* was so totally disabled as to prevent her head being put towards the enemy to renew the action, as I before had directed. My determination was immediately communicated to Captain Hillyar to recommence action, when the *Phœbe* was in a state to support me. She was promptly reported ready, although much disabled. The *Astrea* then wore, and led towards the enemy, followed by the *Racehorse* and *Phœbe*; the conduct of which ship, as a British man of war, did honour to all on board. The enemy was soon discovered a little a-head, and his leading ship, the *Commodore*, was brought to close action by the *Astrea*. In twenty-five minutes

she struck, and made the signal to that effect, having previously attempted to lay us athwart hawse, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry from all parts of the ship. Another frigate, on closing, struck, and made the signal also; but on a shot being fired at her from her late commodore, she was observed trying to escape. Chace was instantly given, and continued till two o'clock in the morning, with all the sail both ships were enabled, from their disabled state, to carry: when I judged it advisable, as she gained on us, to wear, for the purpose of covering the captured ship, and forming a junction (if possible) with the *Galatea*. At this moment the *Phœbe's* foretop-mast fell; sight of the *Galatea* or captured ship was not regained until daylight, when, to the credit of Lieutenants Roger (Second of the *Astrea*) and Drury (R. M.) who with five men were all that could be put on board the latter in a sinking boat, she was observed making an effort to join us, a perfect wreck. The captured frigate proves to be *La Renommée*, of the first class (as are the other two), of 44 guns, and 470 men (200 of whom were picked troops) commanded by Capitaine de Vaisseau (with Commodore's rank) Roquebert, officier de la Legion d'Honneur, who fell when gallantly fighting his ship. The senior officer of the troops, Colonel Barrois, Member de la Legion d'Honneur, is dangerously wounded. The ship that struck and escaped was *La Clorinde*; the one disabled by the *Phœbe*, *La Nereide*; having each 200 troops on board, besides their crews. This squadron escaped from Brest on

the night of the 2nd of February, and was destined to reinforce Mauritius, having arms and various other warlike stores on board. I beg to apologise for so lengthened a detail; but few actions have been fought under such a variety of peculiarly trying and vexatious difficulties. I am, however, called upon by my feelings and a sense of my duty, to bear testimony to the meritorious conduct of the officers and ships' companies of his Majesty's ships *Phœbe* and *Astrea*. To the discipline of the former I attribute much; but as Captain Hillyar's merit as an officer is so generally, and, by you, so particularly appreciated, it is needless for me to comment on it, further than to observe, that the separation of the *Galatea* was amply compensated by the exertion manifested in the conduct of the ship he had the honour to command. To the officers, seamen, and marines, of the *Astrea*, I am for ever indebted; their cool and steady conduct when in close action with the enemy, and on fire in several places from his wadding, merits my admiration (particularly having been so recently formed). A difference in the personal exertion of each officer was not distinguishable; but I cannot allow the efforts and judgment of Lieut. John Baldwin, first of this ship, to pass without particular encomium; I received the greatest assistance from him, and also from Mr. Nellson, the master. The moment the *Phœbe* and *Astrea* are in a state to get to windward, the prisoners exchanged, and *La Renommée* rendered sea-worthy, I shall proceed off Tamatave for farther information, as I have reason to think it in

possession of the enemy. I have the honour to transmit returns of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ships. The loss on board *La Renommée* is excessive—145 killed and wounded. *Galatea* having parted company, no return.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. M. SCHOMBERG,  
Captain.

Capt. Beaver, his Majesty's ship *Nisus*, senior officer, at the Isle of France.

*List of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship Astrea, in action with the enemy on the 20th of May, off Madagascar.*

2 Seamen killed; 1 lieutenant, 11 seamen, 3 marines, 1 boy, wounded.—Total killed and wounded—18.

(Signed) C. M. SCHOMBERG,  
Captain.

*List of the killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship Phœbe in action with the enemy, on the 20th of May, off Madagascar.*

7 Seamen killed; 1 midshipman, 21 seamen, 2 marines, wounded.—Total killed and wounded—31.

(Signed) JAMES HILLYAR,  
Captain.

*List of killed and wounded on board his Majesty's ship Galatea, Woodley Losack, Esq. Captain, in action with the French squadron off the Isle of Madagascar, on the 20th of May.*

16 Killed, 45 wounded—Total killed and wounded, 61.

(Signed) WOODLEY LOSACK,  
Captain.

N. B. Transmitted by Captain Beaver, of the *Nisus*.

*His Majesty's ship Astrea,  
at anchor, Tamatave,  
Madagascar, May 28.*

SIR,—In my letter of the 20th instant, detailing the action between his Majesty's ships under my orders and those of the enemy, I had the honour to inform you, that it was my intention to reconnoitre this port, as I had received information that the enemy had landed and surprised the garrison, on his first arrival on the coast. The state of his Majesty's ships *Astrea* and *Phœbe* did not admit of their beating up quickly against the currents and very variable winds; the *Racehorse* sloop was therefore dispatched in advance, to summon the garrison of *Tamatave* to immediately surrender. On the evening of the 24th instant, Capt. De Rippe rejoined me, reporting his having seen a large frigate anchored in that port; a strong gale prevented his Majesty's ships from getting in sight of her until the afternoon of the 25th instant, when every thing being ready to force the anchorage, I stood in, and observed an enemy's frigate, placed in a most judicious position within the reefs of the port, for the purpose of enfilading the narrow passage between them, supported by a strong fort in her van, within half musket shot, full of troops; there were also new works in forwardness, to flank the anchorage. Not having any body of local knowledge in either of his Majesty's ships, and it being almost impracticable to sound the passage between the reefs, which was intricate, and completely exposed to the whole concentrated fire of the enemy within grape distance; I

judged it expedient, under existing circumstances (both ships being full of prisoners, and having a proportion of men absent in *La Renommée*, besides sick and wounded), to defer, until necessary, risking his Majesty's ships. I therefore summoned the garrison and frigate to immediately surrender; when, after the usual intercourse of flag of truce, I have the honour to inform you, that the fort of *Tamatave*, its dependencies, the frigate, and vessels in the port, together with the late garrison (a detachment of the forty-second regiment) were surrendered to, and taken possession of by, his Majesty's ships under my orders. I was induced to grant the terms (a copy of which, together with the summons, and answer thereto, I have the honour to inclose), in order to prevent the destruction of the fort of *Tamatave*, the frigate, and vessels—a measure they intended to adopt. The enemy's frigate proves to be *La Nereide* (one of the finest, only two years old) of 44 guns, and 470 men (200 of whom are choice troops), commanded by Capitaine le Maresquier, Member de la Legion d'Honneur, who fell in the action of the 20th inst. in which she suffered very considerably, having 130 men killed and wounded. She was much engaged by the *Phœbe*. The crew of *La Nereide*, together with the French garrison of *Tamatave*, I intend sending to the *Mauritius* as soon as possible, fifty excepted, who are too severely wounded to survive removal. The whole detachment of his Majesty's 22nd regiment retaken, being ill of the

endemic fever of this country, I mean to embark on board the *Nereide*, so soon as she is in a state to receive them; when, after having dismantled the fort, and embarked the guns, &c. I shall proceed with her under convoy to the Mauritius, in company with the *Phœbe*.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. M. SCHOMBERG,  
Captain.

Captain Beaver, his Majesty's ship *Nisus*, senior officer at the Isle of France.

*His Britannic Majesty's  
ship Astrea, off Ta-  
matave, May 25, 1811.*

SIR,—*La Nereide* has been defended in a brave manner: *La Renommée* and *Clorinde* have struck after a brave defence, in which Captain Roquebert fell, and Major Barrois was severely wounded; I therefore call upon you, for the sake of humanity, to surrender immediately to his Britannic Majesty's ships under my orders.

Nothing can justify an unnecessary effusion of blood; I hope in consequence to have an immediate answer.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) C. M. SCHOMBERG,  
Captain.

To the officer commanding the French frigate *Nereide*.

(TRANSLATION.)

*On Board his Imperial  
Majesty's frigate Ne-  
reide, Tamatave, May  
28, 1811.*

SIR,—I am, as well as yourself,

able to estimate the situation in which I am placed. It is flattering to me to have deserved your praises, by my defence of the ship which his Imperial Majesty has been pleased to intrust to my charge. I shall endeavour to preserve her for his service; or, if I am compelled to yield, not to do so ingloriously. I am sensible of the weight of the proposals you are pleased to make me; but I must observe to you, Sir, that it would be dishonourable for me to accept them. I should also be desirous to save the effusion of blood, but my duty as an officer precedes my duty as a man. The following, Sir, are therefore the only and unalterable conditions I can accede to:—I desire that my staff, my ship's company, and the troops, shall have the certain assurance of returning to their own country, without being made prisoners of war. The wounded shall remain at Tamatave, to be there taken care of by a French surgeon. The fort and the frigate shall, upon these terms, be delivered up to you: they are the only terms I can accept: I trust you will feel how painful it is to me to propose them; and, if you are really governed by the dictates of humanity, you will also feel that any other would be dishonourable.

Whatever may be your intentions, Sir, be assured that my conduct, whether as an officer or as a man, will always have for its object to command your esteem.

With the assurance of my high consideration, Sir, &c.

(Signed)

PONEY.

To the Commander of  
the English squadron.

*Articles of Capitulation entered into between Charles Marsh Schomberg, Esq. Captain of his Britannic Majesty's ship Astrea, &c. and Monsieur Poney, Lieutenant de Vaisseau, Chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur, and Capitaine Commandante of the French frigate Nereide, at Tamatave, May 26, 1811.*

Article I. The Nereide frigate, together with all the vessels and property at Tamatave, the fort, &c. of the said place, shall be surrendered without injury to his Britannic Majesty's ships under my command.

Article II. The officers, crews, and troops, now actually at Tamatave, or on board the Nereide, shall be sent as soon as possible to the Mauritius, and from thence be conveyed to France without being considered as prisoners of war; the officers and petty officers only shall keep their swords.

Art. III. The wounded shall remain at Tamatave under the care of a French surgeon, until they are recovered, when they shall be sent to France by the first opportunity.

(Signed) C. M. SCHOMBERG.  
PONEY.

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*London Gazette Extraordinary.  
Monday, Dec. 2.*

Captain Hill, aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Hill, arrived, December 1, at the Earl of Liverpool's office with a dispatch, addressed to his lordship by General Viscount Wellington, dated Frenada, 6th of November, 1811, of which the following is an extract:—

I informed your lordship, in my dispatches of the 23rd and

30th of October, of the orders which I had given to Lieut.-Gen. Hill to move into Estremadura with the troops under his command, and with his progress to the 26th of October.

He marched on the 27th by Aldea del Cano to Alcuesca; and on the 28th, in the morning, surprised the enemy's troops under General Girard at Arroyo del Molino, and dispersed the division of infantry and cavalry which had been employed under the command of that general, taking Gen. Brune, the Duc d'Aremberg, and about one thousand three hundred prisoners, three pieces of cannon, &c. and having killed many in the action with the enemy, and in the subsequent pursuit. General Girard escaped, wounded; and, by all accounts which I have received, Gen. Dubrocoscie was killed.

I beg to refer your lordship for the details of Lieutenant-General Hill's operations to the 30th of October, to his dispatch to me of that date from Merida, a copy of which I inclose. I have frequently had the pleasure to report to your lordship the zeal and ability with which Lieutenant-Gen. Hill had carried into execution the operations intrusted to his charge; and I have great satisfaction in repeating my commendations of him, and of the brave troops under his command, upon the present occasion, in which the ability of the general, and the gallantry and discipline of the officers and troops, have been conspicuous.

I send with Gen. Hill's dispatch a plan of the ground and of the operations on the 28th of October, by Capt. Hill, the general's brother and aide-de-camp, who attended

him in the action, and will be able to give your lordship any further details which you may require. I beg leave to recommend him to your protection.

*Merida, Oct. 30, 1811.*

MY LORD,—In pursuance of the instructions which I received from your lordship, I put a portion of the troops under my orders in motion on the 22nd instant, from their cantonments in the neighbourhood of Portalegre, and advanced with them towards the Spanish frontier.

On the 23rd the head of the column reached Albuquerque, when I learnt that the enemy, who had advanced to Aliseda, had fallen back to Arroyo del Puerco, and that the Spaniards were again in possession of Aliseda.

On the 24th, I had a brigade of British infantry, half a brigade of Portuguese artillery (six pounders), and some of my cavalry, at Aliseda; and the remainder of my cavalry, another brigade of British infantry, and half a brigade of Portuguese six pounders, at Casa de Cantillana, about a league distant.

On the 25th, the Count de Penne Villamur made a reconnoissance with his cavalry, and drove the enemy from Arroyo del Puerco. The enemy retired to Malpartida, which place he occupied as an advanced post, with about three hundred cavalry and some infantry, his main body being still at Caceres.

On the 26th, at day-break, the troops arrived at Malpartida, and found that the enemy had left that place, retiring towards Caceres, followed by a small party

of the 2nd hussars, who skirmished with his rear-guard. I was shortly afterwards informed that the whole of the enemy's force had left Caceres; but the want of certainty as to the direction he had taken, and the extreme badness of the weather, induced me to halt the Portuguese and British troops at Malpartida for that night. The Spaniards moved on to Caceres.

Having received certain information that the enemy had marched on Torre Mocha, I put the troops at Malpartida in motion on the morning of the 27th, and advanced by the road leading to Merida, through Aldea del Cano and Casa de Don Antonio, being a shorter route than that followed by the enemy, and which afforded a hope of being able to intercept and bring him to action; and I was here joined by the Spaniards from Caceres. On the march, I received information, that the enemy had only left Torre Mocha that morning, and that he had again halted his main body at Arroyo del Molino, leaving a rear-guard at Albala, which was a satisfactory proof that he was ignorant of the movements of the troops under my command.

I therefore made a forced march to Alcuesca that evening, where the troops were so placed as to be out of sight of the enemy, and no fires were allowed to be made. On my arrival at Alcuesca, which is within a league of Arroyo del Molino, every thing tended to confirm me in my opinion that the enemy was not only in total ignorance of my near approach, but extremely off his guard; and I determined upon attempting to



surprise, or at least, to bring him to action, before he should march in the morning; and the necessary dispositions were made for that purpose.

The town of Arroyo del Molino is situated at the foot of one extremity of the Sierra of Montanches: the mountain running from it to the rear, in the form of a crescent, almost every where inaccessible, the two points being about two miles asunder. The Truxillo road runs round that to the eastward.

The road leading from the town to Merida runs at right angles with that from Alcuesca, and the road to Medellin passes between those to Truxillo and Merida. The ground over which the troops had to manœuvre being a plain, thinly scattered with oak and cork trees, my object of course was to place a body of troops so as to cut off the retreat of the enemy by any of these roads.

The troops moved from the bivouack near Alcuesca, about two o'clock in the morning of the 28th, in one column right in front, direct on Arroyo del Molino, and in the following order:—Major-General Howard's brigade of infantry (1st battalion 50th, 71st, and 92nd regiments, and one company of the 60th); Colonel Wilson's brigade (1st battalion 28th, 2nd battalion 34th, and 2nd battalion 39th, and one company of the 60th), 6th Portuguese regiment of the line, and 6th Cazadores under Col. Ashworth, the Spanish infantry under Brigadier-General Morillo, Major-general Long's brigade of cavalry (2nd hussars, 9th and 13th light dragoons), and the Spanish cavalry

under the Conde de Penne Vialmur. They moved in this order until within half a mile of the town of Arroyo del Molino, when, under cover of a low ridge, the column closed, and divided into three columns. Major-General Howard's brigade, and three six-pounders under Lieut.-Colonel Stewart, supported by Brigadier Gen. Morillo's infantry, the left; Colonel Wilson's brigade, the Portuguese infantry under Col. Ashworth, two six-pounders, and a howitzer, the right, under Major-General Howard; and the cavalry, the centre.

As the day dawned, a violent storm of rain and thick mist came on, under cover of which the columns advanced in the direction, and in the order which had been pointed out to them. The left column, under Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, marched direct upon the town; the 71st, one company of the 60th, and the 92nd regiment, at a quarter distance; and the 50th in close column somewhat in the rear, with the guns as a reserve.

The right column, under Major-General Howard, having the 39th regiment as a reserve, broke off to the right, so as to turn the enemy's left; and having gained about the distance of a cannon-shot to that flank, it marched in a circular direction upon the further point of the crescent on the mountain above-mentioned.

The cavalry, under Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Erskine, moved between the two columns of infantry ready to act in front, or move round either of them, as occasion might require.

The advance of our columns

was unperceived by the enemy, until they approached very near, at which moment he was filing out of the town upon the Merida road; the rear of his column, some of his cavalry, and part of his baggage, being still in it; one brigade of his infantry had marched for Medellin an hour before day-light.

The 71st and 92nd regiments charged into the town with three cheers, and drove the enemy every where at the point of the bayonet, having a few of their men cut down by the enemy's cavalry.

The enemy's infantry, which had got out of the town, had, by the time these regiments arrived at the extremity of it, formed into two squares, with the cavalry on their left; the whole were posted between the Merida and Medellin roads, fronting Alcuessa. The right square being formed within half-musket-shot of the town, the garden-walls of which were promptly lined by the 71st light infantry, while the 92nd regiment filed out and formed line on their right, perpendicular to the enemy's right flank, which was much annoyed by the well-directed fire of the 71st. In the mean time, one wing of the 50th regiment occupied the town, and secured the prisoners; and the other wing, along with the three six-pounders, skirted the outside of it; the artillery, as soon as within range, firing with great effect upon the squares.

Whilst the enemy was thus occupied on his right, Major-Gen. Howard's column continued moving round his left; and our cavalry advancing, and crossing the

head of their column, cut off the enemy's cavalry from his infantry, charging it repeatedly, and putting it to the rout. The 13th light dragoons, at the same time, took possession of the enemy's artillery. One of the charges made by the two squadrons of the 2nd hussars, and one of the 9th light dragoons, was particularly gallant; the latter commanded by Captain Gore, the whole under Major Bussche, of the hussars. I ought previously to have mentioned, that the British cavalry having, through the darkness of the night and the badness of the road, been somewhat delayed, the Spanish cavalry, under the Count de Penne Villamur, was, on this occasion, the first to form upon the plain, and engaged the enemy until the British were enabled to come up.

The enemy was now in full retreat, but Major-Gen. Howard's column having gained the point to which it was directed, and the left column gaining fast upon him, he had no resource but to surrender, or to disperse and ascend the mountain. He preferred the latter, and ascending near the eastern extremity of the ascent, and which might have been deemed inaccessible, was followed closely by the 28th and 34th regiments; whilst the 39th regiment, and Colonel Ashworth's Portuguese infantry, followed round the foot of the mountain by the Truxillo road, to take him again in the flank. At the same time, Brigadier-General Morillo's infantry ascended at some distance to the left, with the same view.

As may be imagined, the enemy's troops were by this time in the utmost panic; his cavalry was

flying in every direction, the infantry threw away their arms, and the only effort of either was to escape. The troops under Major-General Howard's command, as well as those he had sent round the point of the mountain, pursued them over the rocks, making prisoners at every step, until his own men became so exhausted and few in number, that it was necessary for him to halt, and secure the prisoners, and leave the further pursuit to the Spanish infantry under General Morillo; who, from the direction in which they had ascended, had now become the most advanced; the force General Girard had with him at the commencement, which consisted of 2,500 infantry, and 600 cavalry, being at this time totally dispersed. In the course of these operations Brigadier-Gen. Campbell's brigade of Portuguese infantry (the 4th and 10th regiments), and the 18th Portuguese infantry, joined from Casa de Don Antonio, where they had halted for the preceding night; and as soon as I judged they could no longer be required at the scene of action, I detached them with the brigade consisting of the 50th, 71st, and 92nd regiments, and Major-General Long's brigade of cavalry, towards Merida. They reached St. Pedro that night, and entered Merida this morning; the enemy having, in the course of the night, retreated from hence in great alarm to Almendralego. The Count de Penne Villamur formed the advanced guard with his cavalry, and had entered the town previous to the arrival of the British.

The ultimate consequences of these operations I need not point

out to your lordship; their immediate result is the capture of one general of cavalry (Brune), one colonel of cavalry (the Prince D'Aremberg), one lieutenant-colonel (chief of the *etat-major*), one aide-de-camp of Gen. Girard, two lieutenant-colonels, one commissaire de guerre, thirty captains and inferior officers, and upwards of one thousand of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, already sent off under an escort to Portugal: the whole of the enemy's artillery, baggage, and commissariat, some magazines of corn, which he had collected at Caceres and Merida, and the contribution of money which he had levied on the former town, besides the total dispersion of Gen. Girard's corps. The loss of the enemy in killed must also have been severe; while that on our side was comparatively trifling, as appears by the accompanying return, in which your lordship will lament to see the name of Lieutenant Strenu-witz, aide-de-camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Esrkine, whose extreme gallantry led him into the midst of the enemy's cavalry, and occasioned his being taken prisoner.

Thus has ended an expedition, which, although not bringing into play to the full extent the gallantry and spirit of those engaged, will, I trust, give them a claim to your lordship's approbation. No praise of mine can do justice to their admirable conduct; the patience and good-will shown by all ranks during forced marches in the worst of weather; their strict attention to the orders they received; the precision with which they moved to the attack; and their obedience to command dur-

ing the action: in short, the manner in which every one has performed his duty from the commencement of the operation, merits my warmest thanks; and will not, I am sure, pass unobserved by your lordship.

To Lieutenant-Gen. Sir William Erskine I must express my obligations for his assistance and advice upon all occasions; to Major-Gen. Howard, who dismounted and headed his troops up the difficult ascent of the Sierra, and throughout most ably conducted his column; and Major-Gen. Long, for his exertions at the head of his brigade, I feel myself particularly indebted. I must also express my obligations to Colonel Wilson, Colonel Ashworth, and Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart, commanding brigades, for the able manner in which they led them; Lieutenant-Colonel Cameron, the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Cadogan, the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Abercromby, and Lieut.-Colonels Fenwick, Muter, and Lindsay, Majors Harrison and Bussche, Major Parke, commanding the light companies, and Captain Gore, commanding the 9th light dragoons, Major Hartmann, commanding the artillery, Lieutenant-Colonel Grant and Major Birmingham of the Portuguese service, Captain Arresaga, of the Portuguese artillery, whose guns did so much execution, severally merit my warmest approbation by their conduct; and I must not omit to mention the exertions made by Brigadier-General Campbell and his troops, to arrive in time to give their assistance.

General Giron, the chief of General Castano's staff, and second in command of the 5th Spa-

nish army, has done me the honour to accompany me during these operations; and I feel much indebted to him for his assistance and valuable advice.

Brigadier-General the Count De Penne Villamur, Brigadier-Gen. Morillo, Colonel Downie, and the Spanish officers and soliers in general, have conducted themselves in a manner to excite my warmest approbation.

To Lieutenant-Colonel Rooke, assistant adjutant-general, and Lieut.-Colonel Offeney, assistant quarter-master-general, for the able manner in which they have conducted their departments; and also for the valuable assistance and advice which I have at all times received from them; to the officers of the adjutant and quarter-master-general's departments; to Captain Squire, of the royal engineers, for his intelligence and indefatigable exertions during the whole operation; and to Captain Currie and my personal staff, my warmest thanks are due.

This dispatch will be delivered to your lordship by captain Hill, my first aide-de-camp, to whom I beg to refer your lordship for all further particulars.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. HILL, Lieut.-Gen. To Gen. Visc. Wellington.

P. S. Since writing the above report, a good many more prisoners have been made, and I doubt not but the whole will amount to thirteen or fourteen hundred.

Brigadier-General Morillo has just returned from the pursuit of the dispersed, whom he followed for eight leagues. He reports, that besides those killed in the plain, upwards of six hundred

dead were found in the woods and mountains.

General Girard escaped in the direction of Serena, with two or three hundred men, mostly without arms, and is stated by his own aide-de-camp to be wounded.

*Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of a corps of the army under the command of General Viscount Wellington, K. B. commander of the forces, under the immediate orders of Lieutenant-General R. Hill, engaged with the French near Arroyo del Molino, on the 28th of October, 1811.*

Total British loss—7 rank and file, 5 horses, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 4 captains, 4 serjeants, 47 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded; 1 general staff, missing.

Total Portuguese loss—6 rank and file wounded.

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*London Gazette Extraordinary,  
Tuesday, Dec. 17.*

*Letter from Lieutenant-general Sir Samuel Auchmuty to Lord Minot, Governor-general of India.*

*Head-quarters, Weltevrede,  
August 31, 1811.*

MY LORD,—After a short but arduous campaign, the troops you did me the honour to place under my orders have taken the capital of Java, have assaulted and carried the enemy's formidable works at Cornelis, have defeated and dispersed their collected force, and have driven them from the kingdoms of Bantain and Jacatra. This brilliant success over a well-

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appointed and disciplined force, greatly superior in numbers, and in every respect well-equipped, is the result of the great zeal, gallantry, and discipline of the troops; qualities which they have possessed in a degree, certainly never surpassed. It is my duty to lay before your lordship the details of their success; but it is not in my power to do them the justice they deserve, or to express how much their country is indebted to them for their great exertions.

Your lordship is acquainted with the reasons that induced me to attempt a landing in the neighbourhood of Batavia. It was effected without opposition at the village of Chillingching, twelve miles east of the city, on the 4th inst. My intention was to proceed from thence by the direct road to Cornelis, where the enemy's force was said to be assembled in a strongly fortified position, and to place the city of Batavia in my rear, from whence alone I could expect to derive supplies equal to the arduous contest we were engaged in. As some time was required to make preparations for an inland movement, I judged it proper to reconnoitre the road by the coast leading to Batavia, and observe how far it would be practicable to penetrate by that route. I was aware that it was extremely strong, and, if well defended, nearly impracticable. Advancing with part of the army, I had the satisfaction to find that it was not disputed with us; and the only obstacle to our progress was occasioned by the destruction of the bridge over the Anjol river. I approached the river on the 6th, and observ-

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ing, during that evening, a large fire in Batavia, I concluded it was the intention of the enemy to evacuate the city; and with this impression I directed the advance of the army under Colonel Gillespie, to pass the river in boats on the succeeding night. They lodged themselves in the suburbs of the city, and a temporary bridge was hastily constructed on the morning of the 8th, capable of supporting light artillery. On that day the burghers of Batavia applied for protection, and surrendered the city without opposition, the garrison having retreated to Weltevrede.

The possession of Batavia was of the utmost importance. Though large store-houses of public property were burnt by the enemy, previous to their retreat, and every effort made to destroy the remainder, we were fortunate in preserving some valuable granaries, and other stores. The city, although abandoned by the principal inhabitants, was filled with an industrious race of people, who could be particularly useful to the army. Provisions were in abundance, and an easy communication preserved with the fleet.

In the night of the 8th, a feeble attempt was made by the enemy, to cut off a small guard I had sent for the security of the place; but the troops of the advance had, unknown to them, reinforced the party early in the evening, and the attack was repulsed. The advance, under Colonel Gillespie, occupied the city on the 9th.

Very early on the morning of the 10th, I directed Col. Gillespie, with his corps, to move from Batavia towards the enemy's canton-

ment at Weltevrede, supported by two brigades of infantry, that marched before break of day through the city and followed his route. The cantonment was abandoned, but the enemy were in force a little beyond it, and about two miles in advance of their works at Cornelis. Their position was strong, and defended by an abbatis, occupied by three thousand of their best troops, and four guns of horse artillery; Col. Gillespie attacked it with spirit and judgment; and, after an obstinate resistance, carried at the point of the bayonet, completely routed their force, and took their guns. A strong column from their works advanced to their support, but our line being arrived, they were instantly pursued, and driven under shelter of their batteries.

In this affair, so creditable to Colonel Gillespie, and all the corps of the advance, the grenadier company of the 78th, and the detachment of the 89th regiment, particularly distinguished themselves, by charging and capturing the enemy's artillery. Our loss was trifling, compared with the enemy's, which may be estimated at about 500 men, with Brigadier-general Alberti dangerously wounded.

Though we had hitherto been successful, beyond my most sanguine expectations, our further progress became extremely difficult, and somewhat doubtful.

The enemy, greatly superior in numbers, was strongly entrenched in a position, between the great river Jacatra and the Sloken, an artificial watercourse, neither of which were fordable. This posi-

tion was shut up by a deep trench, strongly palisaded. Seven redoubts, and many batteries, mounted with heavy cannon, occupied the most commanding grounds within the lines. The fort of Cornelis was in the centre, and the whole of the works was defended by a numerous and well-organized artillery. The season was too far advanced, the heat too violent, and our numbers insufficient, to admit of regular approaches. To carry the works by assault was the alternative, and on that I decided. In aid of this measure, I erected some batteries, to disable the principal redoubts, and for two days kept up a heavy fire from twenty 18-pounders and eight mortars and howitzers. Their execution was great; and I had the pleasure to find, that though answered at the commencement of each day, by a far more numerous artillery, we daily silenced their nearest batteries, considerably disturbed every part of their position, and were evidently superior in our fire.

At dawn of day, on the 26th, the assault was made. The principal attack was intrusted to that gallant and experienced officer, Colonel Gillespie. He had the infantry of the advance, and the grenadiers of the line with him, and was supported by Colonel Gibbs, with the 59th regiment and the 4th battalion of Bengal volunteers. They were intended, if possible, to surprise the redoubt, No. 1, constructed by the enemy beyond the Sloken, to endeavour to cross the bridge over that stream with the fugitives, and then to assault the redoubts, within the lines; Colonel Gillespie attacking

those to the left, and Colonel Gibbs to the right. Lieutenant-Colonel M'Leod, with six companies of the 69th, was directed to follow a path on the bank of the great river; and when the attack had commenced on the Sloken, to endeavour to possess himself of the enemy's left redoubt No. 2. Major Tule, with the flank corps of the reserve, reinforced by two troops of cavalry, four guns of horse artillery, two companies of the 69th, and the grenadiers of the reserve, was directed to attack the corps at Camporg Maylayo, on the west of the great river, and endeavour to cross the bridge at that post.

The remainder of the army, under Major-general Wetherall, was at the batteries, where a column, under Colonel Wood, consisting of the 78th regiment, and the 5th volunteer battalion, was directed to advance against the enemy in front, and at a favourable moment, when pressed by the other attacks, to force his way, if practicable, and open the position for the line.

The enemy was under arms, and prepared for the combat; and General Jansens, the commander-in-chief, was in the redoubt where it commenced. Colonel Gillespie, after a long detour through a close and intricate country, came on their advance, routed it in an instant, and with a rapidity never surpassed, under a heavy fire of grape and musquetry, possessed himself of the advanced redoubt, No. 3. He passed the bridge with the fugitives, under a tremendous fire; and assaulted, and carried with the bayonet, the redoubt, No. 4, after a most obstinate re-

tistance. Here the two divisions of the column separated. Colonel Gibbs turned to the right, and with the 59th and part of the 78th, who had now forced their way in front, carried the redoubt, No. 1. A tremendous explosion of the magazine of this work (whether accidental or designed is not ascertained) took place at the instant of its capture, and destroyed a number of gallant officers and men, who at the moment were crowded on its ramparts, which the enemy had abandoned. The redoubt, No. 2, against which Lieutenant-colonel M'Leod's attack was directed, was carried in as gallant a style: and, I lament to state, that most valiant and experienced officer fell at the moment of victory. The front of the position was now open, and the troops rushed in from every quarter.

During the operations on the right, Colonel Gillespie pursued his advantage to the left, carrying the enemy's redoubts towards the rear; and being joined by Lieut. Colonel M'Leod, of the 59th, with part of that corps, he directed him to attack the park of artillery, which that officer carried in a most masterly manner, putting to flight a body of the enemy's cavalry that formed, and attempted to defend it. A sharp fire of musketry was now kept up by a strong body of the enemy, who had taken post in the lines in front of Fort Cornelis; but were driven from them, the fort taken, and the enemy completely dispersed. They were pursued by Colonel Gillespie, with the 14th regiment, a party of Sepoys, and the seamen from the batteries, under

Captain Sayer, of the royal navy. By this time the cavalry and horse artillery had effected a passage through the lines, the former commanded by Major Travers, and the latter by Captain Noble; and, with the gallant Colonel at their head, the pursuit was continued, till the whole of the enemy's army was killed, taken, or dispersed.

Major Tule's attack was equally spirited, but after routing the enemy's force at Camporg Maylayo, and killing many of them, he found the bridge on fire, and was unable to penetrate further.

I have the honour to enclose a return of the loss sustained, from our landing on the 4th to the 26th inclusive: sincerely I lament its extent, and the many valuable and able officers that have unfortunately fallen; but when the prepared state of the enemy, their numbers, and the strength of their positions, are considered, I trust it will not be deemed heavier than might be expected. Their's has greatly exceeded it. In the action of the 26th, the numbers killed were immense, but it has been impossible to form any accurate statement of the amount. About 1,000 have been buried in the works, multitudes were cut down in the retreat, the rivers are choked up with dead, and the huts and woods were filled with the wounded, who have since expired. We have taken near 5,000 prisoners, among whom are three General officers, 34 field officers, 70 captains, and 150 subaltern officers. General Jansens made his escape with difficulty, during the action, and reached Buitenzorg, a distance of 30 miles, with



a few cavalry, the sole remains of an army of 10,000 men. This place he has since evacuated, and fled to the eastward. A detachment of our troops is in possession of it.

The superior discipline and invincible courage, which have so highly distinguished the British army, were never more fully displayed; and I have the heartfelt pleasure to add, that they have not been clouded by any acts of insubordination.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the orders I have directed to be issued, thanking the troops in general for their services, and particularizing some of the officers, who from their rank or situations, were more fortunate than their equally gallant companions, in opportunities of distinguishing themselves, and serving their Sovereign and their country. But I must not omit noticing to your lordship the very particular merit of Colonel Gillespie, to whose assistance in planning the principle attack, and to whose gallantry, energy, and judgment in executing it, the success is greatly to be attributed.

To the general staff of the army, as well as my own staff, I feel myself particularly indebted. The professional knowledge, zeal, and activity of Colonel Eden, Quarter-master-general, have been essentially useful to me; but I cannot express how much I have benefitted by the able assistance and laborious exertions of Col. Agnew, the Adjutant-general, an officer whose active and meritorious services have frequently attracted the notice and received the thanks of the governments in India.

It is with particular pleasure I assure your lordship, that I have received the most cordial support from the hon. Rear-Admiral Stopford and Commodore Broughton, during the period of their commanding the squadron. The former was pleased to allow a body of 500 seamen, under that valuable officer Captain Sayer, of the *Leda*, to assist at our batteries. Their services were particularly useful; and I have the satisfaction to assure you, that both the artillery and engineers were actuated by the same zeal, in performing their respective duties, that has been so conspicuous in all ranks and departments, though from the deficiency of the means at their disposal, their operations were unavoidably embarrassed with uncommon difficulties.

I have the honour to be, &c.  
(Signed) S. АУЧМУТЪ,  
Lieut. Gen.

*General return of the killed, wounded, and missing, of the army, commanded by his Excellency Sir Samuel Auchmuty, since its landing on the island of Java on the 4th of August, 1811, till the 26th of August, 1811; since when no casualties have occurred.*

Total killed, Europeans, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 3 captains, 9 lieutenants, 2 ensigns, 2 staff-serjeants, 6 serjeants, 91 rank and file; natives, 2 jemindars, 2 havildars, 23 rank and file.

Total wounded, Europeans, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 2 majors, 14 captains, 36 lieutenants, 7 ensigns, 1 staff-serjeant, 32 serjeants, 2 drummers, 513 rank and file; natives, 2 subildars or serangs, 4 je-

mindars, 9 havildars, 1 drummer, 107 rank and file.

Total missing, 13 rank and file.

Total horses, 14 killed; 21 wounded; 3 missing.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,  
Adjutant-General.

*Memorandum of the number and rank of officers prisoners of war.*

3 brigadiers, 5 colonels, 4 majors, 21 lieut.-colonels, 1 commissary of war 1st class, 1 assistant-commissary of war 1st class, 2 assistant commissaries of war 2nd class, 70 captains, 134 lieutenants, 7 Amboynese lieutenants, 3 native lieutenants, 5 sub-adjutants, 1 cadet.

N. B. From the number of prisoners hourly arriving, and the many wounded, whom it has not yet been possible to collect, the actual number of prisoners must considerably exceed the above statement, which includes the commandants of cavalry, artillery, and engineers of the army of Java, with three aides-de-camp of the Governor-general and Commandant in chief.

(Signed) J. A. AGNEW,  
Adj. Gen.

Head quarters, Weltevrede,  
August 31, 1811.

*Return of Ordnance found in the citadel and arsenal at Batavia and Weltevrede, and taken between the 10th and 26th of Au-*

*gust by the army under the command of Lieutenant General Sir Samuel Auchmuty.*

In the citadel of Batavia on the 8th of August, 50 brass guns, 180 iron guns, 230 iron and brass cannons and mortars, 4000 shot, 280 shells.—In the arsenal at Weltevrede, on the 10th, 64 brass guns, 30 brass mortars, 1 brass howitzer, 213 iron guns, 308 iron and brass cannons and mortars, 18,397 shot, 20,496 shells.—Field-pieces of horse artillery, taken in the actions on the 10th of August, 4 brass guns.

Taken in Cornelis the 26th of August.—Horse artillery, with limber, &c. taken in field of battle, 24 brass guns, 5 brass howitzers, 29 iron and brass cannons and mortars.—In the arsenal, 23 brass guns, 2 brass mortars, 11 brass howitzers, 10 iron guns, 46 iron and brass cannons and mortars.—On the batteries, 41 brass guns, 3 brass mortars, 2 brass howitzers, 101 iron guns, 130 iron and brass cannons and mortars.

Total, 209 brass guns, 35 brass mortars, 19 brass howitzers, 504 iron guns, 743 iron and brass cannons and mortars.

(Signed) P. A. AGNEW,  
Major Gen.

Head-quarters, Weltevrede,  
Aug. 31, 1811.

N. B. Shot and shells not counting, in great quantity.

## PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS.

*Passed in the Fifth Session of the Fourth Parliament of the united kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, 51st George III.*

AN act to provide for the administration of the royal authority, and for the care of his Majesty's royal person, during the continu-

ance of his Majesty's illness; and for the resumption of the exercise of the royal authority by his Majesty.

An act for continuing to his Majesty certain duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, in Great Britain; and on pensions, offices, and personal estates in England; for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

An act for raising the sum of ten millions five hundred thousand pounds, by Exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain for the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

An act for raising the sum of one million five hundred thousand pounds, by Exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain for the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

An act for raising the sum of one million by treasury bills for the service of Ireland for the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

An act for taking an account of the population of Great Britain, and of the increase or diminution thereof.

An act to amend two acts of the thirteenth and thirty-second years of his present Majesty, relating to the wages of persons employed in the silk manufacture.

An act for punishing mutiny and desertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for the regulation of his Majesty's royal Marine forces while on shore.

An act to continue, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, certain acts of the parliament of Ireland, so far as the

same relate to the improvement of the city of Dublin, by making wide and convenient passages through the same.

An act to continue, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, certain acts of parliament of Ireland, so far as the same relate to the duty on coals imported into the harbour of Dublin, and to the regulating the coal trade thereof.

An act to continue, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, an act for regulating the drawbacks and bounties on the exportation of sugar from Ireland.

An act for further continuing, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, certain bounties and drawbacks on the exportation of sugar from Great Britain; and for suspending the countervailing duties and bounties on sugar, when the duties imposed by an act of the forty-ninth year of his present Majesty shall be suspended; and for continuing so much of an act of the twenty-seventh year of his present Majesty as allows a bounty upon double refined sugar exported, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and so much of the same act as allows a bounty on raw sugar exported, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

An act to continue several laws relating to the granting a bounty upon certain species of British and Irish linens exported from Great Britain, and taking off the duties on the importation of foreign raw linen yarns made of flax into Great Britain, until the twenty-fifth day

of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty one; to the prohibiting the exportation from and permitting the importation into Great Britain of corn, and for allowing the importation of other articles of provision without payment of duty during the continuance of the war, and until six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace; and to the permitting the importation of tobacco into Great Britain from any place whatever, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

An act for enabling his Majesty to direct the issue of Exchequer bills to a limited amount, for the purposes and in manner therein mentioned.

An act for granting annuities to discharge certain Exchequer bills.

An act to render valid certain acts done for completing the regular militia, and to indemnify the persons concerned therein.

An act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to qualify themselves for offices and employments, and for extending the times limited for those purposes respectively, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve; and to permit such persons in Great Britain, as have omitted to make and file affidavits of the execution of indentures of clerks to attorneys and solicitors, to make and file the same on or before the first day of Hilary term, one thousand eight hundred and twelve.

An act to continue, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, an act of the forty-fifth

year of his present Majesty, for appointing commissioners to inquire into the public expenditure and the conduct of the public business in the military departments therein mentioned, and to extend the same to public works executed by the office of works and others.

An act to allow a certain proportion of the militia of Great Britain to enlist annually into the regular forces; and to provide for the gradual reduction of the said militia.

An act to explain and amend an act, passed in the fiftieth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An act to direct that accounts of increase and diminution of public salaries, pensions, and allowances, shall be annually laid before parliament; and to regulate and control the granting and pay of such salaries, pensions, and allowances;" so far as respects the grant of pensions, or allowances by his Majesty to persons who, previously to the passing of the said act, had served the crown in foreign courts.

An act for raising the sum of two millions five hundred thousand pounds by way of annuities and treasury bills for the service of Ireland.

An act for rendering more effectual an act made in the forty-seventh year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An act for the abolition of the slave trade."

An act to repeal so much of an act of the nineteenth year of his present Majesty, as prevents masters of ships removing their vessels out of the stream, except to the lawful quays in the port of London, before the goods are discharged, or their vessels are cleared by the proper officers inwards

or outwards, so far as relates to any ship or vessel entered inwards or outwards from or to any port in Ireland.

An act for further continuing, until the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, an act made in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty, for rendering the payment of creditors more equal and expeditious in Scotland.

An act for raising the sum of four millions nine hundred eighty-one thousand three hundred pounds by way of annuities.

An act to explain and amend two acts of the fiftieth and fifty-first years of his present Majesty, for continuing certain duties on malt, sugar, tobacco, and snuff, and other purposes mentioned in the said acts.

An act for increasing the rates of subsistence to be paid to innkeepers and others on quartering soldiers.

An act for continuing, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, two acts of the forty-fifth and fiftieth years of his present Majesty, allowing the bringing of coals, culm, and cinders, to London and Westminster, by inland navigation.

An act to amend the several acts for enabling his Majesty to accept the services of volunteers from the militia of Ireland.

An act to continue during the present war, and until the expiration of six calendar months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, and amend an act made in the forty-eighth year of his present Majesty, for granting an additional duty on copper imported into Great Britain.

An act for the better securing

exciseable goods, on board vessels, in the port of Bristol.

An act for repealing so much of two acts of the fourteenth and twenty-fifth years of his present Majesty as relates to weaving blue stripes in British calicoes.

An act for continuing the premiums allowed to ships employed in the southern whale fishery.

An act to secure to the bank of Ireland, the repayment of all monies advanced by them for the purposes and in the manner therein mentioned.

An act to facilitate the execution of justice within the Cinque Ports.

An act further to prevent the marriage of lunatics.

An act to protect masters against embezzlements by their clerks and servants, in Ireland.

An act to repeal so much of an act, passed in the Parliament of Ireland in the third year of the reign of his present Majesty, intituled, "An act for the better regulation of the linen and hemp manufactures, as takes away the benefit of clergy from felons convicted of stealing cloth from bleaching grounds; and for more effectually preventing such felonies.

An act to explain and amend an act of the last session of parliament, for repealing certain parts of several acts relating to the limiting the number of persons to be carried by stage coaches in Ireland.

An act to repeal so much of an act, passed in the eighteenth year of the reign of King George the Second, intituled, "An act for the more effectually preventing the stealing of linen, fustian, and cotton goods and wares, in buildings, fields, grounds, and other places

used for printing, whitening, bleaching, or drying the same, as takes away the benefit of clergy from persons stealing cloth in places therein mentioned; and for more effectually preventing such felonies.

An act to empower the lords commissioners of the treasury to exonerate distillers of spirits from sugar, from the excess of the duties to which they were liable in consequence of the expiration of an act passed in the forty-eighth year of his present Majesty, above the duties imposed by the said act.

An act for altering the time at which the additional duties of customs imposed by an act of the last session of parliament on certain species of wood were to have taken place; and for granting a drawback upon deals and timber used in the mines of tin, copper, and lead, in the counties of Cornwall and Devon.

An act for imposing an additional duty on linen imported into Great Britain during the continuance of the present war, and for six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

An act for taking away the public use of certain ships rooms in the town of Saint John, in the island of Newfoundland; and for instituting surrogate courts on the coast of Labrador, and in certain islands adjacent thereto.

An act to authorise the officers of the customs to act for the superintendant of quarantine, and his assistant.

An act for carrying into effect the provisions of a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded between his Majesty and his royal highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

An act to permit rum and other spirits, the produce of the British colonies in the West Indies, to be imported into Lower Canada, from Nova Scotia and new Brunswick, and the islands of Cape Breton, Prince Edward, and Newfoundland.

An act for raising the sum of twelve millions by way of annuities.

An act to allow a great number of sheep to be carried from England to the Isle of Man than are now permitted by law.

An act for abolishing the duties of the prize and butlerage of wines in Ireland.

An act for explaining and amending an act passed in the last session of parliament, for consolidating the duties of customs for the Isle of Man, and for placing the same under the management of the commissioners of customs in England.

An act for raising the sum of six millions, by Exchequer Bills, for the service of Great Britain, for the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

An act for raising the sum of one million five hundred thousand pounds, by Exchequer bills, for the service of Great Britain for the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

An act for abolishing the superannuation fund in the department of the customs, and for transferring the same to the head of consolidated customs, and for authorising the payment of all retired allowances on that department out of consolidated customs.

An act to grant additional duties of excise on tobacco manufactured in Ireland.

An act to amend an act made

in the forty-seventh year of his present Majesty's reign, for encouraging the export of salted beef and pork from Ireland.

An act to allow the free importation between Great Britain and Ireland of home-made chocolate; to prohibit the importation of foreign chocolate into Ireland so long as the same shall be prohibited in Great Britain; and to grant certain duties on cocoa nuts imported into Ireland.

An act for granting to his Majesty additional duties of Excise on wash and other liquors used in the distillation of spirits; and on foreign spirits imported.

An act to repeal the duties of stamps on hats made in Ireland, and on licences to persons to manufacture hats, or to utter or vend hats, in Ireland, and all regulations for securing the said duties.

An act for charging the sum of seven millions five hundred thousand pounds, raised for the service of Great Britain, for the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, upon the duties granted to his Majesty during the continuance of the present war, and for certain periods after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace.

An act to prevent rum and other spirits, the produce of the British colonies in the West Indies, to be imported into Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and the islands of Cape Breton, Prince Edward, and Newfoundland, from the island of Bermuda.

An act to authorise the punishment, by confinement and hard labour, of persons in Ireland liable to transportation; and to repeal so much of a former act as relates to that subject.

An act to enable the East India company to raise a further sum of money, upon bond, instead of increasing their capital stock; and to alter and amend an act, passed in the forty-seventh year of the reign of his present Majesty, relative thereto.

An act to explain and amend an act, passed in the thirty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An act for the more effectual suppression of societies established for seditious and treasonable purposes, and for better preventing treasonable and seditious practices; so far as respects certain penalties on printers and publishers."

An act to amend and render more effectual several acts for promoting the trade of Dublin, by rendering its port and harbour more commodious: and for erecting, repairing, and maintaining light-houses round the coast of Ireland, and to raise a fund for defraying the charge thereof.

An act for repealing the duties of customs now payable on the importation of hides in the hair, and granting new duties in lieu thereof.

An act for charging an additional duty on verdigris imported.

An act for repealing the duty on the materials used in making flint and phial glass; and for granting, until the first day of August one thousand eight hundred and twelve, other duties in lieu thereof; and for continuing and amending an act passed in the forty-ninth year of his Majesty's reign, intituled, "An act for repealing the duties on the materials used in making spread window glass and crown glass, and for

granting other duties in lieu thereof; and for the better collection of the said duties."

An act for repealing the hat duty in Great Britain.

An act for the abolition, and regulation, of certain offices in the customs.

An act for granting exemptions in certain cases from the payment of the duties charged in respect of servants, carriages, horses, and dogs, kept in Great Britain and Ireland respectively.

An act for the better security of his Majesty's naval arsenals in the river Medway, and Portsmouth and Hamoaze harbours, and of his Majesty's ships and vessels lying at and resorting to the same.

An act for authorising the sale of prize goods lodged in warehouses after a certain period.

An act for making further provision for the payment of salaries and other charges in the office of the commissioners for the affairs of India; and for enabling the East-India company to restore to the service of the said company, military officers removed therefrom by sentences of courts martial; and to authorise the said company, in cases of unforeseen emergency, to take up ships by private contract.

An act for letting to farm, the duties on horses hired by the mile or stage, to be used in travelling, and on horses hired for a less period of time than twenty-eight days, for drawing carriages used in travelling post or otherwise, in Great Britain; and for facilitating the recovery of the said duties.

An act to amend the laws for regulating the election, in Ireland, of members to serve in parliament.

An act to make provision, in certain cases, for the wives and families of serjeants, corporals, drummers, and privates, serving in the militia of Ireland.

An act to amend an act of the forty-eighth year of his present Majesty, for the better care and maintenance of lunatics, being paupers or criminals in England.

An act to render valid certain indentures for the binding of parish apprentices.

An act to continue, until the first day of August, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, certain acts for appointing commissioners to inquire into the fees, gratuities, perquisites and emoluments, received in several public offices in Ireland; to examine into any abuses which may exist in the same, and into the mode of receiving, collecting, issuing and accounting for public money in Ireland.

An act for establishing regulations respecting rock salt delivered to the refineries; for granting relief for salt lost at sea by shipwreck or capture; and for reviving, amending, and continuing until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, so much of an act of the forty-first year of his present Majesty, as allows the use of salt, duty-free, for curing fish in bulk or in barrels.

An act for allowing the like drawback of duty paid on coals used in certain mines and smelting mills in Devonshire, as is now allowed in the county of Cornwall.

An act to explain an act passed in the twenty-second year of his present Majesty, for better secur-



ing the freedom of election of members to serve in parliament, by disabling certain officers employed in the collection or management of his Majesty's revenues from giving their votes at such elections so far as relates to coal meters and corn meters of the city of London.

An act to enable the commissioners of his Majesty's treasury to issue Exchequer bills, on the credit of such aids or supplies as have been, or shall be granted by parliament for the service of Great Britain for the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

An act to continue, until the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and to amend several acts for granting certain rates and duties, and for allowing certain drawbacks and bounties on goods, wares, and merchandize imported into and exported from Ireland; and to grant to his Majesty, until the said fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, certain new and additional duties on the importation, and to allow drawbacks on the exportation of certain goods, wares, and merchandize into and from Ireland.

An act for allowing the manufacture and use of a liquor prepared from sugar, for colouring porter, and for indemnifying persons who have manufactured or used such colouring.

An act for raising the sum of two hundred thousand pounds by treasury bills for the service of Ireland, for the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

An act to increase the salary of the lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

An act for defraying, until the

twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, the charge of the pay and clothing of militia of Ireland; and for making allowances in certain cases to subaltern officers of the said militia during peace.

An act for discharging certain arrears of quit, crown, and composition rents, which have been growing due in Ireland.

An act to repeal certain parts of several acts of the parliament of Ireland, relating to the tolls on stage coaches carrying above a certain number of passengers, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

An act for granting additional duties of customs on fir timber, of certain dimensions, of the growth of Norway, imported into Great Britain.

An act to continue, until the twenty-ninth day of July, one thousand, eight hundred, and thirteen, an act of the last session of parliament, intituled, "An act to extend and amend the term and provisions of an act of the thirtieth and fortieth year of his present Majesty, for the better preservation of timber in the New Forest; and for ascertaining the boundaries of the said forest, and the lands of the crown within the same."

An act to explain and amend certain laws of excise respecting the duties on estates and goods sold by auction; the allowing dealers to roast their own coffee on certain conditions; and to the watermark of the year on paper intended for exportation.

An act to extend the powers vested in the commissioners of the customs of restoring vessels and

goods seized to seizures made by virtue of any acts relating to the department of the customs.

An act to regulate the trade between places in Europe south of Cape Finisterre, and certain ports in the British colonies in North America.

An act to indemnify such persons in the United Kingdom as have omitted to give securities and to register memorials thereof, under an act of the last session of parliament, and for extending the times limited for those purposes respectively, until two months after the commencement of the next session of parliament.

An act for removing doubts as to the registering of certain property purchased or sold under the land-tax redemption act, in right of which persons may claim to vote at elections of members to serve in parliament.

An act to amend an act passed in the thirty-eighth year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An act to regulate the trial of causes, indictments, and other proceedings which arise within the counties of certain cities and towns corporate within this kingdom.

An act for amending an act of the forty-eighth year of his present Majesty, for regulating the British white-herring fishery.

An act to extend the provisions of an act passed in the forty-seventh of his present Majesty, for discharging from the claims of the crown, certain real and personal estates belonging to General De Lancey, late barrack master general, and vested in trustees for sale; and also for vesting and settling certain lands heretofore con-

tracted to be purchased by the said General De Lancey, in trustees, to be sold for payment of a debt due to the crown, and for other purposes relative thereto.

An act to authorize the allowing officers to retire on half-pay, or other allowances, under certain restrictions.

An act for extending and amending the regulations now in force, relative to the payment to the royal hospital at Chelsea of the forfeited and unclaimed shares of army prize money.

An act to enable persons to bequeath lands and tenements to the commissioners for the government of the Royal Naval Asylum, and to authorize the said commissioners to hold the same for the benefit of the said asylum; and for amending an act made in the forty-seventh year of his present Majesty relating to the said asylum.

An act for enabling the wives and families of soldiers embarked for foreign service, to return to their homes.

An act for defraying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia and local militia in Great Britain, for the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven.

An act to revive and continue, until the twenty-fifth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and amend so much of an act, made in the thirty-ninth and fortieth year of his present Majesty, as grants certain allowances to adjutants and serjeant-majors of the militia of England, disembodied under an act of the same session of parliament.

An act for making allowances,

in certain cases, to subaltern officers of the militia in Great Britain, while disembodied.

An act to prevent the counterfeiting of silver pieces denominated tokens, intended to be issued and circulated by the governor and company of the Bank of England, for the respective sums of five shillings and sixpence, three shillings, and one shilling and sixpence, and to prevent the bringing into the kingdom or uttering any such counterfeit pieces or tokens.

An act for permitting Sir William Bishop and George Bishop to continue, until the fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, the manufacture of Maidstone geneva; for charging the same with certain duties; and for rectifying a mistake in an act of this session, for empowering the lords commissioners of the Treasury to exonerate distillers of spirits from sugar from the excess of duties therein mentioned.

An act for enabling his Majesty to raise the sum of three millions for the service of Great Britain.

An act for granting to his Majesty a sum of money to be raised by lotteries.

An act to permit the services of the regiment of the Miners of Cornwall and Devon to be extended to Ireland.

An act for amending the act forty-third George Third, to promote the building, repairing, or otherwise providing the churches and chapels, and of houses for the residence of ministers, and the providing of church-yards and glebes.

An act to enable his Majesty to grant a piece of ground within the

Tower of London, to be used as an additional burial ground for persons dying within the said Tower.

An act for granting to his Majesty certain sums of money out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain, and for applying certain monies therein mentioned, for the service of the year one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and for further appropriating the supplies granted in this session of parliament.

An act to permit the interchange of the British and Irish militias respectively.

An act for repealing two acts made in the forty-second and forty-seventh years of his present Majesty, for the more effectual administration of the office of a justice of the peace, in such parts of the counties of Middlesex and Surrey, as lie in or near the metropolis, and for the more effectual prevention of felonies; and for making other provisions in lieu thereof; to continue in force until the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, and from thence until the expiration of six weeks from the commencement of the then next session of parliament.

An act to amend an act of the forty-seventh year of his present Majesty, for more effectually preventing the stealing of deer.

An act to suspend the payment of all drawbacks on spirits made or distilled in Great Britain or Ireland, and exported from either country to the other respectively; and to suspend the importation into Great Britain of any spirits made or distilled in Ireland, except such as shall have been ware-

housed according to law; and for regulating the exportation of home-made spirits from Great Britain to Ireland, and from Ireland to Great Britain, until three months after the commencement of the next session of parliament.

An act to continue, until the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, an act for appointing commissioners to inquire and examine into the nature and extent of the several bogs in Ireland, and the practicability of draining and cultivating them, and the best means of effecting the same.

An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors in Ireland.

An act further to extend and render more effectual certain provisions of an act passed in the twelfth year of the reign of his late Majesty king George the First, intituled, "An act to prevent frivolous and vexatious arrests;" and of an act passed in the fifth year of the reign of his Majesty king George the Second, to explain, amend, and render more effectual the said former act; and of two acts passed in the nineteenth and forty-third years of

the reign of his present Majesty, extending the provisions of the said former acts.

An act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors in England.

An act to extend an act made in the eighteenth year of his late Majesty King George the Second, to explain and amend the laws touching the elections of knights of the shire to serve in parliament for England, respecting the expenses of hustings and poll-clerks, so far as regards the city of Westminster.

An act for making more effectual provision for preventing the current gold coin of the realm from being paid or accepted for a greater value than the current value of such coin; for preventing any note or bill of the governor and company of the Bank of England from being received for any smaller sum than the sum therein specified: and for staying proceedings upon any distress by tender of such notes.

An act to explain an act passed in this present session of parliament, intituled, "An act to permit the interchange of the British and Irish militias respectively."

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## LAW CASES.

### TRIALS FOR LIBEL.

*The King v. Finnerty.*—On January 31st, the judgment of the court was prayed against the defendant, who had suffered judgment to go against him by default. The indictment was for a libel on

Lord Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, which appeared in the Morning Chronicle of last year. The defendant had accompanied the expedition to Walcheren, for the purpose of writing a narrative of its proceedings, when a general order was issued to Lord Chatham

and Sir R. Strachan, to inquire of all the vessels which accompanied the expedition, whether a gentleman of the name of Finnerty were on board, and if found, to convey him to his lordship or Sir Richard, with a view to his being sent home. He was accordingly conveyed to Sir R. Strachan, and sent home on board of a revenue cutter. The letter in the Morning Chronicle, charged as the present libel, consisted of a narrative of these facts, and an attribution of the whole to Lord Castlereagh, and insinuated that this measure was only one instance of a course of oppression which the defendant had received from the personal malice of his lordship, and that his lordship had been guilty of great villainy in and concerning the administration of Ireland.

Mr. Finnerty, who appeared without counsel, put in a very long affidavit, in which he stated that the court having, in an application by him to postpone the trial of his cause, on account of the absence of material witnesses, thrown out their opinion as to the calumnious nature of the libel, he had thought it most respectful to the court to suffer judgment to go against him by default, reserving to himself the testimony of such of his witnesses, whose regard to justice would induce them to make affidavits for him, and the present opportunity of justifying the whole imputed libel, which he did most unequivocally. The affidavit proceeded to state, that he had, at the same time when he wrote the letter, no intention to libel any body; and that he had, before its publication, consulted an eminent barrister, as to the

libellous tendency of it, who was of opinion that it was not libellous; that the defendant was no conspirator in Ireland; that he was invited to accompany the expedition by Sir Home Popham, for the sole purpose of narrating the proceedings of the expedition; and the affidavit quoted a letter from Sir Home to that effect; the deponent solemnly declared he had no other view in accompanying the expedition; that he rejected the proposal of Lord Chatham and Sir Richard Strachan to publish nothing but what had undergone their revision; that he had incurred considerable expenses in his voyage; and that the prejudices which had been excited against him by the order for his quitting the expedition, had deprived him of 500*l.* which he calculated he should have gained by his intended publication; that he had intended to bring an action against Lord Castlereagh for a libel, but was advised against it by his counsel; that he did not accompany the expedition clandestinely; that the main object of Lord Castlereagh was to harass the deponent; and that a noble lord, nearly connected with Lord Castlereagh, had been heard to declare in a public coffee-room, "I wish some man would shoot that fellow (meaning the deponent) out of the way." The affidavit was then proceeding to enter into the circumstances of the trial of Mr. Orr, in Ireland, for administering a seditious oath, in which trial, the letter in the Morning Chronicle stated the verdict of guilty to have been obtained from the jury by promises, by threats, and by intoxicating

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them with liquor; and was about to quote two affidavits made by as many of the jurors to this effect, when the court objected to their perusal, as irrelevant.

Mr. Finnerty observed, that it was stated as a fact in the imputed libel, that these affidavits were made; and he thought it proper to verify that statement. The affidavits were not long.

Lord Ellenborough consented to hear them, long or short.

The defendant's affidavit travelling still further from the record, however, as it proceeded,

Lord Ellenborough at last objected to trying the government of Ireland, under pretence of passing sentence upon the defendant, and refused to hear any more affidavits quoted upon the subject of Lord Castlereagh's conduct in Ireland.

Mr. Finnerty said, that such a liberty had been granted in the case of Governor Picton; the government of Trinidad was fully investigated upon the trial of that man for torture; the defendant's (Mr. Finnerty's) crime was merely that of reprobating a man who patronized torture. The letter in the Morning Chronicle made a general charge of cruelty against Lord Castlereagh; and the defendant was now proving particular instances of it.

After some further conversation on this topic, in which Mr. Garrow attacked, and Mr. Finnerty justified, his affidavit, the defendant was advised by the court to prepare a more temperate affidavit, and was then remanded to a future day.

Being brought up again on Feb. 7th, he presented his affi-

davit to the court. It was read, and detailed, in the first place, the reasons why the defendant was not in court before, when judgment was prayed against him; it next proceeded to state why he had suffered judgment to go by default; but now stated his belief of every circumstance with which he had charged Lord Castlereagh, and at this period offered the truth in justification.

Lord Ellenborough said he had objected to this before, and had warned him to amend what he had done; and hoped he was now come in a proper spirit to mitigate a crime of which he had confessed the commission.

It appeared, however, that such was by no means Mr. Finnerty's intention; and in a long conversation which ensued, he repeatedly presented affidavits to prove all the enormities practised under Lord Castlereagh's government, and with his concurrence, and declared that nothing on earth should induce him to make any submission to his lordship. The court as repeatedly refused to admit them, and warned him that he was introducing irrelevant matter, and only aggravating his offence. He was heard, however, in a long and spirited defence, which was replied to with great severity by the attorney-general; who, after representing in the strongest terms the additional criminality the defendant had incurred by his justification, trusted that if there was any kind of punishment in their lordships' discretion more degrading than imprisonment, that too would be inflicted upon him. This hint for the pillory was not, however, attended to by the court,

which, by Mr. Justice Grose, pronounced the following sentence:—"That the defendant be committed to his Majesty's gaol for the city of Lincoln for the space of 18 calendar months, and find security for his good behaviour for five years from that time, himself in 500*l.*, and two sureties in 250*l.* each, and be further imprisoned till that security be procured."

*The King v. Hunt and another. Court of King's Bench, Feb. 22.*—This was a criminal information filed against John Hunt and Leigh Hunt, the printer, and two of the proprietors, of the Examiner, a Sunday newspaper, for a seditious libel, to which the defendants had pleaded *not guilty*. The subject was, the insertion of a paper against military flogging, from the Stamford News.

The Attorney-General rose and said, that he had thought it incumbent on him to prosecute the defendants for a libel, the tendency of which was not only to excite the dissatisfaction of the soldiery, by representing that they were treated with improper and excessive severity, but (what was still more mischievous) to represent the treatment of Buonaparte towards his troops, and the means which were used to enlist them, as infinitely preferable to the system employed in Great Britain. After some preliminary observations, he went on to read and comment upon the publication, which commenced thus: ONE THOUSAND LASHES. "The aggressors were not dealt with as Buonaparte would have treated his refractory troops." *Speech of the Attorney-*

*General.* Another motto contained instances of military flogging from the London newspapers. Then succeeded the substance of the paper, of which the following is a specimen: "The Attorney-general said what was very true; these aggressors have certainly not been dealt with as Buonaparte would have treated his refractory troops; nor indeed, as refractory troops would be treated in any civilized country whatever, save and except only this country. Here alone, is the land of liberty, in this age of refinement—by a people who, with their usual consistency, have been in the habit of reproaching their neighbours with the cruelty of their punishments—is still inflicted a species of *torture*, at least as exquisite as any that was ever devised by the infernal ingenuity of the Inquisition. No, as the Attorney-general justly says, Buonaparte does *not* treat his refractory troops in this manner: there is not a man in his ranks whose back is seamed with the lacerating cat o'nine-tails; *his* soldiers have never yet been brought up to view one of their comrades stripped naked—his limbs tied with ropes to a triangular machine—his back torn to the bone by the merciless cutting whipcord, applied by persons who relieve each other at short intervals, that they may bring the full unexhausted strength of a man to the work of scourging. Buonaparte's soldiers have never yet, with tingling ears, listened to the piercing screams of a human creature so tortured: they have never seen the blood oozing from his rent flesh—they have never beheld a surgeon, with dubious

look, pressing the agonized victim's pulse, and calmly calculating, to an odd blow, how far suffering may be extended, until, in its extremity, it encroach upon life. In short, Buonaparte's soldiers cannot form any notion of that most heart-rending of all exhibitions on this side hell—*an English military flogging.*"

The Attorney-general concluded his speech by pointing out the mischievous nature of this paper, which he did not doubt would be pronounced a most seditious libel.

Mr. Brougham made a very able and eloquent speech for the defendants, in which, after various remarks upon the right of an Englishman to free discussion of public topics, he dwelt with much force and effect upon the decided disapprobation of our military punishments, expressed in the writings of Sir Robert Wilson and Brigadier-general Stuart.

Lord Ellenborough, in his charge to the jury, spoke of the peculiar danger at such a time as the present, of doing any thing to alienate the attachment of the army, and pointed out the circumstances of an inflammatory tendency in the publication, which he had no hesitation in pronouncing a libel. The jury withdrew for an hour and a half, and then returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty*. It is to be observed, that only two of these were special jurors, and the rest were *tales* men.

Mr. Drakard, the printer of the Stamford News, in which the paper first appeared, was also prosecuted on the same account, and

upon his trial at Lincoln was found guilty. He was brought up for judgment to the court of King's Bench, where he received the sentence of 18 months imprisonment in Lincoln gaol, a fine of 200*l.* and to give security for good behaviour during three years after his liberation. When his conviction was mentioned in the House of Commons, and contrasted with the acquittal of the Hunts, it was said by the Attorney-general, that some of the most libellous parts of Drakard's paper had been omitted by the latter. The real difference, however, was probably that between the Westminster and the Lincoln jury.

*The King against Henry White the Elder.*—Court of King's Bench, Nov. 1.—This was an information *ex-officio* by the Attorney-general against the proprietor of the Independent Whig, for printing and publishing a seditious libel. The subject of this publication consisted principally of a charge of partiality and injustice with respect to the common soldiers in the British army, in confining the honorary medals given after victories to the superior officers, and thereby creating an odious distinction between them and the men, as if the latter had no share in the merit of the success. It also contrasted the treatment of the soldiers in Buonaparte's army, with that in ours, with respect to the rewards bestowed on merit; and it launched out into some common-place invectives against the existing administration.

The Attorney-general, in stating the case to the jury, dwelt in the usual manner on the libellous



nature of this paper, both in its tendency to excite discontent and disaffection among the soldiery, and in its scandalous charges against his Majesty's ministers.

After the defendant's counsel had urged various legal objections to the affidavit brought to prove his responsibility in whatever was contained in the Independent Whig, and other matters of the evidence produced in the charge, all which were over-ruled, Mr. White proceeded to read his own defence. He showed that he could have no criminal intention in publishing the alleged libel, having never seen it till it was printed, for he was then in confinement at Dorchester, 120 miles from London. He could bring witnesses to prove that the libel was not his; and that the article was written so close upon its publication, as to preclude the possibility of his having any previous knowledge of it. He had been three years a solitary prisoner at a distance from his business, which he was either compelled to renounce, or to intrust its management to another. This deputy of his had offered to surrender himself, provided the Attorney-general would prosecute him, and not the defendant, but he had refused so to do. He was aware he might have been spared this trial, if he had suffered judgment to go against him by default; whereby he would have confessed what he was utterly unconscious of—the wicked intent charged by this information. For resisting so mean a proposal, he trusted he should meet with the approbation rather than the censure of the jury. The law had taken him to a distant place: it could not be supposed that it thereby meant to de-

prive him of the support of life; and it was from the operation of its sentence alone that he was brought to answer for this offence. He then adverted to Mr. Fox's act, which, he said, was wholly nugatory, if it did not bring the moral guilt of the publication of libel within the purview of the jury. He quoted cases in which defendants were found not guilty for want of criminal intention; and referred to that of Mr. Reeves, where the jury found his publication improper, but denied his criminal intention in publishing it.

After concluding his speech with an address to the sympathy of the jury, the defendant called as a witness his son, John White, who deposed, that he visited his father in prison every day, and acted as his amanuensis. To the best of his belief, his father never knew of the libel till it was published. On his cross-examination by the Attorney-general, he said he did not know the author of it. Being asked whether he had not heard his father say whose it was, he applied to the bench to be informed whether he was bound to answer that question. Lord Ellenborough said, Certainly; and when the defendant's counsel objected to the question, he refused to hear him. The defendant thereupon complained loudly of injustice; but was cautioned not to injure himself by such unfounded complaints. The witness then said, he might have heard his father say, it was written by an elder brother, who conducted the paper whilst his father was in prison, and who had a discretionary latitude with respect to articles under the head *London*, as this was.

The Attorney-general, in his

reply, took notice of the defendant's plea, that the sentence of the law had brought him into the situation which prevented him from superintending his paper, and observed, that nothing could be more unjust than for him to impute to the law a confinement which he had brought upon himself by a former offence; and that no contradiction or disapprobation of the libel having afterwards appeared in his paper, it was to be presumed he never had repented of it.

Lord Ellenborough charged the jury at great length, and in doing it, took the opportunity of refuting every argument brought by the defendant. He began with establishing the legal proof of the publication, the evidence for which had been objected to. He then proceeded to nullify the defendant's plea, that he was not the writer of the libel; and he laid down as the unquestionable law of the land, that the proprietor of every newspaper is responsible for the contents of his paper, whether written by himself or by another. He acknowledged that circumstances which rendered it impossible for the proprietor to know what had been inserted in his paper had been admitted in extenuation of punishment, but observed, that in the present case no tokens had appeared of disapprobation of the article in question. With respect to the plea of want of criminal intention, the rule of law being that a man is responsible for the acts of his agent, the intention was to be collected from the act itself. Adverting to Mr. Reeves's case, he pointed out the difference between it and the present; the freedom from criminal intention being in that instance in-

ferred by the jury from the perusal of the writing charged as a libel. Proceeding to the libellous character of the article, he said he could have no doubt that publications tending to alienate the soldiery, and directly defaming the government, were libels; and he dwelt, with the animation of a pleader, upon the injustice done to the national spirit and government by some expressions in the paper. To tell the army they were insulted, appeared clearly to him a dangerous libel; nor had he a doubt on his mind, that charging the members of administration with imbecility and corruption in their offices, was a libel. He knew that it was within the province of the jury to determine on the whole of the case; but it was his duty to state to them his opinion of the article before them, and that was clearly, that it was a libel.

This trial lasted from nine in the forenoon till one in the afternoon, after which, the jury (which was composed of half special jurors and half talesmen) continued in consultation till five o'clock. They then brought in a verdict finding the defendant guilty of printing and publishing the libel, through the medium of his agent; but, on account of his peculiar situation, earnestly recommending him to mercy. The clerk of the court, however, objected to this verdict, unless he might consider it as guilty. The jury hereupon again retired for about ten minutes, and returned with a verdict of *Not Guilty*.

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#### PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT.

*Burdett v. Abbott*—Court of King's Bench, February 8.—Sir F.

Burdett having resolved to bring to a trial at common law the authority of parliament by which he had been taken from his own house and committed to the Tower, brought actions against the persons officially concerned in that transaction, the first of whom was the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. Abbott. The defendant was charged with a trespass and assault, by breaking into the plaintiff's house on April 6, 1810, and obliging him to go to his Majesty's Tower of London. There were other formal counts for false imprisonment. The defendant's first plea was, not guilty. His second stated the circumstances of the case, viz. the resolution of the House of Commons that a letter acknowledged by Sir F. Burdett was a libel on the rights of the House, and a high breach of its privileges, and its order, that he should be committed to the Tower, in consequence of which he, the Speaker, had issued his warrant to the serjeant at arms for Sir F. B.'s apprehension. There was another plea, containing a justification to the assault and imprisonment mentioned in the first count; and to each of these pleas the plaintiff had demurred; to which demurrer there was a rejoinder in demurrer. In support of this demurrer, Mr. Holroyd was now to argue for the plaintiff.

The general strain of his argument was to show, that as the prerogatives of the King, and the rights and liberties of the people, were all defined and known, so the privileges of parliament ought to be supposed knowable, since otherwise a person might ignorantly commit a breach of them,

which would subject him to punishment; and if it was of importance to all persons to know these laws, *a fortiori* it must be so to the judges. That Lord Hale had regarded parliamentary law not as opposed to the common law, but as a part of it in its full and extended sense; and therefore it was a law cognizable by the court, who were the judges of the law of the land; if not part of the common law, it would directly militate against Magna Charta—that no resolutions either of the Lords or Commons could make that a legal privilege which was not one, which could be done only by an act of the whole parliament—that the courts of law had always disregarded the resolutions of either house, resolving that to be privilege which the law said was not (to which purpose he cited many cases) that the House of Commons for a long time never proceeded on their own authority in cases of privilege, but laid them before the whole parliament for its decision, and when decided against them, it was not law. Mr. Holroyd then proceeded to consider the Speaker's warrant of commitment in the present instance, and pointed out various defects in it. In conclusion, he touched upon that part of the case which related to the breaking open of doors; and contended that there was no one case on record of the door of a man's house being broken open but for some crime, and by process in the name of the King for that crime, and that it could not be done legally for a libel or a breach of privilege.

The further hearing of this cause was postponed.

It was not till May 17th, that

the attorney-general made his reply in defence of the Speaker. He began with affirming that the very statement of the case put the plaintiff out of court. It was an action of trespass against the Speaker of the House of Commons, for having issued his warrants as he was ordered to do by the House, one to the serjeant at arms, the other to the constable of the Tower, the one to carry, and the other to receive, the body of Sir F. Burdett, who had been guilty of a gross breach of the privileges of that House. An action of trespass for such a warrant as this ! Why no lawyer ever heard of such a thing : it not only has never been attempted, but the idea of it never passed across the mind of the wildest and most speculative. He then adduced the authority of Lord Hale to show, that in case of an erroneous judgment given by a judge which is reversed by a writ of error, or where a habeas corpus has been granted in case of false imprisonment, the party can have no action against the judge, nor against the officer neither. His learned friend had argued, that although a party was not entitled to a discharge upon habeas corpus, an action of trespass would lie ; but the very converse of this was true ; and in the particular case before their lordships, an action of trespass cannot be supported ; for even if the judgment were erroneous, neither would the process be void, nor the defendant deprived of its protection. Having thus (he said) put the plaintiff out of the court, he would now fight with him out of the doors of the court. If he had originally argued this

motion, he would have put two or three short propositions which need no authorities : viz. that the House of Commons has a right to commit for contempt ;—that of breaches of their privileges they are the only judges ;—and that their decision upon cases brought directly before them cannot be impeached in any other court. With respect to the power of committal for contempt, every court in Westminster-hall possesses it as a matter of necessity, and in the same degree must the House of Commons have it : in fact, there is no historian or text-writer who does not allow this power to reside in that body. His learned friend had adduced many cases in which the courts of law had decided on the privileges of parliament ; and they had a right so to decide : but in these instances the privilege of parliament came before the courts incidentally ; but in the present the privilege arose directly in question. Here is a resolution of the House of Commons, a judgment upon that resolution, an order to the speaker upon that judgment, a warrant issued upon that order ; and now comes an action of trespass upon the execution of that order. Has not the direct point been decided upon by the House of Commons ; and are not your lordships called upon to say that that decision is wrong ? That, I submit with deference, your lordships cannot do. The attorney-general then went into a discussion of some of the cases that had been alleged, when he was interrupted by a question from Lord Ellenborough as to the distinction between *incidental* and *direct* question of privilege ; and he

agreed that *collateral* would be a better word than *incidental*. He concluded this part of his argument with asserting, that authority, text writing, and history, all concurred in support of his doctrine respecting the privilege of the House of Commons to commit, and that they were the judges of their privileges and the breach of them.

There only remained the question of law, whether the defendant was justified in breaking the outer door of the plaintiff. His counsel had stated that there was no case authorizing this, except where the King was a party; but this was not a correct statement of the law. The question was, whether a public or a private right was involved, and not whether the King was a party. With respect to the objection from the form of the warrant, the House of Commons was not bound to the same forms as the courts of law; it was sufficient that they expressed their meaning.

Mr. Holroyd, in reply, submitted, that on his learned friend's admission he had established that courts of law could take cognizance of privilege of parliament incidentally. If (said he) an action will not lie to relieve a party against an injury by any power or body in the state, where can be the stop to unlimited power in that body? Suppose a person illegally committed by the King or privy council; if no action can lie against the person serving or issuing the process, then an unlimited power is at once given. As to the conflict of this court with superior authorities, in the present case, there can be none. There

is no assumption of superiority, because the whole is removeable by writ of error into parliament, and comes back to them to be finally decided. If there should be no power in an inferior court of examining whether an act of the House of Commons were legal or not, the House would at once be despotic.

Lord Ellenborough, in pronouncing the opinion of the court, said, that for himself, not a shadow of a doubt rested on his mind as to the great features of the question. The material points were these:—1st. Whether the house had authority to commit for breach of privilege? 2nd. Whether the warrant disclosed sufficient ground for commitment?—3rd. Whether the commitment was legal? On the first point his lordship said, that the privilege of parliament seemed not to be the privileges of the Houses of Lords and Commons, but the result of the inherent and original privileges of the individual members. The allowance of certain privileges in the first division of the legislature into distinct houses was a proof of this. The privileges of the House of Commons were established by prescription, of which there were various proofs. Even Lord Chief Justice Holt, that vigilant assertor of the liberties of the people, had, without hesitation, admitted its power of commitment. There was no instance in all the cases where a habeas corpus was refused, of the judges turning over the party to his remedy by action, and refusing the discharge on that ground. Where could be the injury of allowing the privilege of commit-

ment? Was the house to wait the more tardy proceeding of the courts in matters which might require a much speedier decision? It had been urged that the warrant was not sufficient, as not containing an averment of the facts. It might have been more detailed, and drawn up in a more workmanlike manner, but it was distinct and sufficient for its purpose. As to the point of breaking open the door; in the case of a felon, or where the King had an interest, the law allowed it: it was only necessary that the public benefit should be concerned, and private security must be postponed to it. In a case quoted, it was fully recognized that the door might be broken open for contempt of a court of justice; how much more, then, for contempt of that higher court of parliament? On the consideration of all the points, it appeared to him that the justification was satisfactory.

In this opinion, Mr. Justice Grose and Mr. Justice Bailey entirely concurred. Mr. Justice Le Blanc was absent through ill health.

*Burdett v. Colman.*—*Court of King's Bench, June 19th.*—*Trials at Bar before the whole Court.*

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd opened the pleadings, by stating that this was an action brought against the Serjeant at Arms of the House of Commons for trespass, assault, and false imprisonment, and for breaking open the plaintiff's house, to which the defendant pleaded not guilty, and also a special justification, in substance stating the speaker's warrant, and the necessity of using force in its execution.

The kind and degree of this force was the matter now to be tried. It was not intended to discuss the right of the House of Commons to commit, but to consider the nature of their process, and whether it was justly executed. The officer states, that he demanded admittance, and could not get it; he had therefore a right to break open the door, provided the law decided that this might be done for the service of the speaker's warrant. He then states that he broke open the door, and entered the house. The plaintiff answers, with a military force, improper, unnecessary, and excessive. The defendant's rejoinder is, with a military force neither improper, unnecessary, nor excessive; and this is a point for trial.

The narrowness of this question rendering it of little importance in a constitutional view, a brief account of the arguments employed on the trial will be sufficient in this place. Mr. Shepherd began with observing, that the office of serjeant at arms to the House of Commons is one of the nature of which no account is found, neither of his right to call upon his Majesty's subject to assist him in the execution of the speaker's warrant. Then, finding that the warrant calls upon all mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, &c. to assist in the caption of Sir F. Burdett, he inferred that the *posse comitatus* ought to have been resorted to, and not the military power, of which the civil is justly jealous. Even if the presence of the military had been necessary for keeping the peace out of doors, it did not follow that the houses should have been entered by a large party of soldiers, and

Sir Francis carried to the Tower by their means. The witnesses on the part of the plaintiff were a servant of Sir Francis, one of Mr. Coutts, his father-in-law, and Mr. Jones Burdett, his brother. Their depositions chiefly related to the entry of the house by Mr. Colman and the soldiers, and the seizure of Sir Francis. The attorney-general, in reply, confined himself to the conduct of the defendant in executing the office with which he was charged. Having been deceived in the expectations he had been led to form of Sir Francis Burdett's intention to surrender himself quietly, he might fairly conceive it his duty to call forth a force not only sufficient to overcome the resistance which might actually be made, but also to prevent any disturbance of the public peace, by displaying a superiority of force against which it would be hopeless to contend. It was in evidence that the streets were filled with an outrageous mob, which, in all probability, would not have suffered Sir Francis Burdett to have been led to the Tower, if they had not been overawed and kept in order by the military. Mr. Jones Burdett had acknowledged in his testimony that Mr. Colman had discharged his duty with the greatest politeness and civility. Several witnesses were then called, who deposed to the riotous disposition of the mob, and to the good conduct of the soldiery, and gave it as their opinion that the serjeant at arms could not have executed his warrant without a strong military force.

Mr. Shepherd, in his reply, said that there was nothing in Sir F. Burdett's declaring that the war-

rant was illegal, and that he would resist it, and in his writing to the speaker that to a superior force he must submit, that could, by any fair construction, imply that he intended a forcible resistance; and when once the house was broken into, the serjeant, or the civil officer, might have walked up stairs and arrested him without apprehension. As to the conduct of the mob, Sir Francis had nothing to do with that.

Lord Ellenborough, in his address to the jury, observed upon the simple state of the question as it referred to the defendant, and gave his opinion in the most decided manner in favour of the conduct of Mr. Colman, who had executed his commission in a much gentler manner than any bailiff or peace officer would have done, and brought no other force than was rendered necessary by the circumstances. The jury, without hesitation, found a verdict for the defendant.

The record of the cause *Burdett v. Lord Moira* (constable of the Tower) was then called on, and dismissed for want of a jury.

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#### MISCELLANEOUS CAUSES.

*Court of King's Bench, Thursday, Feb. 21.—Wilson and others, v. Balfour, Esq.*—The Attorney-General stated, that this was an action of trover, brought by the assignees of Messrs. Devaynes and Co. bankrupts, for detaining certain bonds; and the question was, whether these bonds were the property of Messrs. Devaynes and Co. at a time of the commission of bankruptcy, as they undoubtedly

were at the time previous to that commission; or of the defendant, whose bankers Messrs. Devaynes and Co. were. The defendant had entrusted Messrs. Devaynes and Co. with the receipt of the interest of 16,500*l.* navy 5 per cent stock, which stood in their names, but was the absolute property of the defendant; and on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of July, the banking-house becoming somewhat embarrassed, Mr. Noble, a partner in the house, sold out the whole of the defendant's stock, and applied it to the use of the house. At the same time, he put the bonds in question, which were from the earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and Captain James Ermson, for the amount of the stock, into a cover, together with the following memorandum:—"July 21, 1810—Borrowed, and received of James Balfour, Esq. which we promise to replace, and, as a collateral security for which, we have deposited the inclosed bonds from the Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, and Captain James Ermson—Devaynes and Co." all which were sealed up, superscribed, "the property of James Balfour, Esq." and deposited in an iron-chest at the banking-house. Nothing further was done till the 30th of July, the house breaking on the 31st; on the eve of which event this packet was sent off to the defendant, with the following note—"Sir; Having made use of your navy 5 per cents, standing in our names, we send you the inclosed securities to indemnify you against any loss, as we are under the necessity of suspending our payments to-morrow morning. We are, &c. Devaynes and Co." Till

they were certain of stopping payment, therefore, the bankers evidently held these bonds under their own control, and to use as occasion might serve. The law was, that a man about to become a bankrupt, could give no creditor a preference: property deposited in a banker's hands, such as plate and the like, was certainly safe; so were securities for money, which could not pass without the assignment of their owner; but neither the defendant's stock, standing in his banker's name, nor the bonds which were the subject of this action, came under this description: they were in fact the property of the bankers; and the defendant was entitled to no privilege over the rest of the creditors. There was no difference between the plaintiff and the defendant in the statement of the facts; but the latter disputed the stages of the bankruptcy, which, by act of parliament, could on that account not be proved by the mere production of the proceedings before the commissioners, but must be sworn to by the witness the attorney-general now called,

Mr. Howell, clerk in the banking house. His evidence went to prove the act of bankruptcy committed by the partners on the morning of July 31st, when they directed the clerks to stop payment, and to deny them all.

Mr. Noble, one of the partners, was then called, who deposed to having sold the defendant's stock, having sealed up and deposited the bonds, and sent them to Mr. Balfour with a letter, on the evening of the 30th, as above-mentioned.

The counsel for the defendant,



Mr. Park, now said that his client did not rest his case upon the letter contemplating the bankruptcy, but upon the memorandum written before any idea of bankruptcy was entertained, and deposited with the bonds in the iron chest ; and he submitted, that from that instant he acquired an equitable lien in the bonds.—Lord Ellenborough observed, that *lien* means a right to hold ; and that the bankers had deposited these bonds only with themselves, and not transferred to the defendant. He had attended particularly to the evidence to see if the depositing the bonds was a matter of notoriety ; and it appeared that it was not so even to the clerks of the house.

His Lordship then charged the Jury to this effect. He would not speak hardly of an act to which they were driven by distress who were once in prosperous circumstances ; but the fact was, the bankers had sold out stock standing in their names, which they had no authority to sell. Had the bonds, which had been deposited as a security for the loss the defendant experienced by this sale, been actually handed over to the defendant, they would have been his, and he would have been privy to the conversion, which, as the case was, was untruly called a loan—"borrowed and received of Mr. Balfour"—for a *borrower* implied a *lender*, which the defendant was not. The sending him the bonds, only after the bankers knew of their insolvency, appeared to amount to a fraudulent preference ; the appropriation of these bonds to the defendant at the time of converting his stock was merely suppositious, and arose from a small statement of

the fact by the paper which accompanied the appropriation ; it might have been an idea of appropriating them to the defendant, floating in the mind of the banker ; but it was no appropriation. However the defendant's loss was to be lamented, the plaintiffs, the assignees of the bankers, must recover the bonds. Verdict for the plaintiffs.

*Golden v. Ulgate.*—Court of King's Bench, March 6.—This was a feigned issue from the Court of Chancery to try the legitimacy of the infant plaintiff, John Golden, who was unquestionably the child of John and Elizabeth Golden, both deceased ; and the question was, whether the parents were legally married. Mr. Golden was a stone-mason in Upper North Place, Gray's Inn Lane, who had amassed property to the amount of 30,000*l.*, and who died suddenly without a will, leaving an only child, the present plaintiff, whose legitimacy was the question of this issue, and the defendants his next of kin.

Of the witnesses called for the plaintiff, the first was Mrs. Neesham, who had lived in service together with Elizabeth Golden, then Mrs. Langrish, at Sir Philip Francis's. It was by her advice that the latter went in 1800 to live as housekeeper to Mr. Golden, the latter having had some scruples because Mr. Golden's former house-keeper had lived with him in a state of concubinage. This witness, in the spring of 1801, paid a visit to Mrs. Langrish, when Mr. Golden introduced her to Mrs. Neesham as his wife. Mrs. G. now told her she was married

when Mrs. N. had called upon her the preceding October or November, but had reasons for not then avowing her marriage. At all her after visits Mr. and Mrs. G. always appeared as man and wife.

Mrs. Beal, sister to Mrs. Golden, had heard of her sister's marriage to Mr. G. soon after going to live with him, and writing to inquire about it, received an answer from Mr. G. himself, who said that she was his lawful wife, and that they were married in June or July. She was in every respect treated as Mr. Golden's wife.

Several other witnesses gave the most decisive evidence of Mr. Golden's acknowledging Mrs. G. as his wife, and living with her as such—the register of the baptism of the children in both their names—the burial of Mrs. G. with a suitable inscription on the coffin and tomb-stone—the transferring of stock of her's into his name—his introducing her to several tradesmen with orders to trust her as his wife, &c.

On the part of the defendants the following testimony was given. Mrs. Boardman, who kept a lodging-house at Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, remembered a person lodging with her for three weeks in the summer of 1800, with a lady who passed for his wife. She did not go out at all, except once to Carisbrook with the witness's servant, who proved the parties were not married then.

Anne Mitchell, servant to Mr. Golden, remembered Mrs. Eliz. Langrish's coming home on Sept. 13th, 1800, the day after her master. She came, as the witness supposed, in the capacity of house-keeper. They at first slept in

separate beds on different floors; but one day they went out very privately, and staid out four hours: this was at the beginning of October. Within a day or two Mr. G. called her up into the parlour, and pointing to Mrs. L. said, this is your mistress, and you are to obey her as such. Mrs. G. then wore a wedding ring. Her pregnancy was beginning to be visible.

Eliz. Cowley was servant to Mr. and Mrs. Golden for five months from March 1804. She sat at the same table with her mistress, who often told her she was married at Hastings on a Saturday. When she first went to her place she thought her master and mistress were married; but as they saw no company but Mr. and Mrs. Foot and family (Mr. Golden's relations), and Mrs. G. always went out of the way when any body called, she took up an idea that they were not married, and left her place.

The defendant's counsel then proved that search had been made for a marriage licence in the name of Mr. Golden, in the dioceses of London, Rochester, Chichester (for Hastings), and Winchester (for the Isle of Wight), but that no warrants for such licence could be found: and that the marriage-registers of the fourteen parishes within the bills of mortality, of the parishes in the environs of London, of the parishes through Surrey generally, and of all the parishes in the Isle of Wight, had been examined from many years before the supposed marriage till the plaintiff's birth, but that no register of John and Eliz. Golden's marriage was to be found.

The attorney who was referred

to in an advertisement offering 50*l.* reward for the discovery of the marriage register, proved that it had been published in twelve different newspapers fifty-five times without effect.

Lord Ellenborough recapitulated the whole evidence, putting it to the jury that the probability upon the evidence was, that Mrs. Golden was not married till after her return from the country, if she was married at all, and that the ascertainment of her pregnancy induced the step. If she was married during the three or four hours to which the defendants' witness spoke, the marriage must have been solemnized in one of the parishes, the registers of which had been searched. If the event of the marriage had been remote, and the proofs were to be established after the death of all the parties, considerable latitude would be allowed; but in this case the transaction happened only ten years ago; and the question was, whether the defendants' search did not, in a very considerable degree, repel the presumptive evidence of Mr. and Mrs. Golden's passing as man and wife: was this presumption so strong as not to be repelled by the negative of the fact, which the defendants had adduced?

The Jury, however, found their verdict for the plaintiff, upon which a shout of approbation was sent up from the back of the hall.

The trial of this issue lasted from eleven o'clock in the morning till half-past eight in the evening.

*Admiralty Court, Doctors' Commons, June 18.—The ship Fox.—*

The final judgment of the Court in this important case was delivered yesterday morning: it had been delayed in consequence of an expected official communication of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, upon which the British Orders in Council were founded, as it was under those Orders that the ship in question was captured.

The Fox sailed from Boston in the United States on a voyage to Cherbourg: in the prosecution of which she was captured on the 15th of November last by the Amethyst frigate, under the command of Sir Michael Seymour. A claim was given in by the owners as neutral subjects, and on the 30th of May last the case came on for hearing.

It was contended on behalf of the captors, that as the vessel was bound for a port in France, she was violating the British Orders in Council of the 26th of April, 1809, and under those orders was clearly liable to condemnation.

This was opposed by the claimants' counsel upon two grounds: first, that the Orders in Council had ceased to exist, because the French decrees upon which they were grounded had been revoked; and next, that if even those decrees could be considered as still in existence, the circumstances of equity which distinguished this case would justify the court in relieving the claimants from the penalty imposed by the Orders in Council.

Upon this question the learned Judge, Sir W. Scott, delivered a very elaborate judgment a short time since. He commenced by observing, that it had been suggested in argument, What line

of conduct could the Court adopt in a case where the law of nations and the Orders in Council were at variance? It had not been said that the present orders, considered as retaliative measures, were thus circumstanced: to prevent misapprehension, however, more than as a question imposed by the present case, he would observe, that the Court is bound to administer the law of nations to suitors being the subjects of different nations, and equally so to enforce such Orders as the King in Council may think proper to issue. There was no inconsistency in these two modes of action, as the orders are always presumed to conform to the principles of the unwritten law. The practice of the Courts of common law, with respect to their interpretation of the common and statute law, is analogous to this; and what would be the duty of the Judges of those Courts if required to enforce an Act of Parliament that was contrary to the principles of the common law, is a question not to be entertained, because not to be supposed capable of occurring; and the rule of proceeding in this court, therefore, rested upon the same grounds. With respect to the present case, however, it had not been argued, that the orders in their retaliatory character are contrary to the law of nations:—they are retaliatory; and if they were not so, they would be unjust and contrary to that law. The first question then is, what evidence must the Court have of the government's having retracted its measures; the proper evidence seems to be its own declaration of their having been revoked in consequence of the measures that

gave rise to them having likewise been abandoned. If a state adopts them from necessity, pledging itself to abandon them when that necessity is at an end, the Court must presume the necessity still existing, if no actual revocation takes place, as it would be improper to think the revocation would be less public than the first establishment. These orders are undoubtedly a great deviation from the general rule for the administration of justice in the exercise of public hostility, but are justified by a similar deviation in the enemy. The Court could not have applied such rules, not having the necessary information. The State may have various motives for relaxing the rules, but cannot apply harsher ones than the laws warrant. In the present case the Court must wait to know, that the Orders are revoked, in consequence of a change in the enemy's conduct. His decrees themselves, doubtful in language, and contradicted in practice, do not show sincerely that there is such a change. This government has pledged itself to make a notification of the fact: from which we may expect it will redeem that pledge, and the numerous private letters exhibited likewise express an expectation of that circumstance.

In the case of the *Lucy*, the orders subjected all vessels to condemnation that should be transferred to neutrals during the war;—but as it fully appeared in evidence that the enemy exempted prize ships, and the orders were merely retaliatory, the Court could not but make the same exemption. It has likewise been said, the Court has often presumed a revo-

cation : this it certainly has, when the avowed occasion of issuing the order had ceased, not thinking it then necessary to wait for a formal revocation. This was the case in the Baltic Order : but does it follow, that it is the case at present ? No, the novelty and magnitude of the orders, the peculiar circumstances which gave rise to them, and the pledges of this government, deter the Court from presuming such a revocation.

Supposing, however, the Court could receive other evidence of the retraction of the French Decrees, what evidence is offered ? The declaration of the Duke de Cadore does not furnish it ; that only proposes such an event upon conditions impossible to be complied with ; and is, in fact, a renunciation of any intention of revocation. The American government itself allowed the British till the 2nd of February, to revoke its Orders ; this would hardly have been done, if the revocation of France had then taken place.

In the absence, then, of any declaration of the British government, there is a total failure of other evidence ; and if obliged to decide upon that evidence, the Court is bound to pronounce that no revocation has taken place, and that the Orders in Council, therefore, still exist in complete justice and authority.

There has been an objection taken to the existence of the Orders in Council, upon the ground that British subjects are notwithstanding permitted to trade with France ; and therefore a blockade excluding the subjects of all nations, and permitting access to those of the nation imposing it, is

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illegal and null. This, certainly, is true as a general principle, with respect to a general, original blockade ; but where it is a retaliatory measure, springing from and imposed by an act of the enemy, if the convenience of the country required an occasional intercourse with the enemy previous to the blockade, no justice due to other countries requires that intercourse to cease when the retaliatory blockade commences.

The last question is, whether there are any circumstances of equity in the present case to entitle the claimants to relief from the penalty of the orders. If any thing could be urged, arising from the conduct of the British government, they might be entitled to such a claim ; but as it is, their redress lies where they are not likely to obtain it—with the enemy ; and where they are likely—with their own country.

Upon the grounds of the present evidence, therefore, the learned Judge said, he could see no reason for discharging the claimants ; but the final judgment was reserved till the expected evidence of the retraction of the French Decrees should be received from the American *Chargé d'Affaires* in this country.

The claimants' counsel not being able to produce such evidence, and judgment being moved for yesterday,

Sir W. Scott observed, he could not, in justice to the captors, further postpone the final judgment of the Court. There was no evidence of revocation produced, beyond that of the declaration made to America, of the grounds upon

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which France would consent to such an event, which were, that England should relinquish the rights her maritime superiority gave her, or that America should make herself respected. The general policy of England made it evident that she would never consent to a proposition depriving her of rights sanctioned by the acquiescence and general usage of Europe;—and the other proposal was nothing less than requiring America to join France in a hostile confederacy against this country, which from her conduct was also evident had not taken place. The orders in council must, therefore, be considered as still existing; and the additional evidence promised not having been furnished, seemed still further to support that conclusion. The learned judge, therefore, could not but consider it his duty to condemn the vessel, leaving it to an appeal to decide upon the matter of fact, should the additional evidence expected still be furnished.

The sentence of condemnation was accordingly pronounced in this case, and likewise in several others, similarly circumstanced, and founded upon the same principle.

*Consistory Court, Doctors' Commons, July 16.—Dalrymple v. Dalrymple.*—This was a suit at the instance of Mrs. Dalrymple, formerly Miss Gordon, for a restitution of conjugal rights, as the wife, by the law of Scotland, of Captain John William Henry Dalrymple, a son of the late General Dalrymple.

It appeared that Captain Dalrymple accompanying his regi-

ment to Edinburgh, was there first introduced to Miss Gordon; they conceived a mutual regard for each other, which ended in a matrimonial contract. Family circumstances, however, rendering it necessary, as he persuaded her, that the knowledge of the marriage should be concealed during the life-time, of his father, Miss Gordon yielded to his injunctions of secrecy, and they accordingly exchanged mutual written promises to this purport: "I do solemnly promise, as soon as it is in my power, to marry you, and never any other person." Upon the faith of these promises, they conducted themselves towards each other as man and wife, and at a subsequent period exchanged further acknowledgments of the relation in which they stood to each other, to this purport: "I hereby acknowledge John William Henry Dalrymple to be my lawful husband;" and "I hereby acknowledge Johanna Gordon to be my lawful wife;" and signed respectively. Upon Captain Dalrymple's departure with his regiment from Scotland, he obtained a written promise of secrecy from Miss Gordon, in which she declares, "that nothing but the strongest necessity, a necessity which circumstances alone could justify, should ever force her to declare her marriage with him." He continued earnestly his injunctions to her on this head, till almost the very moment of his departure from England; constantly addressing her by letter from Portsmouth, and even when abroad, and pointing out to her the agency of Sir Rupert George as the channel of their communication. Some time afterwards the

correspondence was discontinued on his part, and Miss Gordon in consequence wrote to his father to ascertain his address. Upon being apprised of this, he directed a confidential friend, Mr. Hawkins, of Brighton, to intercept her letters to his father; but this gentleman finding considerable difficulty in such a service, wrote to her himself to discontinue the correspondence; and General Dalrymple dying about this time, Miss Gordon considering herself released from her promise of secrecy, immediately made a frank avowal to Mr. Hawkins of the nature of her situation with Captain Dalrymple. He shortly afterwards returned very unexpectedly from Malta; and in a conversation with Mr. Hawkins, hinted at his determination of abandoning his connection with Miss Gordon. This gentleman used every argument to dissuade him from such a purpose, and as he had reason from his conduct to think, with success; but in a day or two afterwards, he was surprised to hear of Captain Dalrymple's marriage with Miss Manners, a sister of the Duchess of St. Alban's. This coming to the knowledge of Miss Gordon, she in justice to her own rights commenced the present suit.

The validity of a marriage of this description, according to the law of Scotland, being the principal question in the case, the opinions and exposition of that law, by its most eminent professors of the present day, formed the principal part of the evidence, accompanied by the production of many of the letters that passed in the course of the transaction.

A very learned and ingenious argument took place upon this subject. The counsel for Miss Gordon contended, that from this evidence, it appeared the Scotch law recognized three modes of marriage as binding upon the parties—the first was, a consent *per verba de præsentis*, by which the parties assume the marriage contract between them from that moment; the second was, a promise to solemnize matrimony at a future period, and an intercourse between the parties upon the faith of that promise; and the third was by public acknowledgments, of being man and wife, letters in the conjugal style, &c. from which the actual existence of the marriage contract was by law presumed. The learned advocates, from a review of all the circumstances of the case, then proceeded to contend that the marriage in question clearly came within all the three modes specified, and the Court was therefore bound to give operation to it.

This construction of the law was denied by the counsel on the other side, who, from their comments upon the evidence, contended, that it would warrant no other construction than that of an obligation upon Captain Dalrymple to perform the nuptial engagement at a future period, but upon a condition of secrecy; that that condition not having been complied with, he was released.

Sir William Scott, in a learned and elaborate, yet perspicuous speech, recapitulated the evidence, and delivered the judgment of the Court. He observed, that the question must be decided by the law of England, though by refer-

ence to that of Scotland, for it was a proposition beyond the reach of argument upon any principle of law in civilized states, that if the first marriage was legally good, the second was legally bad. According to the judgment of the eminent men examined, Mr. Dalrymple was sufficiently a domicile resident, and of sufficient age to contract matrimony in Scotland, though a minor by the laws of England; for the same law that gives him that power supposes a sufficient discretion in its exercise. By the Scotch law, too, *consensus non concubitus facit matrimonium*, and that without the intervention of a priest; it was a civil contract, and consent was the very essence of a contract, and was, therefore, equally so in this, to which heaven was a witness. This too, was conformable to the ancient canon-law derived from the theological principles of the religion of Europe, and till the Council of Trent the consent of two parties was deemed a sufficient marriage; afterwards three sorts of marriage only were allowed; regular, which were complete both in civil and religious requisites; irregular, which were only civil contracts, and wanted the religious ceremony; and promises of marriage at a future period, followed by conjugal rights. The statute of the 26th of Geo. III. however, swept away all three doctrines in England. The Court would not itself trace the progress of the Scotch law further than that it was derived from the Roman Canon law, but for that purpose must look to Scotch authorities. The learned judge then took a view of the opinions of the Scotch Professors, from which he inferred

that as most of them agreed in points conformable to the old Canon law, that that law must be the basis of the Scotch law, and consent, therefore, was the real marriage of Scotland. He then referred to the text authorities, and thence to the decisions of the Scotch Courts confirmatory of that doctrine; and, applying that to the circumstances of the present case, was clearly of opinion that the marriage was a valid one, and that the lady had used no unnecessary delay in claiming her remedy. He pronounced, therefore, that her claim to conjugal rights was a just one, and that Mr. Dalrymple was bound to receive and treat her accordingly.

*Mem.* For another important matrimonial cause, see Chronicle, p. 136.

*Court of King's Bench, Monday, Dec. 9.—Special Jury.—Faulder v. Silk and another.*—This was an action brought by a Miss Faulder, who was twelve years the mistress of the late Thomas Clarke Jervoise, esq. against the executor of Mr. Thomas Jervoise (the other executor, the Rev. Mr. Tyrwhitt, did not defend, and his answer in Chancery was read, admitting that the testator was sane at the time of granting this annuity), and his brother and heir-at-law Mr. Samuel Clarke Jervoise, upon a bond of annuity, for securing to her for life 500*l.* a year, charged upon the testator's Hampshire estates. The defence was, that the testator was legally incompetent to execute the grant of annuity, on account of his insanity; and the reader may recollect, that the question of the testator's sanity at the time of



making his will, was tried about a year ago in the Court of Common Pleas, in an issue from Chancery; and that after the two days investigation in that Court, the will was validated by the verdict of a jury. That will was dated on the 15th of January, 1808, and gave 20,000*l.* to a reputed natural son of the testator, 300*l.* a-year, and 4,000*l.* to the plaintiff, and the rest of his fortune to the nephews and nieces of his brother. The testator died worth 25,000*l.* per annum. The bond in question was dated on the 28th of June, 1808, and was given to the plaintiff most advisedly on his part, as a just reward for her excellent conduct for 12 years, she having thrown herself upon the testator's protection at the age of 18 years, and having no other protector. It appeared that as long ago as November 1807, when the testator was in possession of only 2,500*l.* a-year, and before his father died, he had an intention of settling 300*l.* a-year on her, unless his father would make it up 500*l.*; and that he was advised to grant the annuity in question by Lord Hood, who had always been a friend of the Jervoise family, and had consulted Clift, his tenant, and Mr. Meredith, of Birmingham, his law-agent on the subject. These respectable gentlemen, together with Mr. Le Blanc, of Messrs. Shawe's house, the solicitor, who prepared the annuity deeds, and his clerks, all testified to the competency of the testator to execute these deeds, and gave instances of his entire collectedness and perfect sanity during the whole transaction. Dr. Murray, the testator's physician, and Mr.

Fourniaux, his steward, witnessed the deeds: the former confirmed the above testimony; and the latter was not called, as Lord Ellenborough said, without any imputation on either side. Lord Hood concluded his evidence by the most solemn assertion that he always believed the testator to be fully competent to the management of his affairs; and indeed it appeared from letters in his own hand-writing to Messrs. Shawe, &c. that he ruminated very deliberately the grant of the annuity in question, having the deeds drawn with a blank sum, directing it in his own hand-writing to be 500*l.* postponing the execution of the deeds, and acting with unusual caution. There was no doubt but that the testator was latterly wholly bereft of reason, by the attacks of epileptic fits: a commission of lunacy was sued out against him in December 1808; and the jury found him mad from February 1808 to May 1809, the date of their finding; the inquest being carried back, as the attorney-general, for the plaintiff, observed, by the artful contrivance of the heir at law to cover such transactions as the present annuity grant. Mr. Warburton, the keeper of the receptacle for lunatics at Hackney, proved the utter wreck of the testator's reason from his entrance under his care on the 2nd of January 1809: he was seized with a paralytic stroke on the 25th of December in the same year; and on the 29th he died.

On the part of the defendants, whose leading counsel was Mr. Jekyll, a variety of witnesses proved, that the late Mr. Thomas

Clarke Jervoise was, at the period of granting this annuity, in the daily habit of committing more glaring incoherences and extravagancies than have, perhaps, ever appeared in the annals of human eccentricity. When he visited the Belmont estate, in Hants, he pulled down the chimneys, almost with his own hands, and painted his carriage black, setting it out for sale on the public road, and calling it his *Black Jack*. His family estate and residence was situated at West Bromwich, in Staffordshire, and as soon as his father died, he burnt all the furniture, under the pretence that it was old and trumpery, himself superintending the bonfire from five in the morning till eleven. Here he committed numerous extravagancies, riding on an ass, with a shirt on the outside of his clothes, and putting forth a board offering to let post chaises at a cheaper rate than the innkeepers. He generally resided in tents in the open air, and cooked his victuals in a conjuror in the stable-yard, sleeping on the boards of a parlour, or the stones of a hall. He was also accustomed to take long journies in his carriage, which he filled with pots and pans, a bunch of large keys, and picklocks, to the number of 150, and generally preferred night travelling. At one time, he, on the spur of the occasion, ordered an innkeeper to cut a hole in the bottom of the carriage, as a conveniency for the ladies with whom he might travel, and had the seats cut away to admit of his luggage. At another time, he had the whole front of the carriage opened, that he might drive himself. Upon a third occa-

sion, he had the carriage hung upon a kitchen poker and an iron bar, with chains; and he more than once drove the carriage without a body, like a brake. He at first rode out in his carriage unpainted, but afterwards set three maid servants to paint it on a Sunday, and went out in it before the paint was dry. Birmingham was the scene of many of his extravagancies, and he there picked up a woman of no character, who lived with him in the capacity of servant from March till December, 1808, during which time he had more than twenty servants, changing them with every freak, and picking them up upon the road. While travelling in the middle of the night with her, he once had tea made on Bagshot-heath, lighting up six candles in his carriage. He had a great fancy for purchasing inns, generally wishing the landlords to treat with him upon the spot. He often quarrelled with them, and refused to pay them, upon which occasions he would sleep at little alehouses. On one occasion his horses were pounded for an inn-bill; and he had his carriage drawn away by men. He had great antipathies to stair-cases, which he thought very unsightly things, and had that at a house he bought at Egham taken down, and a ladder substituted for the servants' passage up stairs. To his own chamber he clambered by means of a chest of drawers, filled with large nails, and drawn out progressively like steps, from the top of which he swung himself up by ropes. But it would be tedious to record every one of his various eccentricities, which seem to have

been suffered, as the attorney-general observed, with a neglect on the part of his relations, very incommensurate with the eagerness they now betray to take care of his fortune.

The defendant's evidence was closed by the testimony of the Rev. Holwell Carr, a relation of Mr. Jervoise, who visited him at his town house in Allsop's-buildings, about the time of his granting the annuity; when he was introduced to his relative by the plaintiff, who told him that he would find Mr. Jervoise very much altered by his extravagancies in Birmingham, &c. This witness was the only one who thought Mr. Jervoise wholly incompetent to any legal disposition of his fortune, and would not have witnessed any such act.

The Attorney-general made an able reply, classing all these incoherencies under the head of folly, rather than madness: and repeating the quotation of Horace, that the man had the right of riches to commit them.

Lord Ellenborough gave a most impartial charge, and recapitulated the whole evidence. He told the jury of the law of lucid interval; and put it to them, whether Mr. Jervoise had not shown himself perfectly competent to transact the business in question, a just and deliberate act. The jury, after a very short communication with each other, found a verdict for the plaintiff.

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#### THE BERKELEY CAUSE.

No trial during the present year engrossed so great a share of the public attention as that con-

ducted before the House of Lords respecting the legitimacy of the eldest son of the late Lord Berkeley. The printed evidence in this matter is too voluminous to admit of even an abridged view of it in this place, but from the most material parts of it, we shall select such particulars as may serve to give an idea of the principal circumstances on which the decision was founded.

On the death of the Earl of Berkeley, in 1810, it became a question which of his sons was entitled to be called to the House of Peers as successor to his father in his dignities. From common report an opinion prevailed that the four eldest sons had been born before the marriage of the deceased lord to their mother, the present Countess; but this lady averred, that, although the public solemnization of the marriage took place subsequently to the birth of these children, yet that there had been a concealed marriage previous to their birth; and to prove the truth of this assertion, an entry in the parish register of Berkeley was produced, which, it was said, for certain reasons of Lord Berkeley, had been written on a leaf detached from the rest of the register, and pasted down in the book to be produced when required. It is to be observed, that the Countess of Berkeley was the daughter of a person in mean circumstances in Gloucestershire, who by her beauty had attracted the notice of his lordship, and who certainly had lived many years with him in the ostensible character of a mistress. The clergyman said to have officiated at this secret marriage, a Mr. Hupsman, was dead;

and besides his name, and those of the parties themselves, no signatures appeared to the register, except that of W. Tudor, brother to the lady (who had assumed that name, instead of his paternal name of Cole), and the mark of one Barnes, who could not be found. Besides this register, the date of which was the 30th of March, 1785, there was produced a register of the publication of banns between the parties in November and December 1784, signed by the same clergyman. The direct evidence for the marriage lay in a small compass. Lady Berkeley swore that the name of Elizabeth Cole, affixed to the register, was her hand-writing, and William Tudor swore the same respecting his signature; and both swore that they were written at the time when the marriage was solemnized.

The business was brought forward in the House of Lords at an early period of the session, on the petition of William Fitzharding Berkeley, stating himself to be the eldest son and heir apparent of the late Earl of Berkeley, and therefore entitled to succeed him in his honours and dignities. As it was known that the earl had been publicly married in May 1796, to the present countess, and the son of that marriage, born in October 1796, being a minor, the House addressed the Prince Regent to appoint one of the law officers of the crown to take care of his interests; and the cause being brought on, the solicitor-general and Mr. Harrison attended on his behalf, while Mr. Serjeant Best, Sir Samuel Romilly, and Mr. A. Moore, acted as counsel for the claimant.

The mass of evidence produced went to prove that the alleged publication of banns in 1784, and marriage in 1785, could not possibly have taken place. It was proved that Lord Berkeley, in his own hand-writing, minuted the form in which the baptism of his children by Lady Berkeley, then living with him under the name of Miss Tudor, should be registered, which, before 1796, was uniformly as the *illegitimate* children of the Earl of Berkeley and Mary Cole; that his lordship, in obtaining a licence for his marriage in 1796, swore himself to be a *bachelor*, and in the affidavit Mary Cole was denominated a *spinster*, and that in the minute for the baptism of the child born after this marriage, his lordship in his own hand-writing termed him Lord Dursley, son of the Earl and Countess of Berkeley. The life of her ladyship was traced from the death of her father, through various services, to one which she did not quit till the end of December 1784; and evidence was adduced to show that she was not acquainted with his lordship till late in 1785. The name of Augustus Thomas Hupsman signed to the registry of marriage was declared to be not like his hand-writing, and the rest of the registry was proved to be in the hand-writing of Lord Berkeley. Witnesses also attested that William Tudor did not go by that name in March 1785, but assumed it after that period. The attestations by persons intimate in the family of Lord Berkeley, that Miss Tudor, prior to the marriage in 1796, was never considered as Lady Berkeley, were numerous; and the depositions of some witnesses went so far as to

a disavowal on the part of Lord Berkeley, and even of Lady Berkeley, of being married previously to that time. The testimony, of all the most precise and important, was that of the Marquis of Buckingham, given, as he asserted, with great pain to himself, and only in obedience to the orders of the House. He had long lived in confidential habits with Lord Berkeley, and he deposed, that his lordship had at various times communicated to him the circumstance of his living with a person, the mother of children by him, to whom he was not married. Lord Berkeley had often pressed him to accept the office of guardian to these children in case of his death, which he had uniformly declined, assigning their illegitimacy as a reason. Lord Berkeley mentioned as a matter that dwelt much on his mind, that from the circumstances of his family, the castle and honour of Berkeley would probably after his death be severed from the title, and not go to his brother, Admiral Berkeley; and he at length suggested to the marquis a plan for preventing this separation, which was, that a daughter of his, one of these illegitimate children (then a young child) should marry the son of the Admiral, in which case he would settle the castle and

honour of Berkeley upon that marriage. To an objection, that probably a daughter so educated as this was likely to be, would not be approved for a wife to the admiral's son, Lord B. replied, that Mrs. Berkeley (the admiral's wife) might take the young lady, and educate her herself. The Marquis was empowered to make this proposition, which came to nothing, the daughter soon after dying.—This conversation took place in the end of 1792, or the beginning of 1793.

The Marquis further deposed to his belief that the words in the register of marriage in 1785 annexed to the mark of Richard Barns, and also the signature Augustus Thomas Hupsman, were written by Lord Berkeley; and his evidence, in confirmation of so many others, decided the House of Lords to pronounce *nem. dis.* the judgment, "That the claimant, William Fitzharding Berkeley, had *not* made good his claim to the titles, &c. of Earl of Berkeley." This determination of consequence sets aside the pretended marriage in 1785, and illegitimizes the children born before 1796.

Several other reports of various and important law-cases, will be found briefly recorded in the Chronicle.

## PATENTS IN 1811.

*Mr. William Clerk's* (Edinburgh) for a newly constructed grate for preventing smoke, and regulating heat.

*Mr. David Meade Randolph's* (Golden-square) for a method of manufacturing all kinds of boots, shoes, &c. by means of a substi-

tate for thread made of hemp, flax, or other yarns.

*Mr. John Kent's* (Southampton) for a new method of moving all kinds of goods or materials to high buildings, or from deep places.

*Mr. Winsor's* (Pall Mall) for improvement upon his former oven-stove, for carbonizing all kinds of raw fuel, and for extracting the oil, acid, tar, gas, &c.

*Mr. Thomas Mead's* (Yorkshire) for methods of making circular or rotative steam-engines, upon an entire new principle.

*Mr. Edward Shorter's* (Wapping) for an apparatus for working pumps.

*Mr. Bryan Donkin's* (Bermundsey) for a pen of new construction.

*Mr. David Matthew's* (Rotherhithe) for an improved method of building locks, and for opening and shutting the same.

*Mr. John White's* (Westminster) for the discovery of a certain substance which is capable of being converted into statues, artificial stone, melting-pots, bricks, tiles, and every description of pottery.

*Mr. Richard Wilson's* (Lambeth) for sundry apparatus or machinery for the manufacture of felt or stuff hats.

*Mr. Bundy's* (Camden Town) for a new method of heading pins.

*Mr. James Frost and Son's* (Sutton street, Clerkenwell) for an improvement on cocks, or an improved lock-cock.

*Mr. Richard Woodman's* (Hammer-smith) for a method of manufacturing all kinds of boots, shoes, and other articles.

*Mr. Henry Stubbs's* (Piccadilly) for a new invented grand imperial

Aulæum, from three to twenty feet wide, without seam, and to any length or colour, for decorating rooms, &c.

*Mr. John Is. Hawkins's* (Great Titchfield-street) for a certain instrument applicable in mechanics as a balance or equipoise.

*Mr. Thomas Pott's* (Hackney) for a new process of freeing tarred rope from tar, and of rendering it of use to the manufacturer.

*Mr. Johann George Deyerlein's* (Long-acre) for a machine, new principle or method, of making bricks and tiles, and other kinds of pottery.

*Mr. Peter Stuart's* (Fleet-street) for a new method of engraving and printing maps, &c.

*Mr. John Lindsay's* (Grove-house, Middlesex) for a boat and various apparatus, whereby heavy burdens can be conveyed in shallow water.

*Mr. Winsor's* (Pall Mall) for a fixed telegraphic light-house, &c. for signals and intelligence, to serve by night and by day.

*Mr. John Deakin's* (St. John's-street, Middlesex) for improvements in the kitchen range.

*Mr. John Bradley's* (Old Swinford, Staffordshire) for a new method of making gun skelps.

*Sir Isaac Coffin's* for a new invention of a perpetual oven for baking bread.

*Mr. Ralph Wedgewood's* (Oxford-street) for a new character for language, numbers, and music, and the method of applying the same.

*Mr. William Doughty's* (Birmingham) for a method of combining wheels for gaining mechanical powers.

*Mr. George Lowe's* (Cheap-side) for British shirting cloth.

*Mr. Egerton Smith's* (Liverpool) for a binnacle and compass.

*Mr. James Bell's* (Whitechapel) for improvements in refining sugar, and in forming sugar-houses of a certain description.

*Mr. John Gregory's* (Islington) for a method of tunnelling and cleansing ales and beers into casks.

*Mr. Arthur Woolf's* (Lambeth) for improvements in the construction and working of steam-engines calculated to lessen the consumption of fuel.

*Mr. Peter Durand's* (Hoxton-square) for a method of preserving animal and vegetable food, &c. a long time from perishing.

*Mr. John Cragg's* (Liverpool) for improvements in the casting of iron roofs for houses &c.

*Mr. William Muller's* (London) for improvements in the construction of pumps.

*Mrs. Sarah Guppy's* (Bristol) for a mode of erecting and constructing bridges, and rail roads, without arches or starlings, by which the danger of being washed away by floods is avoided.

*Mr. John Stancliffe's* (Tooke's-court) for certain improvements in apparatus for the combination and condensation of gasses and vapours applicable to processes of distillation.

*Mr. Richard Jackson's* (South-work) for an improved method of making the shanks of anchors and other large bodies of wrought iron.

*Mr. Samuel Hill's* (Serle-street) for a more effectual method of joining stone pipes.

*Mr. David Laeschman's* (Newman-street) for improvements in the musical scales of keyed instruments with fixed tones.

*Mr. Joseph Dyer's* (Grays'-inn) for improvements in the construction and method of using plates and presses for copper-plate printing.

*Mr. Hall's* (Walthamstow) for a method of manufacturing from twigs or branches of broom, mallows, rushes, and other plants of like species, to serve instead of flax or hemp.

*Mr. Thomas Wade's* (Nelson place, Surrey) for a method of imitating lapis lazuli, porphyry, jasper, &c.

*Mr. John Statter's* (Birmingham and Holborn) for a steam-kitchen and roaster.

*Mr. Walter Rochfort's* (Bishopsgate-street) for an improved method of preparing coffee by compression.

*Mr. John Turmeau and Charles Seward's* (Cheapside) for a new lamp, called the Liverpool Lamp.

*Mr. Joseph Dyer's* (London) for a machine for cutting and removing all the kinds of furs used in hat-making from skins, and for cutting the skins into strips or small pieces.

*Mr. John Frazer's* (Sloane-street) for a discovery of certain vegetables, and a way of preparing them to be manufactured into hats, bonnets, chair-bottoms, baskets, &c.

*Mr. William Bundy's* (Camden-town) for an improvement on stringed instruments.

Returns of the Archbishops and Bishops of the number of Churches and Chapels of the Church of England in every parish of 1,000 persons and upwards; also of the number of other places of worship not of the establishment. (Ordered to be printed by the House of Lords, April 5, 1811.)

DIocese.	Churches and Chapels of the Establishment.	Chapels and Meeting-Houses NOT of the Establishment, besides many private houses used for religious worship not enumerated.
1 Bath and Wells.....	78	103
2 Bangor .....	52	99
3 Bristol .....	59	71
4 Canterbury .....	84	113
5 Carlisle .....	49	39
6 Chester .....	352	439
7 Chichester.....	47	58
8 Durham .....	116	175
9 Ely.....	22	32
10 Exeter .....	180	245
11 Gloucester .....	46	76
12 Hereford .....	51	42
13 Llandaff.....	21	45
14 Lincoln .....	165	269
15 Litchfield and Coventry ..	190	288
16 London .....	187	265
17 Norwich .....	78	114
18 Oxford .....	50	39
19 Peterborough .....	20	36
20 Rochester .....	36	44
21 Salisbury .....	135	142
22 St. Asaph .....	49	95
23 Winchester .....	193	164
24 Worcester.....	66	60
25 York.....	221	404
Total 2,547		3,457

N. B.—The smaller parishes not amounting to 1,000 inhabitants, were not returned.



## LONDON BILL OF MORTALITY.

A general bill of all the Christenings and Burials, from December 11, 1810, to December 10, 1811 :

Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls 879—Buried 1,064  
 Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls 4,780—Buried 3,479  
 Christened in the 23 out-parishes of Middlesex and Surrey 11,242—  
 Buried 8,742.

Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster. .444—Buried. .3,758.

<i>Christened.</i>		<i>Buried.</i>	
Males. . . 10,443	In all..20,645	Males. . . . 8,868	In all 17,043
Females. .10,202		Females. . .8,175	

Whereof have died,

Under two years of age. . . . 5,106	Sixty and seventy. . . . . 1,385
Between two and five. . . . 1,638	Seventy and eighty. . . . . 1,038
Five and ten. . . . . 654	Eighty and ninety. . . . . 449
Ten and twenty. . . . . 509	Ninety and a hundred. . . . 56
Twenty and thirty. . . . . 1,231	A hundred. . . . . 1
Thirty and forty. . . . . 1,641	A hundred and one. . . . . 1
Forty and fifty. . . . . 1,741	A hundred and two. . . . . 1
Fifty and sixty. . . . . 1,591	A hundred and three. . . . . 2

Decreased in the Burials this year 2,850.

There have been executed in the city of London 14, of which number 7 only have been reported to be buried within the bills of mortality.

## PRICE OF STOCKS FOR EACH MONTH IN 1811—Lowest and Highest.

1811.	Bank Stock.	3p. ct. red. cons.	3p. ct. cons.	4p. ct. cons.	5p. ct. Navy.	Long Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchequer Bill.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 3 p. ct.	Imp. 3 p. ct.	Lottery Tickets.
Jan....	{ 240 242 }	65½ 67½	65½ 67½	81½ 83½	98½ 100½	17½ 17½	176½ 178	19a21 pr. 28a27 pr.	1 a 6 pr. 11 a 13 pr.	71½ 72½	65½ 66½	65½ 66	5½ dis. 3½ dis.	96 97½	64 65½	22l. 14s.
Feb....	{ 241½ 251 }	66 66½	65½ 66½	82½ 83½	97½ 98½	17½ 17½	170½ 179½	24a25 pr. 27a28 pr.	3 a 5 pr. 10 a 6 pr.	70½ 71½	65½ 66½	65½ 66½	5½ dis. 4½ dis.	96½ 97½	64½ 65½	22l. 15s.
March	{ 243½ 245½ }	65½ 66½	64½ 65½	82 83½	96½ 98	17½ 17½	177½ 178	21a22 pr. 27a25 pr.	2 a 4 pr. 13a15 pr.	69 71½	65½ 65½	64 65½	7½ dis. 5 dis.		63 64½	22l. 10s.
April..	{ 238 240½ }	63 65½	64 64½	79½ 80½	96 97½	17½ 17½	178½ 182½	17a21 pr. 30a29 pr.	2 dis. 1 pr. 10 a 5 pr.	69½ 70½	63½ 64½	64 64½	7 dis. 6½ dis.	93½ 94	63½ 63½	22l. 10s.
May ..	{ 240½ 250 }	63½ 64½	64½ 65½	79½ 80½	96½ 97½	16½ 17½	181½ 183½	14a16 pr. 23a24 pr.	1 dis. 8 pr. 5 a 1 pr.	69½ 70½	63½ 64½	64½ 65½	½ pr. 1½ pr.		62½ 62½	22l. 10s.
June...	{ 234½ 240½ }	62 63½	63½ 64½	79½ 80½	97½ 97½	16½ 16½	182½ 183	12a14 pr. 20a21 pr.	2 dis. 2 a 3 pr.		62½ 63½	64 64	1½ a 4 d. ½ pr.	93½ 93½	61½ 62½	
July...	{ 232½ 241½ }	62½ 63½	61½ 62½		93½ 97	16½ 16½	174½ 175½	11a12 pr. 21a20 pr.	2 dis. 3 a 6 pr.	67 68½	62½ 63½	61½ 62½	2½ dis. 1 dis.	93½ 93½	61 61½	
Aug...	{ 236 241½ }	62½ 64½	62½ 64½	79½ 80½	94½ 96	16½ 17	175½ 183½	12a12 pr. 18a19 pr.	1 a 4 pr. 6 a 5 pr.	67½ 68	62½ 63½	62 62½	1½ dis. ½ dis.	94½ 94½	61½ 62½	
Sept...	{ 238 238½ }	64½ 64½	62½ 64½	80½ 81½	94½ 96½	17 17½	182½ 183½	14 pr. 18a19 pr.	1 a 3 pr. 4 a 5 pr.	68½ 69			½ dis. ½ pr.	94½ 94½	62½ 63½	
Oct....	{ 229½ 232 }	62½ 64½	63½ 63½	78½ 80½	94½ 96½	16½ 16½	181½ 182	13a14 pr. 17a19 pr.	4 dis. 5 pr.	68½ 68½			1½ dis. ½ dis.	92½ 92½	62½ 62½	
Nov...	{ 230½ 233 }	62½ 63½	63½ 64½	78½ 79½	96 97½	16½ 16½	183 185½	14a15 pr. 18a19 pr.	2 dis. 5 pr.	68½ 69½			1 dis. ½ pr.	93 93½	60½ 61½	
Dec...	{ 230 231½ }	62½ 63½	63½ 63½	78½ 78½	95½ 96½	16½ 16½	185½ 187½	14a15 pr. 17a18 pr.	par. 5 pr.	68½ 68½			1½ dis. ½ dis.	92½ 92½	60½ 61	

## TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF BANKRUPTCIES IN ENGLAND,

*From Dec. 20, 1810, to Dec. 20, 1811, inclusive.*

January	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
200	229	197	167	171	187	171	138	90	95	183	172

Total Bankruptcies....2,000. Increased from the last year...330.

*Average Price of Corn per Quarter in England and Wales, 1811.*

	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Jan.	96	0	50	1	40	11	26	9	49	6
Feb.	95	0	49	3	39	11	25	9	47	7
Mar.	92	7	46	6	38	0	26	1	44	11
Apr.	88	7	45	8	37	11	25	11	42	10
May	88	9	44	10	38	5	26	4	43	5
June	86	8	44	4	37	10	26	8	43	6
July	87	4	45	8	38	1	27	7	43	1
Aug.	91	1	48	40	39	4	28	7	46	9
Sept.	96	11	47	9	42	2	28	10	47	0
Oct.	100	4	51	1	47	1	29	2	51	0
Nov.	105	5	54	6	51	2	31	10	56	9
Dec.	106	8	55	8	51	6	31	7	57	6

*Price of the Quartern Loaf according to the Assize of Bread in London, 1811, taking the average of the Assizes in each Month.*

January .....	1	3	July .....	1	1½
February .....	1	3	August.....	1	2½
March .....	1	3	September .....	1	4
April .....	1	2½	October .....	1	5
May.....	1	2	November .....	1	5½
June.....	1	1½	December .....	1	5½

s. d. q.  
Average of the Year 1. 3 0½r

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF THE

## POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN

*In the Years 1801 and 1811,*

Shewing the Increase or Diminution thereof.

	POPULATION 1801.			INCREASE.	DIMINUTION.	POPULATION 1811.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Totals.
ENGLAND .....	3,987,935	4,343,499	8,331,434	1,167,966	- - -	4,555,257	4,944,143	9,499,400
WALES .....	257,178	284,368	541,546	65,834	- - -	289,414	317,966	607,380
SCOTLAND.....	734,581	864,487	1,599,068	208,180	- - -	825,377	979,487	1,804,864
ARMY, NAVY, &c. ....	470,598	- - -	470,598	169,902	- - -	640,500	- - -	640,500
TOTALS .....	5,450,292	5,492,354	10,942,646	1,611,882	2,384	6,310,548	6,241,596	12,552,144

## LIST OF HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS,

1811.

## CABINET MINISTERS.

Earl Camden .....	Lord President of the Council.
Lord Eldon .....	Lord High Chancellor.
Earl of Westmorland .....	Lord Privy Seal.
Earl Bathurst .....	President of the Board of Trade.
Right Hon. Spencer Perceval ..	First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister), Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer, also Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Rt. Hon. Charles Philip Yorke ..	
Lord Mulgrave .....	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Rt. Hon. Richard Ryder .....	Master-General of the Ordnance.
Marquis Wellesley .....	Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Earl of Liverpool .....	Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.
	Secretary of State for the Department of War and the Colonies.

## NOT OF THE CABINET.

Rt. Hon. Robt. Saunders Dundas (now Lord Melville) .....	President of the Board of Control for the Affairs of India.
Right Hon. George Rose .....	
Viscount Palmerston .....	Vice-President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy.
Lord Charles Somerset .....	Secretary at War.
Right Hon. Charles Long .....	Joint Paymasters-General of the Forces.
Earl of Chichester .....	
Earl of Sandwich .....	Joint Postmaster-General.
Richard Wharton, Esq. ....	
Charles Arbuthnot, Esq. ....	Secretaries to the Treasury.
Sir William Grant .....	
Sir Vicary Gibbs .....	Master of the Rolls.
Sir Thomas Plomer .....	Attorney-General.
	Solicitor-General.

## PERSONS IN THE MINISTRY OF IRELAND.

Duke of Richmond .....	Lord Lieutenant.
Lord Manners .....	Lord High Chancellor.
Rt. Hon. William Wellesley Pole	Chief Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

STATE

## STATE PAPERS!

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### I. BRITISH.

*The Prince of Wales's Answer to the Committee of Parliament which waited on him and the Queen with the Resolutions respecting the Regency.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,  
**I** RECEIVE the communication which the two houses have directed you to make to me, of their joint resolutions on the subject of providing for 'the Exercise of the Royal Authority, during his Majesty's illness,' with those sentiments of regard, which I must ever entertain for the united desires of the two houses.

With the same sentiments, I receive the expressed hopes of the Lords and Commons, that from my regard for the interest of his Majesty and the nation, I should be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be invested in me, under the restrictions and limitations stated in those resolutions.

Conscious that every feeling of my heart would have prompted me from dutiful affection to my beloved Father and Sovereign, to have shewn all the reverential delicacy towards him inculcated in these resolutions, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret that I should not have been allowed the

opportunity of manifesting to his afflicted and loyal subjects that such would have been my conduct.

Deeply impressed with the necessity of tranquillizing the public mind, and determined to submit to every personal sacrifice consistent with the regard I owe to the security of my Father's Crown, and the equal regard I owe to the welfare of his people, I do not hesitate to accept the office and situation proposed to me, restricted as they are; still retaining every opinion expressed by me upon a former and similar distressing occasion.

In undertaking the trust proposed to me, I am well aware of the difficulties of the situation in which I shall be placed, but I shall rely with confidence upon the constitutional advice of an enlightened parliament, and the zealous support of a generous and loyal people. I will use all the means left to me to merit both.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

You will communicate this my Answer to the two houses, accompanied by my most fervent wishes and prayers that the Divine Will may extricate us and the nation from the grievous embarrassments of our present condition, by the speedy restoration of his Majesty's health.

T 2

## HER MAJESTY'S ANSWER.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"That sense of duty and gratitude to the King, and of obligation to the country, which induced me in the year 1789 readily to promise my most earnest attention to the anxious and momentous trust at that time intended to be reposed in me by parliament, is strengthened, if possible, by the uninterrupted enjoyment of those blessings which I have continued to experience under the protection of his Majesty since that period; and I should be wanting to all my duties, if I hesitated to accept the sacred trust which is now offered to me.

"The assistance, in point of council and advice, which the wisdom of parliament proposes to provide for me, will make me undertake the charge with greater hopes that I may be able satisfactorily to fulfil the important duties which it must impose upon me.

"Of the nature and importance of that charge I cannot but be duly sensible, involving, as it does, every thing which is valuable to myself, as well as the highest interests of a people endeared to me by so many ties and considerations, but by nothing so strongly as by their steady, loyal, and affectionate attachment to the best of Kings."

*Abstract of the Regency Bill, as passed.*

1. Declares the interruption in the exercise of the royal authority, and appoints the Prince of Wales, with the style and title of Regent

of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, to exercise the same in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, under the limitations, restrictions, &c. hereafter specified.

2. The Regent's sign manual of "George P. R." or "G. P. R." to be of the same force as the royal sign manual.

3. The powers and authorities given by the act, to cease when his Majesty shall be restored to a capacity of the personal exercise of the royal authority.

4. Provided that all persons holding offices or pensions from appointment of the Regent or her Majesty under this act, continue to enjoy the same after the resumption of the Royal authority by his Majesty, until he declares his will to the contrary; and the same respecting all orders and acts of government made by the Regent.

5. No acts of regal power during the regency to be valid, unless done in his Majesty's name, and according to the provisions of this act.

6. Enacts the oaths to be taken by the Regent; viz. to be faithful to the King—duly to exercise the office of Regent according to the powers of this act—and to maintain the settlement of religion as established in Scotland.

7. Enacts that the Regent shall repeat the declaration against popery, and produce a certificate of his having received the sacrament in one of the royal chapels.

8. Enacts, that until the first of February, 1812, if parliament shall be then assembled, and shall have been sitting six weeks previously; or if assembled, but not have



been sitting six weeks, then till the expiration of six weeks sitting; or if not then assembled, then until the expiration of six weeks after assembling and sitting next after the first of February, 1812, the Regent shall not grant the rank and title of peerage, or summon to the House of Lords by a title of heir apparent, or determine the abeyance of any peerage which now is or shall be in abeyance.

9. Also, that he shall not till after the expiration of such term aforesaid grant any office or employment in reversion, or for any longer term than during his Majesty's pleasure, except such offices and employment for life, or during good behaviour, as by law must be so granted; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to prevent the granting of pensions to the judges, &c. according to acts here enumerated.

10. Provided also that nothing in this act shall extend to the granting of pensions under the provisions of some other acts enumerated.

11. Enacts that nothing in this act shall extend to empower the Regent to give his assent to bills for altering the succession to the crown, or for altering the establishment of the churches of England and Scotland, according to acts here enumerated.

12. Provides that the Regent shall continue to be resident in Great Britain or Ireland, and not marry a papist.

13. Enacts that the care of his Majesty's person shall be committed to the Queen during the continuance of his indisposition, and that the sole direction of his Majesty's household shall be

vested in her, except the lord chamberlain, the captain of the yeomen of the guard, and the captain of the band of gentlemen pensioners; and that she shall have power to nominate to all vacancies in the household, that may occur, except the lord chamberlain, the gentlemen and grooms of the bedchamber, his majesty's equerries, the captain of the yeomen of the guard, and the captain of the gentlemen pensioners; this power to continue till the expiration of the regency; provided, that her majesty shall not have power to remove any officer who shall have been appointed by his Majesty; also, that during this period no appointment shall be made to the office of lord chamberlain, now vacant, but its duties shall be performed by a vice-chamberlain; also that no gentleman or groom of the bedchamber, or equerry to his Majesty, shall be removed, or vacancy in those posts filled up, during this period.

14. That no officer in the household put under the direction of her Majesty, shall appoint to any office under him, for a longer term than during his Majesty's pleasure.

15. Appoints a council for the Queen, names the present members (eight in number) and empowers her Majesty to fill up vacancies in the same, out of the privy council.

16. Appoints an oath to be taken by the council.

17. That the council shall have authority to examine the physicians and other attendants on his Majesty, upon oath, and to take such other means of ascertaining the health of his Majesty as may appear necessary.

18. That three or more of them shall meet in the first week in April 1811, and on some day in the first week of every third month thereafter, and declare the state of his Majesty's health, and transmit a copy of such declaration to the president of the privy council, or, in his absence, to one of the principal secretaries of state, who shall cause the same to be inserted in the books of the privy council.

19. That when it shall appear to her Majesty, and to any four or more of her council, that his Majesty is restored to such a state of health as to be capable of resuming the personal exercise of the royal authority, the same shall be notified by an instrument signed by her Majesty and four or more of her council, and addressed to the president of the privy council, or one of the secretaries of state, who shall communicate the same to the Regent, and forthwith summon a privy-council, and cause the same instrument to be entered on the books of the privy council.

20. That if after the said instrument be thus entered, his Majesty shall think proper, by his sign manual, to require the president of the privy council, or one of the secretaries of state, to summon a council in his Majesty's presence of not less than nine privy-councillors named by himself (not members of the Queen's council) they are hereby required to assemble accordingly at the time and place appointed by his Majesty, for the purpose hereinafter mentioned.

21. That if his Majesty, by the advice of six or more of the privy council so assembled, shall signify his pleasure to resume the exer-

cise of the royal authority, and to issue a proclamation declaring the same, such proclamation shall be issued countersigned by six or more of the said privy-council, and all the powers and authorities granted by this act shall thenceforth cease.

22. Enacts that if the Regent, or the Queen, should die during the continuance of this act, a proclamation shall be issued by the privy-council declaring the same; upon which, the parliament, if adjourned or prorogued, shall forthwith meet.

23. Provides that in case such proclamation shall issue subsequently to the expiration or dissolution of a parliament, and before the day appointed for the assembling of a new one, the last preceding parliament shall immediately convene and sit for six months, and no longer.

24. Enacts that in case of the death of the Queen, all the powers respecting the care of the royal person vested in her, shall be vested in her council, until due provision shall be made in relation thereto by parliament: provided, nevertheless, that nothing in this act be construed to empower the Regent or the council, to nominate or remove officers of the household subject to the nomination or removal of her Majesty.

25. Enacts that the nominations to offices by the Regent or Queen, under this act, shall vacate seats in the House of Commons, as if made by the King.

26. That authorities of any kind issued by his Majesty, by virtue whereof sums of money are directed to be paid for the use of the Queen or royal family, shall con-

tinue and be of force during the regency established by this act, and that warrants for their payment shall be issued from the treasury as usual.

27. Enacts that the lords of the Treasury shall direct the sum of 60,000*l.* annually to be issued from the civil list revenues to the keeper of his Majesty's privy purse; out of which, the said keeper shall make payments, not exceeding a sum mentioned, to such persons, and for such purposes, as has been heretofore done; and also another sum mentioned to the order of her Majesty; and shall invest the remainder in some of the government securities in his name, in trust for his Majesty; as also the surplus of the revenues of the duchy of Lancaster.

28. Directs an oath to be taken by the keeper of the privy purse, and the person appointed to receive for her Majesty, that none of the money has been applied to the use or benefit of any member of the House of Commons, or for the purpose of procuring an interest in any place returning members of parliament.

29. Enacts a number of provisions respecting the care and management of his Majesty's personal property.

30. Gives power to the Regent, by the advice of the commissioners of the Treasury, to make grants out of the droits of the crown and admiralty, in such manner as his Majesty has been accustomed to do.

copies of the letters that passed between his Royal Highness the Regent and Mr. Perceval, on the annunciation of his Royal Highness's determination to retain the present Ministers in his service.

#### THE REGENT'S LETTER.

*Carlton-House, Feb. 4, 1811.*

The Prince of Wales considers the moment to be arrived, which calls for his decision with respect to the persons to be employed by him, in the administration of the executive government of the country, according to the powers vested in him by the bill passed by the two Houses of Parliament, and now on the point of receiving the sanction of the great seal.

The Prince feels it incumbent upon him, at this precise juncture, to communicate to Mr. Perceval his intention not to remove from their stations those whom he finds there, as his Majesty's official servants. At the same time the Prince owes it to the truth and sincerity of character, which, he trusts, will appear in every action of his life, in whatever situation placed, explicitly to declare, that the irresistible impulse of filial duty and affection to his beloved and afflicted Father leads him to dread that any act of the Regent might, in the smallest degree, have the effect of interfering with the progress of his Sovereign's recovery.

This consideration alone dictates the decision now communicated to Mr. Perceval.

Having thus performed an act of indispensable duty, from a just sense of what is due to his own consistency and honour, the Prince

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*Correspondence between the Regent and Mr. Perceval.*

The following are circulated as

has only to add, that, among the many blessings to be derived from his Majesty's restoration to health, and to the personal exercise of his royal functions, it will not, in the Prince's estimation, be the least, that that most fortunate event will at once rescue him from a situation of unexampled embarrassment, and put an end to a state of affairs, ill-calculated, he fears, to sustain the interests of the united kingdom, in this awful and perilous crisis, and most difficult to be reconciled to the genuine principles of the British constitution.

MR. PERCEVAL'S ANSWER.

*Downing-street, Feb. 11, 1811.*

Mr. Perceval presents his humble duty to your Royal Highness, and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Royal Highness's letter of last night, which reached him this morning.

Mr. Perceval feels it his duty to express his humble thanks to your Royal Highness, for the frankness with which your Royal Highness has condescended explicitly to communicate the motives which have induced your Royal Highness to honour his colleagues and him with your commands for the continuance of their services, in the stations intrusted to them by the King. And Mr. Perceval begs leave to assure your Royal Highness, that in the expression of your Royal Highness's sentiments of filial and loyal attachment to the King, and of anxiety for the restoration of his Majesty's health, Mr. Perceval can see nothing but additional motives for their most anxious exertions to give satisfaction to your Royal Highness, in

the only manner in which it can be given, by endeavouring to promote your Royal Highness's views for the security and happiness of the country.

Mr. Perceval has never failed to regret the impression of your Royal Highness, with regard to the provisions of the regency bill, which his Majesty's servants felt it to be their duty to recommend to parliament. But, he ventures to submit to your Royal Highness, that, whatever difficulties the present awful crisis of the country and the world may create in the administration of executive government, your Royal Highness will not find them in any degree increased by the temporary suspension of the exercise of those branches of the royal prerogatives, which has been introduced by parliament, in conformity to what was intended on a former similar occasion; and that whatever Ministers your Royal Highness might think proper to employ, would find in that full support and countenance which, as long as they were honoured with your Royal Highness's commands, they would feel confident they would continue to enjoy ample and sufficient means to enable your Royal Highness effectually to maintain the great and important interest of the united kingdom.

And Mr. Perceval humbly trusts, that, whatever doubts your Royal Highness may entertain with respect to the constitutional propriety of the measures which have been adopted, your Royal Highness will feel assured, that they could not have been recommended by his Majesty's servants, nor sanctioned by parliament, but

upon the sincere, though possibly erroneous, conviction, that they in no degree trenched upon the true principles and spirit of the constitution.

Mr. Perceval feels it his duty to add, that he holds himself in readiness, at any moment, to wait upon your Royal Highness, and to receive any commands with which your Royal Highness may be graciously pleased to honour him.

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*Speech of the Prince Regent,  
Feb. 12.*

The Lords Commissioners (the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, Earl Camden, and the Earl of Westmoreland) being seated on the woolsack, the Lord Chancellor read the following most gracious speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,—In execution of the commission which has now been read to you, we are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express, in the strongest manner, how deeply he laments, not only in common with all his Majesty's loyal subjects, but with a personal and filial affliction, the great national calamity which has been the occasion of imposing upon his Royal Highness the duty of exercising in his Majesty's name the royal authority of this kingdom.

In conveying to you the sense which his Royal Highness entertains of the great difficulties attending the important trust which is reposed in him, his Royal Highness commands us to assure you,

that he looks with the most perfect confidence to the wisdom and zeal of parliament, and to the attachment of a loyal and affectionate people, for the most effectual assistance and support; and his Royal Highness will, on his part, exert his utmost endeavours to direct the powers with which he is invested, to the advancement of the prosperity, welfare, and security of his Majesty's dominions.

We are directed to inform you, that his Royal Highness has great satisfaction in being enabled to state, that fresh opportunities have been afforded during the late campaign for distinguishing the valour and skill of his Majesty's forces both by sea and land.

The capture of the islands of Bourbon and of Amboyna has still further reduced the colonial dependencies of the enemy.

The attack upon the island of Sicily, which was announced to the world with a presumptuous anticipation of success, has been repulsed by the persevering exertions and valour of his Majesty's land and sea forces.

The judicious arrangement adopted by the officers commanding on that station, derived material support from the zeal and ardour which were manifested during this contest by the inhabitants of Sicily, and from the co-operation of the naval means which were directed by his Sicilian Majesty to this object.

In Portugal, and at Cadiz, the defence of which constituted the principal object of his Majesty's exertions in the last campaign, the designs of the enemy have been hitherto frustrated. The consummate skill, prudence, and per-

severance of Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, and the discipline and determined bravery of the officers and men under his command, have been conspicuously displayed throughout the whole of the campaign. The effect of those distinguished qualities, in inspiring confidence and energy into the troops of his Majesty's allies, has been happily evinced by their general good conduct, and particularly by the brilliant part which they bore in the repulse of the enemy at Buzaco. And his Royal Highness commands us further to state, that he trusts you will enable him to continue the most effectual assistance to the brave nations of the Peninsula, in the support of a contest which they manifest a determination to maintain with unabated perseverance; and his Royal Highness is persuaded that you will feel, that the best interests of the British empire must be deeply affected in the issue of this contest, on which the liberties and independence of the Spanish and Portuguese nations entirely depend.

We have it likewise in command to acquaint you, that discussions are now depending between this country and the United States of America; and that it is the earnest wish of his Royal Highness that he may find himself enabled to bring these discussions to an amicable termination, consistent with the honour of his Majesty's crown, and the maritime rights and interests of the united kingdom.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—We are directed to acquaint you, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has

given his commands that the estimates for the expenditure of the current year should be laid before you: and his Royal Highness has great satisfaction in acquainting you, that although the difficulties under which the commerce of this kingdom has laboured, have in some degree affected a part of his Majesty's revenue, particularly in Ireland, yet that the revenue of Great Britain in the last year, though unaided by any new taxation, is greater than was ever known in any preceding year. And his Royal Highness trusts to your zeal and liberality to afford his Majesty adequate supplies for the support of the great contest in which he is necessarily engaged.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—We are commanded by his Royal Highness to declare to you, that it is the most anxious wish of his heart, that he may be enabled to restore unimpaired into the hands of his Majesty the government of his kingdom; and that his Royal Highness earnestly prays that the Almighty may be pleased in his mercy to accelerate the termination of a calamity so deeply lamented by the whole nation, and so peculiarly afflicting to his Royal Highness himself.

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*Prince Regent's Message,  
March 12.*

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up a message from the Prince Regent: it was read from the chair, and was in substance as follows:—

The Prince Regent, in the name and in the behalf of the King, thinks proper to inform the

House of Commons, that the maintenance of a body of Portuguese troops in British pay had been attended with the most important effects in the conduct of the war. The Prince Regent hopes the House of Commons will enable him to continue the same for the present year, according as circumstances and the nature of the contest may require.

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*Prince Regent's Message, April 8.*

GEORGE P. R.

The Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, having taken into his serious consideration the accounts which he has received of the severe distresses to which the inhabitants of a part of the kingdom of Portugal have been exposed in their persons and property, in consequence of the invasion of that country, and especially from the wanton and savage barbarity exercised by the French armies, in their recent retreat, which cannot fail to affect the hearts of all persons who have any sense of religion or humanity, desires to be enabled by the House of Commons to afford the suffering subjects of his Majesty's good and faithful ally, such speedy and effectual relief as may be suitable to this interesting and afflicting occasion.

G. P. R.

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*Report from the Select Committee on the state of Commercial Credit.*

The Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the State of Commercial Credit; and who

were directed to report the same as it should appear to them, together with their observations thereon, from time to time, to the House;—met and examined a variety of witnesses, and have agreed upon the following Report:—

Your Committee directed its attention to three points;

First—The extent of the difficulties and embarrassments which are at present experienced by the trading part of the community:

Second—The causes to which the same should be ascribed; and

Third—The expediency, with a view to the present and future interests of the merchants and manufacturers, and of the public, of any assistance being afforded by parliament.

Your Committee found, that memorials had been presented to his Majesty's treasury towards the latter end of the last and the beginning of the present year, stating the great embarrassments and distress which were felt amongst the manufacturers in the cotton trade in Glasgow and Paisley, and their vicinity, and praying for public assistance; that the same were confirmed by the representation of a meeting held in the city of London on the 12th of February, which sent a deputation to wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a copy of the resolutions adopted at that meeting. These resolutions your Committee have inserted in the appendix to this report.

Your Committee found, by the evidence of the witnesses which they examined, that those statements and representations were founded on fact.

It appeared to your Committee,

that the principal part of the distress which was complained of had arisen out of great and extensive speculations, which commenced upon the opening of the South American markets in the Brazils and elsewhere, to the adventures of British merchants.

Mr. Garden, the chairman of the chamber of commerce and manufacture at Glasgow, said—“That in Glasgow and the neighbourhood the distress began among the manufacturing body of people, and it has pressed more severely upon them hitherto, than on any other class.—That it began about the month of October or beginning of November last: the cause of it appeared to him to be this—That a set of merchants in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, conceiving that the markets of South America would consume a vast quantity of our manufactures, entered into a project of very extensive exports to those countries and to the West India islands, chiefly intended for the Spanish colonies; these expeditions not meeting a ready market, those exporters have not been able to pay the manufacturers, when the bills became due: these bills were therefore returned upon the manufacturers, which created a great deal of distress.—Many of those houses that were the original causes of the evil are gone to bankruptcy long ago; but they have created this evil upon the manufacturers of whom they purchased the goods; that the manufacturers have their property locked up in bankrupts’ estates; that part of it will be lost no doubt; but yet, that in the course of nine, twelve, or fifteen months, a considerable part of the

capital will return to the manufacturers; but while they are deprived of it, they go on with the greatest difficulty; many of the weaker have been broken down. That the manufacturers of goods who have capitals, still feel great distress from this cause; and it is that class of people that it would be desirable to relieve, because a little aid from government would enable them to go on with their business, though on a limited scale; but still they would be enabled to retain a certain proportion of their work people or labourers; whereas, if they get no kind of relief, they must be broken down also, and the labourers with their families must be left without means of subsistence.—That this distress still presses very heavily upon them, the export merchants not being able to pay the manufacturers for the goods they have taken. That in the course of trade great quantities of goods from Scotland were sold by agents in London; those agents gave a temporary accommodation to the manufacturer, but nothing more; when the merchants could not pay those bills which they had given for goods, the bills went back upon the manufacturers.

“That there is this chain of connexion between the manufacturing body and the upper classes of merchants—the banks in Scotland having discounted or advanced money upon those bills of the merchants for the manufacturers; those bills having gone back, the manufacturers are not able to take them up; the capitals of the banks are therefore taken up also, and they are not able to give the regular accommodation which they had been used to do to their



customers.—In this situation of things, too, a want of confidence arises in the banks themselves; when they see people breaking down around them, they become timid and afraid of transacting any business; a want of confidence on the part of the banks naturally creates distress among the upper classes of merchants, who are thus deprived of the usual accommodation or means of negotiation, that therefore persons who are possessed of solid property have not the same means of obtaining credit that they usually have had, and very far from it—this want of confidence in the banks makes them distrustful of every body, and the merchants have felt great inconvenience in consequence:—the witness said, he understands that some of the banks at Glasgow, and in that neighbourhood, do little business, they will rather accumulate their capital, and wait the result of the present situation of things; this want of confidence creates general distress among very respectable merchants.

“That the intercourse of credit among the merchants themselves was much broken down by means of these circumstances, even where the merchants are solvent.

“That there is considerable injury to the manufacturer, from being obliged to stop his work; his machinery gets out of order, his workmen get dispersed through the country, and he cannot collect them again, but at considerable trouble and expense; and when it is understood that his business is stopped, he loses his custom, and when he begins again, it is almost the same as beginning a new busi-

ness; it is therefore extremely important that the manufacturer should go on, though on a limited scale.

“That in his opinion the demand would in a great measure come round to them again; that the home trade and some other markets are still open to them; that he has always seen in his experience of thirty years, that a glut in a market is followed by a brisk demand; for no person will supply the markets, or adventure at all, when they are overstocked, hence the market becomes exhausted, and of course a very good demand arises afterwards. The markets of South America and the West India islands are overstocked at present; but they will naturally come round, and the home trade always takes off a certain quantity, so that he had no doubt in six or twelve months this increased demand will do more than take off what is on hand now, or what will be manufactured in the meantime, which will be a very limited quantity indeed.

“That if there was no particular glut in the market, from the time of shipping the goods till the payment could be commanded in this country, he should conceive would be twelve or fifteen months; it may in some instances be sooner, but, generally speaking, he should conceive about that time. In some instances payments have been much quicker, perhaps by the return of the same ship; and he mentioned that there have even been instances of ships returning within four or five months.

“The usual date of bills given by the merchant to the manufac-

turer is six or nine months, but in some cases it may be extended to twelve months; in cases where the goods are sold by an agent in London, that agent interposes his credit, and gives an accommodation to the manufacturer sooner, if he requires it, taking his chance of payment from the merchant.

"That the distresses were immediately and in the first instance occasioned by the want of payment for those that were vended; but at the same time the want of a market is certainly a part of the cause. The markets of South America having been for a time overstocked, there is no great demand at present; and even though there were a demand in the present situation of things, with the want of confidence and the want of credit, it would be difficult for the manufacturers to know to whom to sell with safety; that is chiefly occasioned by the want of payment for the goods sold: that will in some measure come round in the course of twelve months, and then the manufacturer will have his own capital again.

"That there has been a very considerable supply of this sort of manufactures sent to the Peninsula, which was in a great measure with a view to their being sent to the Spanish colonies; that the same failure of payment happened in some degree, in respect of those goods, as those sent to South America; that one considerable house in London connected with this trade, which stopped or made a pause within the last two or three weeks, had sent a great quantity to Cadiz; and they informed the witness that the last

account they had was, that the goods would all be sold in this and the next month, by which means they should be able to make a handsome dividend to their creditors; but their bills having gone back on the manufacturers, they are depressed in the mean time.

"That there had been a great fall in the price of the manufacture; that when he left Glasgow, there were some articles of manufacture which had fallen perhaps 40 or 50 per cent; but he understands, from communications since, that the fall is greater because the distress is become more general.

"With respect to the failures that had happened, there are several houses which will probably pay very large dividends; and indeed there are several of the houses in Glasgow that he alludes to, which stopped payment, have undertaken to pay their creditors in full in a certain time; one who had more than 200,000*l.* of bills out, has undertaken to pay his creditors in 3, 4, 8, 12, and 16 months, and probably he will do it, but in the mean time the manufacturers cannot command a shilling of this money; that the failure of those houses, before he left Glasgow, had amounted from one to two millions; one house, (the same to which the witness alluded before) has failed since that time for 519,000*l.* which they have undertaken to pay in full.

"That the failures of the export houses certainly arose from their having gone greatly beyond their capital, having exported goods to a far greater extent; but he understood many of those

houses were not without capital, and some even had large capital; but being disappointed in the markets, it was found that they could not make their returns so quickly as their bills became due; there are houses of that description in Liverpool and some in Glasgow."

Being asked, as to the amount of failures on the present occasion, as compared with those in 1793, he said, "The proportion of failures will be always something in proportion to the extent of the trade (which has increased wonderfully since 1793), and of course the failures now are to a much larger amount than they were at that period."

Your Committee having given this full extract from the evidence of Mr. Garden, have to state that it was in general confirmed by the evidence of Messrs. I. and R. Mackerrell, and Mr. Henry Fulton, muslin manufacturers at Paisley; and that evidence in a great degree to a similar import was given to the Committee by Sir Robert Peel. With regard to the state of the manufacturers in Lancashire, he stated that the price of goods had fallen 40, 50, and in some instances 60 per cent.—that the greatest manufacturers had been obliged to reduce the quantity of their work by one-third, others one-half, and others again had been obliged to discharge their workmen altogether; and that even those which were continued in employment, were continued at a very reduced rate of wages, amounting to not more than one half of their ordinary payment—that under these circumstances, great distress was felt

amongst the workmen; and though there had not been any failures among the more considerable and best established houses of manufacture in Lancashire, yet that great distress and embarrassment must already be felt by many, and that some parliamentary assistance would be of most essential advantage.

Your Committee think it right to refer to the returns of the export of the cotton manufactures in the following years, to shew the state and progress of the trade in this article of manufacture, up to the period when this distress began to be strongly felt. The official value of cotton manufactures exported from Great Britain, in the year ending 5 Jan. 1808, was

	£. 9,846, 889
In the year ending 5 Jan. 1809. ....	12,835,803
In the year ending 5 Jan. 1810. ....	18,016,723
And in the three quarters ending 10 October 1810.....	13,761,136

It appeared to your Committee, that there had been no want of a disposition on the part of the banks of Scotland to give their accommodation; that they had liberally applied it, as far as was possible; but that it was impossible they could continue their aid, as they had their capital already locked up in an immense number of bills, the payment of which was suspended.

Your Committee also found, that great distress was felt in a quarter which was much connected with this trade, namely, amongst the importers of produce from the foreign West India Islands, and from South America.

That great parts of the returns for the manufactures which were exported to those parts of the world, came home in sugars and coffee; which not being entitled to

sale in the home market, there were no immediate means of realizing their value.

These representations of the distress experienced in the trade of the cotton manufacturer and exporter, and from the want of market for foreign colonial produce were also confirmed by respectable merchants and traders in London; who also stated, that the embarrassments were felt in other branches of trade, not connected with foreign commerce or colonial produce.

It also appeared to your Committee, that one cause which might be considered as connected with, and as at present aggravating the existing distress, was the extent to which the system of warehousing the goods of foreigners, as well as native merchants, for exportation, had been carried. On this point, the Committee refer to the evidence of Mr. Cock, commercial and public agent for the corporation of Liverpool, and general agent to the merchants of the town; who informed the Committee, that,

“Since the opening of the West India and London Docks, Great Britain has, under the provisions of the warehousing acts, become a free port, into which foreign goods of almost every description may be brought and safely deposited, and from whence they may be exported again without payment of importation duties.—This country possessing peculiar advantages for foreign commerce, the consequence of such facility to introduce goods from all parts of the world has been, that the merchants of other countries, whether neutrals, enemies or allies, have

been eager to avail themselves of every opportunity of sending their goods hither. From Spain (for instance) such goods as have not been imported on British account, the Spanish merchants have been anxious to send here for safety and for sale—the same remark applies to Portugal; in fact, we are now the exporters of Portugal wines to that country. While importations from Europe, not the result of a demand for them, have thus been occasioned, the markets of South America, both Portuguese and Spanish, have been thrown open to us, and the greater part of the immense productions of those places (from which formerly we received but little property direct, except bullion) now comes to fill the warehouses, and for a time to exhaust the capitals of the merchants of this country. Our conquests also have had the same tendency; in addition to the produce of the old British colonies, we now receive that of Martinique, Guadeloupe, St. Cruz. St. Thomas's, &c.; the greatest part of the produce of St. Domingo also now comes here. From Europe, the importations from places from which the British flag is excluded, have been immense—these causes co-operating at a period when the situation of the United States has prevented their ships from introducing into Europe that large proportion of West Indian and South American productions, of which they would have been the carriers, the effects have been more sensibly felt by our merchants.”

Your Committee, upon the whole, think themselves justified in stating, that the embarrass-

ments and distresses at present experienced, are of an extensive nature; and though they are most severely felt amongst the manufacturers and merchants in those trades which have been more particularly specified, yet that they are also felt in a considerable degree in some other branches of trade; but they have the satisfaction of stating, that from the evidence of a very extensive and experienced merchant, it does not appear that they are felt in the woollen trade to such an extent as would at all justify a call upon parliament for any extraordinary relief.

That your Committee are warranted in stating, that there appeared a general concurrence of opinion amongst those of the witnesses who were examined, as to the expediency of affording parliamentary relief in the manner in which it was afforded by the issue of Exchequer bills in the year 1793, although there was some difference as to the extent of benefit which might be expected to be derived from such relief. And your Committee state it to be their decided opinion, that although there are many circumstances at the present time affecting the state of trade and commercial credit, which make a great difference between the present period and that of the year 1793, yet the distress is of such a nature and extent, as to make such parliamentary relief highly expedient and necessary; and that it promises to be productive of extensive and important benefit, that although in many cases such aid may not be capable of effectually relieving the persons to whom it may be applied, from great losses arising from the state

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of circumstances, yet by affording them time gradually to contract their operations, to call in their means, to withhold from immediate sale articles which at present can fetch only most ruinous prices, and to keep up the employment of their machinery and their workmen, though upon a very reduced and limited scale; it will divide and spread the pressure of this distress over a larger space of time, and enable them to meet it with consequences less ruinous to themselves, and less destructive to the interests of the community.

That your Committee referred to the manner in which relief was afforded in the year 1793, and have found that the provisions of that measure, which, as appears by the report of the commissioners appointed on that occasion, was attended with the happiest effects, and the most complete success, are embodied in the act 33 Geo. 3, cap. 29; and the Committee are of opinion, that similar provisions should be adopted with regard to the relief at present proposed; that the amount of exchequer bills to be issued should not be less, nor would the Committee recommend that it should be more, than six millions; and that, considering the probable date of the returns of trade from South America, a greater interval should be given for repayment than was allowed in 1793, the Committee being of opinion, that the time for payment of the first quarter's instalments should not be earlier than the middle of January next, and that the remainder of the sum advanced should be required to be repaid by three equal payments, from three

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months to three months, so that the whole should be discharged in nine months from the payment of such first instalment.

7th March, 1811.

## APPENDIX.

*London, 12th February, 1811.*

At a meeting of merchants and others, convened for the purpose of taking into consideration the difficulties and distress, to which the mercantile and manufacturing bodies of this country are exposed, and the best remedy that, under the circumstances, can be applied; present, Sir J. Shaw, bart. James Maryat, John Tunno, Jer. Harman, Thomson Bonar, J. J. Angerstein, J. Staniforth, J. Inglis, Thomas Reid, and Wm. Porter, esqrs. and the Deputies from Glasgow, and Paisley:—

Resolved, That this meeting is strongly impressed with a sense of the very great difficulties and distress to which the mercantile and manufacturing bodies of every part of this kingdom are subjected, and which threaten the most destructive consequences to the merchant, and to every class of manufacturers and others dependent on them.

That this distress, which in the origin was considered to be attributable to the imprudently extensive speculations of some individuals, to those new markets in South America, which had recently been opened, has, in the opinion of this meeting, been in a certain degree occasioned by circumstances of a different nature, and far more extensive influence; and such as, this meeting trust,

will, upon inquiry, be found to justify an expectation of relief from the assistance of parliament, under the sanction of the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury.

That the system of warehousing goods for re-exportation (without payment of duty) having been brought into complete operation by the construction of the West-India and London Dock warehouses, and of similar receptacles for merchandize in the principal out-ports, the events which have occurred during the last two years have tended to make Great Britain the emporium of the trade, not only of the peninsula, but also of the Brazils, of the Spanish settlements in South America, St. Domingo, the conquered colonies of Guadaloupe, Martinique, &c. but even of countries under the direct influence of the enemy, whose traders have been anxious to avail themselves of the protection of British laws and of the honour of British merchants. And thus it has, from these simultaneous and co-operating causes, happened, that in a short space of time, goods have been brought to this country, in amount beyond all precedent, and all calculation. That the power, wealth, and high character of the nation, have in fact contributed to produce a most alarming evil. And the measures of the enemy having been especially directed to the preventing the exportation of the immense quantities of merchandize of all descriptions thus accumulated, the consequences are, that the goods are become a burthen, and the advances to the owners on account, and the payment of

freight and insurance, have become grievous, in such a degree, as to threaten the most solid and respectable houses with all the evils of insolvency.

That it has been the effect of this combination of circumstances, to produce a general distrust and want of confidence, whereby the evil has been incalculably aggravated and is daily extending: so that, unless some immediate and effectual remedy be provided, the consequences will, in the opinion of this meeting, certainly prove of a fatal description to the trade and manufactures of this city, and the kingdom at large, and every interest dependant upon them.

That this meeting therefore consider it as incumbent on them to submit these deeply interesting matters to the consideration of the lords commissioners of his Majesty's treasury; humbly soliciting, that relief may be afforded by a loan of exchequer bills, as was done in a similar case of commercial difficulty (but of a much less alarming extent) in the year 1793, for such a period, and with such regulations, as under all the circumstances herein set forth, shall appear to be just and expedient.

That Messrs. Tho. Reid, J. J. Angerstein, John Tunno, John Inglis, and the deputies from Glasgow, and Paisley be requested to wait on the Chancellor of the Exchequer with a copy of these resolutions.

*Report on Petition of several Weavers, &c.*

The Committee to whom the Petition of several thousand manufacturers and artizans in the

town of Manchester and neighbourhood; and also the Petition of several weavers and spinners of cotton, handicrafts, artists, and labourers, resident in the town of Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, or its vicinity, were referred, to examine the matter thereof, and report the same, with their observations thereupon, to the House; and to whom the Petitions of persons residing in the town of Paisley, and suburbs, thereof; and of heritors, manufacturers, merchants, mechanics, and labourers of all denominations, residing in Lancaster, Ayr, and Renfrew shires, and the manufacturing places adjacent;—were referred;—

Have carefully and maturely examined the various suggestions submitted to their consideration; all of which appear to your Committee, to be exposed to insuperable objections; some as being of a nature too important and too extensive to fall within the limits of inquiry, which the Committee thought it their duty to prescribe to themselves; others as calculated either to restrict the number of hands when manufactures are flourishing; to confine workmen to a trade, in which, by a change of circumstances, they may be no longer able to find employ; to arrest the progress of improvement, and of facilities for abridging labour, on grounds which, at former periods, must have been equally strong against the introduction of the loom itself; and to infringe on personal liberty in that most essential point, the free exercise of industry, of skill, and of talent:—and have especially considered the expedient suggested

to them, of administering pecuniary aid out of the public revenue.

"While your Committee fully acknowledge, and most deeply lament the great distress of numbers of persons engaged in the cotton manufacture, in various trades connected with it, arising from circumstances which have caused the sale of cotton goods to decline, and consequently the demand for labour in these trades, and in that manufacture, to be reduced;—they are of opinion, that no interference of the legislature with the freedom of trade, or with the perfect liberty of every individual to dispose of his time and of his labour, in the way and on the terms which he may judge most conducive to his own interest, can take place, without violating general principles of the first importance to the prosperity and happiness of the community; without establishing the most pernicious precedent, or even without aggravating, after a very short time, the pressure of the general distress, and imposing obstacles against that distress being ever removed: or, if the interference were extended to all trades and occupations, as it manifestly must be, when the system has been acted on in any, without producing great public mischief and being destructive of the happiness and comfort of individuals.

"But above all, your Committee are most decidedly of opinion, that grants of pecuniary aid to any particular class of persons suffering under temporary distress, would be utterly inefficacious as to every good purpose, and most objectionable in all points of view; particularly as they could

not fail of exciting expectations unbounded in extent, incapable of being realized, and most likely to destroy the equilibrium of labour, and of employment, in the various branches of manufacture, of commerce, and of agriculture."

*Report of Committee relative to the State of Appeals in the House of Lords.*

The Earl of Lauderdale, after observing that the information before the Committee on this subject only extended to the comparative increase of business in the Court of Chancery between the periods of ten years up to 1755, and ten years from 1800, moved for an account of the business before that court from 1755 to 1800, and the number of Decrees from 1755 to 1810.

The Earl of Liverpool had no objection to the motion, but could not consent to delay, till the information was produced, the measure in contemplation for the more speedy hearing of appeals in that House, which he thought it was of great importance should be passed before the session closed, in order that they might begin in the next session on the new arrangement.—The motion was agreed to. The order of the day was read for taking into consideration the Report of the Committee relative to the state of the Appeals in the House of Lords. The Report was read by the clerk at the table as follows:—"Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is indispensably necessary, and that it so appears to be from the great number of Appeals and Writs of Error now depending in the House, amounting



together to 338, of which 296 are Appeals, and 42 Writs of Error, that a greater proportion of the time of the House of Lords should be employed in hearing Appeals, than has been hitherto allotted to this part of the business of the House; and that it will be expedient, therefore, that the House should determine to sit for this purpose at least three days in every week during the session, meeting at ten o'clock, at latest, on each day till the present arrear of causes shall have been considerably reduced, and subsequently two days in the week at least, meeting at the same hour. That as the above regulation will unavoidably take up a large portion of the time of the Lord Chancellor, which would have been employed in other judicial duties, as appears from the statement contained in the Appendix, of the periods during which the Lord Chancellor usually sits in the Court of Chancery, it is absolutely necessary that some relief should be afforded to him in the discharge of such other judicial duties.

“Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, not only that the judicial business of the House of Lords hath so increased as to require, and to be likely to continue to require, a greater portion of the Lord Chancellor's time than was heretofore necessary for the execution thereof, and therefore to disable him from giving sufficient attendance in the Court of Chancery, but that it also appears from the statements in the Appendixes of the comparative quantity of business in the Court at different periods, its judicial establishments having continued the

same, that there is a considerable increase thereof, taking together the whole of the different kinds of business transacted in the Court; and that it is therefore expedient, in order to secure at the same time a sufficient attendance upon the House of Lords by the Lord Chancellor, and sufficient means for carrying on the business in the Court of Chancery, that an additional Judge in the Court of Chancery should be appointed.

“Resolved, That it appears to this Committee to be expedient that such Judge should hold his office during good behaviour, and that he should be of a rank correspondent with that of the Master of the Rolls.

“Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to revive the practice which formerly prevailed in the House of Lords of limiting the period in each session, after which Appeals shall not be received in that session.

“Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that it is expedient to order all the parties in the Appeals and Writs of Error, which may be depending at the close of the present session in the House of Lords, to lay the prints of their cases upon the table of the House, before the end of the first week in the next session of parliament, in order that the House may be enabled to form some judgment of the nature of the cases which have been brought before them; and that it should be an order of the House that the prints in all cases of Appeals and Writs of Error should be hereafter laid upon the table of the House, within a time to be limited

after such Appeals and Writs of Error have been presented."

The Earl of Liverpool, after an able and perspicuous commentary on the necessity of adopting measures for the more expeditious transaction of the judicial business of the House, and the beneficial tendency of adopting the Resolutions, recommended by the Committee, moved their lordships to agree to the first Resolution.

Earl Stanhope cordially agreed with the noble Secretary, that every thing which tended to dispatch in such cases was desirable; but with the Resolution as now proposed he could not agree. It proceeded on a principle that a number of cases should be left or kept untried. This, he thought, was wrong, as they should proceed until the whole arrear should be wiped off, instead of "considerably reduced," as the Resolution had it; and he should move to amend it accordingly.

The Earl of Liverpool reminded the noble earl, that the Resolution referred only to Appeals and Writs of Error. The House had other judicial business to attend to, and which occupied a great portion of their lordships' time, as the cases of the Berkeley and the Banbury peerages this session amply evinced. There must always, from the nature of the thing, be some cases remaining untried, and he thought it would be preferable to leave the Resolution as it stood, when the arrear should be considerably reduced, the House could decide on the most preferable mode of proceeding under the circumstances.

Earl Grey approved of the amendment. He thought they

should proceed in the most expeditious way until the whole arrear was extinguished; and that it would be proper to introduce into that part of the Resolution, instead of the present words, the following: "Until the then existing arrear of causes shall be extinguished."

The Earl of Liverpool repeated his argument in favour of the Resolution as it now stood; and thought it would be better to leave the point to the subsequent discretion of the House, according to circumstances, as they were now guided in several other points of a nature nearly similar.

The question was then put on an amendment, as suggested by Earl Grey, which was negatived without a division.

The Earl of Liverpool then moved the adoption of the second resolution.

The Earl of Lauderdale recurred to his former argument, that the House had not sufficient information before them, as to the business of the court of Chancery, to warrant the adoption.

The Lord Chancellor briefly observed upon the vast increase of the number of appeals in that House since the periods adverted to by the noble Earl: it was tenfold.

The Earl of Lauderdale, in reply, contended, that the information required was essentially necessary, to enable the House to form a judgment of the merits of the question. When Lord Loughborough presided in that House, there was only one year of appeals in arrear, and yet they had no information as to the state of the Chancery business at that period.

He meant not to speak either in praise or depreciation of the conduct of any noble Lord while in that situation. He only wished they should be informed as to the matter of fact.

Earl Grey, referring to the increase of balances in the hands of the accomptant-general, observed, that it was no proof of the increase of the general business of the court of Chancery.

Lord Redesdale entertained a contrary opinion. That increase, combined with many other notorious circumstances, demonstrated an increase of business in Chancery. It was increased also in consequence of the additional business thrown upon the court by the various acts of parliament.

The resolution was then agreed to; as were also the remaining resolutions.

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*Resolutions proposed by Mr. Horner  
in the Committee on the Report  
of the Bullion Committee.*

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That the only money which can be legally tendered in Great Britain, for any sum above twelve-pence in the whole, is made either of gold or silver, and that the weight, standard, and denomination, at which any such money is authorized to pass current, is fixed, under his Majesty's prerogative, according to law.

2. That since the 43rd year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the indentures of his Majesty's Mint have uniformly directed, that all silver used for coin should consist of 11 oz. 2 dwts. of fine silver, and 18 dwts. of alloy in each pound

troy, and that the said pound troy should be divided into 62 shillings, or into other coins in that proportion.

3. That since the 15th year of the reign of King Charles the Second, the indentures of his Majesty's Mint have uniformly directed, that all gold used for coin should consist of 11 oz. of pure gold, and 1 oz. of alloy in each pound troy; and that the said pound troy should be divided and coined into 44 guineas, and one half-guinea, or into other coins in that proportion.

4. That by a proclamation of the 4th year of the reign of King George the First, it was ordered and directed, that guineas, and the several other gold coins therein named, should be current at the rates and values then set upon them, viz. the guinea at the rate of 21s. and other gold coins in the same proportion; thereby establishing, that the gold and silver coins of the realm should be a legal tender in all money payments and a standard measure for ascertaining the value of all contracts for the payment of money, in the relative proportion of  $15\frac{1}{4}$  pounds weight of sterling silver to one pound of sterling gold.

5. That by a statute of the 14th year of the reign of his present Majesty, subsequently revived and made perpetual by a statute of the 39th year of his reign, it is enacted, That no tender in payment of money made in the silver coin of this realm, of any sum exceeding the sum of 25*l.* at any one time, shall be reputed in law, or allowed to be legal tender, within Great Britain or Ireland, for more than according to its value by weight,

after the rate of *5s. 2d.* for each ounce of silver.

6. That by a proclamation of the 16th year of the reign of his Majesty, confirmed by several subsequent proclamations, it was ordered and directed, that if the weight of any guinea shall be less than 5 dwts. 8 grs. such guinea shall cease to be a legal tender for the payment of any money within Great Britain or Ireland, and so in the same proportion for any other gold coin.

7. That under these laws (which constitute the established policy of this realm, in regard to money), no contract or undertaking for the payment of money, stipulated to be paid in pounds sterling, or in good and lawful money of Great Britain, can be legally satisfied and discharged in gold coin, unless the coin tendered shall weigh in the proportion of  $\frac{37}{40}$  parts of 5 dwts. 8 grs. of standard gold for each pound sterling, specified in the said contract; nor in silver coin for a sum exceeding *25l.*; unless such coin shall weigh in the proportion of  $\frac{23}{24}$  of a pound troy of standard silver for each pound sterling, specified in the contract.

8. That the promissory notes of the Bank of England are stipulations to pay, on demand, the sum in pounds sterling, respectively specified in each of the said notes.

9. That when it was enacted by the authority of parliament, that the payment of the promissory notes of the Bank of England in cash should for a time be suspended, it was not the intention of parliament that any alteration whatsoever should take place in the value of such promissory notes.

10. That it appears that the actual value of the promissory notes of the Bank of England (measuring such value by weight of standard gold and silver as aforesaid), has been for a considerable period of time, and still is, considerably less than what is established by the laws of the realm to be the legal tender in payment of any money contract or stipulation.

11. That the fall which has thus taken place in the value of the promissory notes of the Bank of England, and in that of the country bank paper which is exchangeable for it, has been occasioned by a too abundant issue of paper currency, both by the Bank of England and by the country banks; and that this excess has originated from the want of that check and control on the issues of the Bank of England, which existed before the suspension of cash payments.

12. That it appears that the exchanges with foreign parts have, for a considerable period of time, been unfavourable to this country in an extraordinary degree.

13. That although the adverse circumstances of our trade, together with the large amount of our military expenditure abroad, may have contributed to render our exchanges with the continent of Europe unfavourable, yet the extraordinary degree in which the exchanges have been depressed for so long a period, has been in a great measure occasioned by the depreciation which has taken place in the relative value of the currency of this country, as compared with the money of foreign countries.

14. That during the continu-

ance of the suspension of cash payments, it is the duty of the Directors of the Bank of England to advert to the state of the foreign exchanges, as well as to the price of bullion, with a view to regulate the amount of their issues.

15. That the only certain and adequate security to be provided against an excess of paper currency, and for maintaining the relative value of the circulating medium of the realm, is the legal convertibility upon demand, of all paper currency into lawful coin of the realm.

16. That in order to revert gradually to this security, and to enforce meanwhile a due limitation of the paper of the Bank of England, as well as of all the other bank paper of the country, it is expedient to amend the act, which suspends the cash payments of the Bank, by altering the time, till which the suspension shall continue, from six months after the ratification of a definitive treaty of peace, to that of two years from the present time.

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*Copy of the Gold Coin and Bank Note Bill, commonly called Lord Stanhope's Bill.*

“An Act for making more effectual provision for preventing the current Gold Coin of the Realm from being paid or accepted for a greater value than the current value of such coin; for preventing any Note or Bill of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England from being received for any smaller sum than the sum therein specified; and for staying proceedings upon any distress by tender of such notes,

“Whereas it is expedient to enact as is hereinafter provided: be it enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That, from and after the passing of this act, no person shall receive or pay for any gold coin lawfully current within the realm, any more in value, benefit, profit, or advantage, than the true lawful value of such coin, whether such value, benefit, profit or advantage, be paid, made or taken in lawful money, or in any note or notes, bill or bills of the governor and company of the bank of England, or in any silver token or tokens issued by the said governor and company, or by any or all of the said means wholly or partly, or by any other means, device, shift, or contrivance whatsoever; and every person who shall offend herein, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor.

II. “And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That no person shall by any means, device, shift or contrivance whatsoever, receive or pay any note or notes, bill or bills of the governor and company of the bank of England, for less than the amount of lawful money expressed therein, and to be thereby made payable, except only lawful discount on such note or bill as shall not be expressed to be payable on demand, and every person who shall offend herein shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor.

III. “And be it enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That in case any person shall proceed by

distress or poinding to recover from any tenant or other person liable to such distress or poinding, any rent or sum of money due from such tenant or other person, it shall be lawful for such tenant or other person, in every such case to tender notes of the governor and company of the bank of England, expressed to be payable on demand, to the amount of such rent or sum so due, either alone or together with a sufficient sum of lawful money, to the person on whose behalf such distress or poinding is made, or to the officer or person making such distress or poinding on his behalf; and in case such tender shall be accepted, or in case such tender shall be made and refused, the goods taken in such distress or poinding shall be forthwith returned to the party distrained upon, or against whom such poinding shall have been used, unless the party distraining or poinding and refusing to accept such tender shall insist that a greater sum is due than the sum so tendered, and in such case the parties shall proceed as usual in such cases; but if it shall appear that no more was due than the sum so tendered, then the party who tendered such sum shall be entitled to the costs of all subsequent proceedings: Provided always, that the person to whom such rent or sum of money is due, shall have and be entitled to all such other remedies for the recovery thereof, exclusive of distress or poinding, as such person had or was entitled to at the time of making such distress or poinding, if such person shall not think proper to accept such tender so made as aforesaid: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall

affect the right of any tenant, or other such person as aforesaid, having right to replevy or recover the goods so taken in distress or poinding, in case, without making such tender as aforesaid, he shall so think fit.

IV. "Provided always, and be it enacted, That every person who shall commit in Scotland any offence against this act, which by the provisions thereof is constituted a misdemeanor, shall be liable to be punished by fine and imprisonment, or by one or the other of the said punishments as the judge or judges before whom such offender shall be tried and convicted may direct.

V. "Provided always, That nothing in this act contained shall extend to Ireland.

VI. "Provided always, and be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force to and until the 25th day of March 1812, and no longer."

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*Speech of the Prince Regent by Commission on proroguing Parliament, July 24.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, has commanded us to signify to you the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to relieve you from your attendance in parliament, after the long and laborious duties of the session. We are particularly directed to express his approbation of the wisdom and firmness which you have manifested in enabling His Royal Highness to continue the exertions of this country in the cause of our

allies, and to prosecute the war with increased activity and vigour.

Your determined perseverance in a system of liberal aid to the brave and loyal nations of the Peninsula has progressively augmented their means and spirit of resistance ; while the humane attention which you have paid to the sufferings of the inhabitants of Portugal, under the unexampled cruelty of the enemy, has confirmed the alliance by new ties of affection, and cannot fail to inspire additional zeal and animation in the maintenance of the common cause.

His Royal Highness especially commands us to declare his cordial concurrence in the measure which you have adopted for improving the internal security and military resources of the United Kingdom.

For these important purposes you have wisely provided, by establishing a system for the annual supply of the regular army, and for the interchange of the militias of Great Britain and Ireland ; and His Royal Highness has the satisfaction of informing you, that the voluntary zeal which has already been manifested upon this occasion has enabled him to give immediate operation to an arrangement by which the union and mutual interests of Great Britain and Ireland may be more effectually cemented and improved.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

His Royal Highness commands us to thank you, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, for the liberal supplies which you have furnished for every branch of the public service.

His Royal Highness has seen with pleasure the readiness with

which you have applied the separate means of Great Britain to the financial relief of Ireland at the present moment, and derives much satisfaction from perceiving that you have been able to accomplish this object with so little additional burthen upon the resources of this part of the United Kingdom. The manner in which you have taken into consideration the condition of the Irish revenue has met with his Royal Highness's approbation ; and his Royal Highness commands us to add, that he looks with confidence to the advantage which may be derived from the attention of parliament having been given to this important subject.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Royal Highness commands us to congratulate you upon the reduction of the island of Mauritius. This last and most important colony of France has been obtained with inconsiderable loss, and its acquisition must materially contribute to the security of the British commerce and possessions in that quarter of the world.

The successes which have crowned his Majesty's arms during the present campaign, under the distinguished command of Lieutenant General Lord Viscount Wellington, are most important to the interests, and glorious to the character, of the country. His Royal Highness warmly participates in all the sentiments which have been excited by those successes, and concurs in the just applause which you have bestowed upon the skill, prudence, and intrepidity so conspicuously displayed in obtaining them.

It affords the greatest satisfaction to his Royal Highness to reflect, that, should it please Divine

Providence to restore his Majesty to the ardent prayers and wishes of his Royal Highness and of his Majesty's people, his Royal Highness will be enabled to lay before his Majesty, in the history of these great achievements of the British arms throughout a series of systematic operations, so satisfactory a proof that the national interests and the glory of the British name have been successfully maintained, while his Royal Highness has conducted the government of the United Kingdom.

Then a Commission for proroguing the Parliament was read. After which the Lord-Chancellor said,—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

By virtue of the Commission under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in obedience to the commands of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday the 22nd day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the 22nd day of August next.

*By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland,*

#### A PROCLAMATION.

RICHMOND, &c.

Whereas, by an act made in the parliament of Ireland, in the thirty-third year of his present Majesty's reign, intituled, "An act to prevent the election or appointment of unlawful assemblies, under pretence of preparing or presenting public petitions or other

addresses to his Majesty or the parliament," it is enacted, 'That all assemblies, committees, or other bodies of persons elected or in any other manner constituted or appointed to represent, or assuming or exercising a right or authority to represent, the people of this realm, or any number or description of the people of the same, or the people of any province, county, city, town, or other district within the same, under pretence of petitioning for, or in any other manner procuring an alteration of matters established by law, in church or state, save and except the knights, citizens, and burgesses elected to serve in the parliament thereof, and save and except the houses of convocation duly summoned by the King's will, are unlawful assemblies; and that it shall and may be lawful for any mayor, sheriff, justice of the peace, or other peace officer, and they are thereby respectively authorized and required within his and their respective jurisdictions, to disperse all such unlawful assemblies, and if resisted, to enter into the same, and to apprehend all persons offending in that behalf.' And it is further enacted, 'That if any person shall give or publish, or cause or procure to be given or published, any written or other notice of election to be holden, or of any manner of appointment of any person or persons, to be the representative or representatives, delegate or delegates, or to act by any other name or description whatever, as representative or representatives, delegate or delegates, of the inhabitants, or of any description of the inhabitants, of any province, county, city, town, or other district within this kingdom, at any such



assembly; or if any person shall attend and vote at such election or appointment of such representatives or delegates, or other persons to act as such, every person who shall be guilty of any of the said offences, respectively being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be deemed guilty of an high misdemeanor.

And whereas at a meeting or assembly of persons held in the city of Dublin on the 9th day of July instant, and styling themselves "A Meeting of the Catholics of Ireland," certain resolutions, amongst others were entered into and have since been published, of the tenor following:—

"Resolved,—That a committee of Catholics be therefore appointed, and requested to cause proper petitions to be forthwith framed for the repeal of the penal laws, and to procure signatures thereto in all parts of Ireland, and to take measures for bringing such petitions under the serious consideration of the legislature within the first month of the ensuing sessions of parliament.

"Resolved, That said committee do consist of the Catholic peers and their eldest sons, the Catholic baronets, the prelates of the Catholic church in Ireland, and also ten persons to be appointed by the Catholics in each county of Ireland, the survivors of the delegates of 1793 to constitute an integral part of that number, and also of five persons to be appointed by the Catholic inhabitants of each parish in Dublin.

"Resolved, That the appointment of the said persons be made forthwith.

"Resolved, That it be recommended to such committee to re-

sort to all legal and constitutional means of maintaining a cordial communication of sentiment and co-operation of conduct amongst the Catholics of Ireland, and generally of promoting the favourable reception of their petition.

"Resolved, That until the new committee shall be appointed, the management of Catholic affairs shall be confided to the Catholic peers, baronets, and survivors of the delegates of 1793."

And whereas there is reason to apprehend, that some of his Majesty's subjects may have already acted, and that others may be misled to act in furtherance of those resolutions, by taking a part in the election or appointment of delegates or representatives for such proposed assembly or committee; and that the persons so elected or delegated, or to be so elected or delegated, may be disposed to meet and form such assembly or committee as aforesaid.

And whereas such an assembly as is by these resolutions proposed to be convened, is not only in direct violation of the provisions of the statute aforesaid, and an unlawful assembly, but tends directly to endanger the peace and tranquillity of the state.

Now we, the Lord-lieutenant, by and with the advice of the privy-council of Ireland, being determined, as far as in us lies, to enforce the due observance of the laws of this realm, and being anxious to prevent the mischiefs which the violation of those laws, and particularly of the statute herein-before mentioned, must occasion, do, by this our proclamation, command all his Majesty's loving subjects of this part of the

United Kingdom, that they do abstain from all acts and proceedings whatsoever contrary to the provisions of the aforesaid statute.

"And we do further hereby call upon and require all justices of the peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, and other peace officers in this part of the United Kingdom, that they do proceed in due course of law to apprehend and hold to bail all persons against whom information on oath shall have been obtained of having given or published, or cause to be given or published, any written or other notice of elections to be holden, or of any manner of appointment of any representative or delegates for any such assembly as is herein-before mentioned, or of having voted, or in any other manner acted, or who shall be found actually voting, or in any other manner acting, in the election or appointment of such delegates or representatives, that the person or persons so offending may be prosecuted according to law; and in case an assembly of such delegates or representatives, shall hereafter attempt to meet in defiance of the law, and notwithstanding this our proclamation, that they shall proceed to disperse the same as an unlawful assembly, pursuant to the directions of the aforesaid statute."

Given at the Council Chamber in Dublin, the 30th day of July, 1811.

MANNERS, E.	FRANKFORT.
WESTMEATH.	W. W. POLE.
MAYO.	D. LATOUCHE.
ERNE.	S. HAMILTON.
C. KILDARE.	WM. SAURIN.
CASTLE COOTE.	P. DUIGENAN.
DEBLAQUIERE,	

*Petition to Parliament of the Roman Catholics of Ireland,*

Sheweth,—“That, for a long series of years, the petitioners and their ancestors suffered under the most cruel system of legalised persecution that ever afflicted a Christian people: and that, although they do with gratitude acknowledge that several of the enactments of that oppressive code have been repealed since the accession of his present Majesty to the throne of these realms, nevertheless the petitioners still continue objects of a most degrading exclusion, not less injurious to the interests of the empire than offensive to the feelings of the petitioners; and that, for the last seventeen years, no relief whatsoever has been extended to the petitioners, though they have three several times within that period submitted their grievances and their claims to the consideration of the united parliament; on the contrary, their humble representations were disregarded,—their just statements were contradicted, without affording an opportunity of supporting them,—every prayer for investigation was rejected,—and men distinguished from their fellow citizens only by their inveterate and offensive opposition to the claims of the petitioners, were raised to situations in the state of trust, dignity, and emolument, a course of policy which the petitioners cannot help considering at the least extremely questionable at all times, but more particularly so when the very independance of the united kingdom becomes the subject of national contest; and that they deem it

unnecessary to enter into any refutation of the several calumnies and misrepresentations which have been circulated respecting the doctrine of their holy religion; the solemn pledges they have given, the revenue they have contributed, the blood they have shed, and the lives they have sacrificed, in support of British policy and British connection, supply abundant contradiction to the malignant assertions and insinuations of their misguided enemies. The religion they profess is maintained by every one of his Majesty's European allies; it was the religion of every man in England, when that colossal pillar of British liberty, so justly entitled her Great Charter, was raised by her trusty sons; and they beg leave most humbly to remind the House, that the Catholics of Ireland contribute very largely to the supply and reinforcement of his Majesty's forces on sea and land; and that they cannot disguise the feelings of disappointment and dissatisfaction with which they are impressed, on finding such attachment and support on their part met by a cold and jealous reserve, which excludes the Irish Catholic from rank in military command; and those feelings are raised to a spirit of indignation when they observe that confidence which is refused to the petitioners in this their native land, reposed in foreign mercenaries, strangers alike to

their soil and their constitution, and not naturally interested in the defence or prosperity of either; and that fully impressed with the conviction that the extent and degrees of their grievances are already known to the House, they deem it unnecessary to resort to a minute detail or recital of them, as such a particular recapitulation could only tend to impress more forcibly, and if possible, more painfully, on the minds of the petitioners, the degrading consequences resulting from their present wretched state of exclusion and humiliation; and praying the House to comply with the prayers of so many millions of their fellow subjects, and not to suffer their claims any longer to remain disregarded; the extent of their supplication is, that the House will secure and consolidate the real strength of the nation, and excite a spirit of enthusiastic loyalty in so large a portion of his Majesty's subjects at a time when every arm and sinew is valuable in the defence of this insulated empire; the petitioners ask for no favour, which it is not in the power of parliament to bestow, or which they are not entitled to enjoy; restore then, they most humbly pray the House, the Catholics of Ireland to a full participation of all the blessings of that constitution, to the support and defence of which they have so essentially contributed."

## PUBLIC INCOME.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Gross Revenue.		Nett Produce.		Payments to the Receiver.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
<b>ORDINARY REVENUES:</b>						
<i>Permanent and Annual Taxes.</i>						
Customs .....	11,355,330	14 3½	9,009,735	18 7½	7,718,556	8 9½
Excise .....	20,731,163	6 7½	18,495,178	3 2	18,037,786	15 0
Stamps .....	5,851,557	18 1½	5,446,082	17 2½	5,336,455	9 4
Land and Assessed Taxes .....	8,311,640	0 3½	8,011,205	0 11½	7,177,897	18 4½
Post Office .....	1,915,238	5 5½	1,471,746	19 2½	1,253,000	0 0
Is. in the £. on Pensions and Salaries .....	38,028	9 5½	37,621	0 10½	30,377	7 3½
6d. in the £. on Pensions and Salaries .....	45,824	8 10½	44,984	12 7½	40,508	2 0½
Hackney Coaches .....	28,375	3 10½	25,807	10 4½	25,458	0 0
Hawkers and Pedlars .....	17,898	3 4½	14,733	11 8½	14,344	9 6
<b>TOTAL Permanent and Annual Duties .....</b>	<b>48,295,576</b>	<b>0 3½</b>	<b>42,657,095</b>	<b>14 8½</b>	<b>39,654,384</b>	<b>10 4</b>
<i>Small Branches of the Hereditary Revenue.</i>						
Hanaper .....	9,737	15 5	8,590	7 5	2,000	0 0
Alienation Fines .....	3,651	4 5½	3,544	8 1½	4,443	18 8
Post Fines .....	14,773	7 3½	14,773	7 3½	14,773	7 3½
Seizures .....	1	10 0	1	10 0	1	10 0
Compositions .....	618	6 11	618	6 11	618	6 11
Professors .....	114,273	4 0½	110,225	2 5½	77,892	18 10½
Crown Lands .....	143,055	8 1½	137,753	2 2½	99,730	1 8½
<b>Carried forward .....</b>						

## PUBLIC INCOME.

Vol. LIII.

HEADS OF REVENUE.	Gross Revenue.		Nett Produce.		Payments into Exchequer.	
	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
<i>Extraordinary Resources.</i>						
Brought forward.....						
Customs.....	143,055	8 11	137,753	2 21	99,730	1 81
Excise.....	3,905,483	13 71	3,100,594	16 10	3,100,594	16 10
Property Tax.....	6,852,812	2 61	6,759,155	13 41	6,709,985	15 0
Arrars of Income Duty, &c.....	13,492,215	4 41	13,216,863	17 91	13,216,863	17 91
Lottery, Nett Profit—one-third for Ireland.....	11,789	0 21	11,666	4 91	11,666	4 91
Monies paid on Account of the Interest of Loans raised for the Service of Ireland.....	471,250	0 0	450,615	1 6	450,615	1 6
On Account of the Commissioners appointed for issuing Exchequer Bills for Grenada.....	2,448,470	10 9	2,448,470	10 9	2,448,470	10 9
Surplus Fees of Regulated Public Offices.....	85,000	0 0	85,000	0 0	85,000	0 0
Surplus Revenue of the Isle of Man.....	136,398	13 11	136,398	13 11	136,398	13 11
On Account of the Interest, &c. of a Loan granted to the Prince Regent of Portugal.....	8,254	7 9	8,254	7 9	8,254	7 9
Imprest Money repaid by sundry Public Accountants, &c.....	57,170	3 0	57,170	3 0	57,170	3 0
Other Monies paid to the Public.....	59,029	19 101	59,029	19 101	59,029	19 101
	59,963	7 11	59,963	7 11	59,963	7 11
TOTAL, independent of Loans.....	76,030,469	2 5	69,188,041	14 41	66,098,127	11 21
Loans paid into the Exchequer, including the Sum of £.1,400,000 raised for the Service of Ireland.....	13,242,356	17 0	13,242,356	17 0	13,242,356	17 0
GRAND TOTAL.....	89,272,825	19 5	82,430,398	11 41	79,340,484	8 21

X

## CONSOLIDATED FUND AND PERMANENT TAXES.

INCOME.	—	CHARGE.	Annual Payment out of the Consolidated Fund, as it stood on 5th January 1811.		Future Annual Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, as it stood on 5th January 1811.	
			£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
Nett Produce of the Customs.....	4,278,930 19 4	Total Charge for Debt created prior to 5th Jan. 1803, as it stood on 5th Jan. 1811 .....	24 158,233	1 7	24,150,329	7 7
Excise ..	14,686,367 15 0	Civil List.—His Majesty's Household .....	898,000	0 0	898,000	0 0
Stamps ..	2,914,699 1 2½	Do. per Act 44 Geo. 3.	60,000	0 0	60,000	0 0
Incidents ..	5,742,292 11 1½	COURTS OF JUSTICE.—Judges of England and Wales, in Augmentation of their Salaries .....	13,050	0 0	13,050	0 0
Surplus of Sugar, Malt, and Tobacco, annually granted .....	1,451,898 14 9½	land .....	13,323 18 1½	Uncertain.		
Do. --- 6d. and 1s. per lib. on	12,220 0 0	Deficiencies of Judges Salaries in England .....	3,200 0 0	3,200	0 0	
Pensions and Salaries .....	494,129 0 0	Additional Salaries to Judges in Wales .....				
Arrears of annual Malt, 1807, 1808, 1809 .....	148,111 13 1½	Aaron Graham, Esq. Inspector of temporary Places of Confinement for Felons .....	350	0 0	350	0 0
Pensions, Offices, and Personal Estates, 1799 to 1810 .....	1,091,917 9 1½	William Baldwin, Esq. Receiver of the Seven Police Offices .....	17,021	1 10½	Uncertain,	
Land Taxes, 1798 to 1810 .....	5,508 5 9	Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. Ditto, Thames Ditto .....	5,843	4 8½		
Income Duty, 1799 to 1801 .....	6,157 19 0½	John W. Compton, Esq. Chief Justice of the Vice Admiralty Court, at Barbadoes .....	2,702	4 11½	2,000	0 0
Money reserved on Account of Non-nominees appointed by the Lords of the Treasury, in Tontine, 1809 .....	24,016 10 7½	Henry Moreton Dyer, Esq. Ditto, Bahamas .....	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0
Monies paid into the Treasury by divers persons .....	1,339,838 13 3½	Alexander Crooke, Esq. Ditto, America .....	2,000	0 0	2,000	0 0
Total Income of the Consolidated Fund, applicable towards paying the Charge for Debt created before 5th January 1803, together with the incidental Charges as they stood on the 5th January 1811 .....	32,196,088 12 ½					

DUTIES PRO ANNO 1803.			
Reserved out of the Consolidated Customs, per Act 43 Geo. 3, cap. 68, 62,500 <i>l.</i> per year .....	250,000	0	0
Brought from Consolidated Duties on Stamps, per Act 48 Geo. 3, cap. 149 .....	59,965	15	3
Reserved out of Consolidated Duties on Assessed Taxes, per Act 48 Geo. 3 .....	327,927	0	0
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland .....	136,073	7	2
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	803,266	2	5
DUTIES PRO ANNO 1804.			
Brought from Consolidated Duties on Stamps, per Act 48 Geo. 3, cap. 149 .....	960,346	18	11
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland .....	330,162	14	1
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	1,290,509	13	0
DUTIES PRO ANNO 1805.			
Brought from Consolidated Customs, per Act 48 Geo. 3, Goods, 1805 .....	306,020	0	0
Ditto from Consolidated Stamp Duties, per Act 48 Geo. 3, cap. 149 .....	52,313	16	8 <i>½</i>
Taken from Consolidated Letter Money .....	331,333	6	8
Reserved out of Consolidated Duties on Assessed Taxes, Duty on Horses .....	168,448	0	0
Duties taken from Consolidated Excise .....	672,056	0	0
Interest, &c. on Loan for the Service of Ireland .....	276,967	1	2
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	1,807,138	4	6 <i>½</i>

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## CONSOLIDATED FUND AND PERMANENT TAXES.

INCOME.	—		CHARGE.	Annual Payment out of the Consolidated Fund, in the Year ended 31st January 1811.		Future Annual Charge upon the Consolidated Fund, as it stood on 31st January 1811.	
	£.	s. d.		£.	s. d.	£.	s. d.
DUTIES pro Anno 1806.							
Wine Anno 1803, 1804, and Tea .....	509,141	0 0	Debincurred in respect of 12,000,000 <i>l.</i> raised for the Service of the Year 1803 .....	817,120	10 6½	817,120	10 6½
British Spirits, Anno 1806 .....	195,400	0 0	Debincurred in respect of 14,500,000 <i>l.</i> raised for the Service of the Year 1804 .....	1,174,168	18 0	1,174,168	18 0
Reserved out of Consolidated Duties on Assessed Taxes .....	565,510	0 0	Debincurred in respect of 22,500,000 <i>l.</i> raised for the Service of the Year 1805 .....	1,716,992	0 4	1,716,992	0 4
Brought from Consolidated Stamp Duties .....	6,917	1 4	Debincurred in respect of 24,000,000 <i>l.</i> raised for the Service of the Year 1806 .....	1,339,288	0 0	1,339,288	0 0
Interest, &c. on Loan for the Service of Ireland .....	133,882	18 2	Debincurred in respect of 12,000,000 <i>l.</i> raised for the Service of the Year 1807 .....	1,434,874	5 3½	1,434,833	8 10½
TOTAL .....	1,410,850	19 6	Debincurred in respect of 4,000,000 <i>l.</i> Exchequer Bills, funded for the Service of the Year 1808 .....	878,055	2 4½	878,055	2 4½
Duties pro Anno 1807.			Debincurred in respect of 7,932,100 <i>l.</i> Exchequer Bills, funded for the Service of the Year 1809 .....	1,639,682	14 2½	1,378,019	9 4½
Brought from War Taxes to pay the Charge of Loan .....	1,200,000	0 0					
Interest, &c. on Loan for the Service of Ireland .....	222,897	14 7					
TOTAL .....	1,422,897	14 7					



<b>Duties pro Anno 1808.</b>		<b>Debt incurred in respect of 8,311,000<i>l.</i></b>		<b>Exchequer Bills, funded for the Service of the Year 1810 .....</b>	
Surplus of Consolidated Duties on Assessed Taxes .....	143,836 11 5½			604,788 15 9½	1,276,041 6 10½
Surplus of Consolidated Stamp Duties .....	704,893 13 10				
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland .....	147,718 15 0				
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>996,449 0 3½</b>	<b>RECAPITULATION.</b>			
<b>Duties pro Anno 1809.</b>		<b>Total Charge for Debt incurred in 1810 .....</b>		604,788 15 9½	1,276,041 6 10½
Brought from Consolidated Customs..	105,000 0 0	<b>Total Charge for Debt incurred prior to 1803 .....</b>		24,158,233 1 7	24,150,329 7 7
Ditto from War Taxes, to pay the Charge of Loan of 1809 .....	1,272,865 4 10½	<b>Total of Incidental Charges .....</b>		1,533,110 2 7½	1,312,643 1 10
Charges on Loan for the Prince Regent of Portugal .....	57,170 3 0	<b>Total Charge for Debt, incurred in 1803 .....</b>		817,130 10 6½	817,120 10 6½
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland .....	233,444 9 1	<b>Ditto....Ditto....1804 .....</b>		1,174,168 18 0	1,174,168 18 0
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	<b>1,668,479 16 11½</b>	<b>Ditto....Ditto....1805 .....</b>		1,716,992 0 4	1,716,992 0 4
<b>Duties pro Anno 1810.</b>		<b>Ditto....Ditto....1806 .....</b>		1,339,288 0 0	1,339,288 0 0
Brought from Consolidated Stamp Duties .....	637,319 2 1	<b>Ditto....Ditto....1807 .....</b>		1,434,874 5 3½	1,434,233 8 10½
Duties .....	33,153 13 2	<b>Ditto....Ditto....1808 .....</b>		878,055 2 4½	878,055 2 4½
Interest, &c. on Loan for Ireland .....		<b>Ditto....Ditto....1809 .....</b>		1,639,682 14 2½	1,378,019 9 4½
<b>TOTAL INCOME OF CONSOLIDATED FUND in the year ended 5th January 1811 .....</b>	<b>42,986,152 18 11½</b>	<b>TOTAL CHARGE UPON THE CONSOLIDATED FUND in the year ended 5th January 1811 .....</b>		35,296,313 10 9½	35,476,891 5 9½

# 310 ANNUAL REGISTER, 1811.

*An Account of the Net Produce of all the Permanent Taxes of Great Britain, taken for two Years, ending respectively 5th January 1810, and 5th January 1811.*

	In the Year ending 5th Jan. 1810.			In the Year ending 5th Jan. 1811.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
<b>CONSOLIDATED CUSTOMS</b> .....	4,260,651	0	11½	4,869,366	5	5½
.... <b>DITTO</b> ..... <b>EXCISE</b> .....	14,892,429	0	0	15,867,564	15	0
.... <b>DITTO</b> ..... <b>STAMPS</b> .....	5,119,467	18	4	5,332,509	0	10
<b>INCIDENTS.</b>						
Houses and Windows .....	1,168	10	2	—	—	—
Horses for Riding .....	103	10	0	312	0	0
Male Servants .....	100	0	0	—	—	—
Carts .....	101	16	4	6	0	0
Hackney Coaches and Chairs 1711 and 1784	25,790	0	0	25,458	0	0
6d. per lib. on Pensions.... 1721.....	12,509	0	0	18,318	2	0½
1s. ditto on Salaries..... 1758.....	9,859	9	4½	4,367	7	3½
4-wheeled Carriages .....	—	—	—	206	18	0
Waggons .....	—	—	—	4	9	0
£.10 per Cent .....	—	—	—	0	2	9½
Ditto .....	0	1	0	—	—	—
Letter Money .....	1,160,000	0	0	1,256,000	0	0
Hawkers and Pedlars .....	12,780	0	0	14,353	13	4½
Seizures .....	14,529	13	3	14,773	7	3½
Proffers .....	603	15	10	618	6	11
Compositions .....	2	0	0	1	10	0
Fines and Forfeitures .....	823	16	0	303	9	0
Rent of a Light-House .....	6	13	4	6	13	4
Ditto.... Alum Mines .....	816	0	0	864	0	0
Alienation Duty .....	3,770	2	0	4,443	18	8
Lottery Licences .....	5,271	4	2	3,946	8	6
Quarantine Duty .....	14,802	6	10½	26,462	2	5½
Canal and Dock Duty .....	22,664	11	9	44,122	11	5
Hair Powder Certificates .... 1795 .....	647	2	6	—	—	—
Horse Dealers' Licences .... 1796 .....	410	0	0	—	—	—
£.20 per Cent .....	381	14	10½	562	13	2
Houses .....	8	8	1½	—	—	—
Horses .....	87	9	6	—	—	—
Clocks and Watches .....	284	8	4	—	—	—
Additional Assessed Taxes .. 1798 .....	5	2	1½	6,157	19	0½
Houses and Windows .....	2,117	6	11	100	0	0
Inhabited Houses .....	200	2	0	—	—	—
Horses for Riding .....	712	8	0	—	—	—
Ditto.... Husbandry .....	779	0	0	—	—	—
Male Servants .....	392	5	0	—	—	—
4-wheeled Carriages .....	780	0	0	—	—	—
2-wheeled Ditto .....	320	0	0	—	—	—
Dogs .....	612	6	0	—	—	—
Armorial Bearings .....	808	3	0	—	—	—
Horses for Husbandry .... 1801 .....	100	0	0	—	—	—
Ditto.... Riding .....	100	0	0	—	—	—
Houses and Windows .... 1802 .....	5,305	4	8	203	18	10
Inhabited Houses .....	4,094	6	10	200	0	0
Horses for Riding .....	8,902	17	9	87	0	0

		Ditto 5th Jan. 1810.			Ditto 5th Jan. 1811.		
		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Horses for Husbandry.....		739	2	0	—		
Male Servants .....		1,286	18	1	—		
4-wheeled Carriages .....		3,586	6	10½	225	1	1
2-wheeled .. Ditto .....		775	2	2	27	0	0
Dogs .....		855	13	11	—		
Houses and Windows .... 1804 .....		149,089	7	0½	36,592	11	1
Inhabited Houses.....		103,504	5	11½	31,386	8	7½
Horses for Riding .....		94,693	5	0½	41,510	5	7
Ditto and Mules .....		94,957	2	1½	44,035	2	5½
Male Servants .....		62,297	12	7½	24,878	16	8½
Carriages .....		67,747	3	4	34,454	7	4½
Dogs .....		34,541	5	10	24,636	2	5½
Hair Powder Certificates.....		28,287	0	8	15,051	10	5½
Horse Dealers' Licences.....		8,975	17	2½	4,443	11	11½
Armorial Bearings .....		22,105	5	7½	10,847	4	11
Goods and Wares .... 1805 .....		78,525	6	9½	—		
British Spirits ..... 1806 .....		75,900	0	0	195,400	0	0
£.10 per Cent .....		153,829	19	3½	49,186	19	2½
Consolidated Assessed Taxes .. 1808 ....		5,678,695	7	8	5,614,200	17	6
Land Taxes .....		1,159,055	2	11½	1,091,917	9	1½
6d. per lib. on Pensions .....		4,000	0	0	16,660	0	0
1s. ditto on Salaries.....		350	0	0	16,720	0	0
6d. ditto on Pensions..... 1810 ....		—	—	—	200	0	0
1s. ditto on Salaries.....		—	—	—	2,400	0	0
Surplus Duties annually granted, after discharging three millions Exchequer Bills charged thereon .....	Sugar and Malt ....	376,477	9	0½	580,313	13	10½
	Additional Malts ....	696,516	14	5	737,703	15	9
	Annual Malts .....	456,722	3	7	494,129	0	0
	Tobacco .....	87,841	0	0	133,881	5	2½
	Land Tax on Offices, &c. ....	155,914	14	4	148,111	13	1½
	6d. per £. on Pensions	32,868	0	0	5,330	0	0
	1s. .. ditto..Salaries	18,268	0	0	6,890	0	0
		35,233,704	1	7½	36,852,453	8	11½
Duties annually granted to discharge three millions Exchequer Bills charged thereon.....	Sugar and Malt ....	2,466,205	17	1½	2,242,414	7	0½
	Additional Malts....	224,518	0	0	252,477	4	3
	Annual Malts .....	12,627	0	0	—		
	Tobacco .....	378,052	0	0	376,630	14	9½
	Land Tax on Offices, &c. ....	8,500	0	0	93	8	2
	6d. per £. on Pensions	2,000	0	0	—		
	1s. .. ditto..Salaries	2,000	0	0	—		
		38,327,506	18	8½	39,724,069	3	2½

## PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
I. For Interest, &c. on the Permanent Debt of Great Britain, unredeemed Charges of Management .....	-	-	-	31,555,401	4	0½	33,433,898	2	10½
Reduction of the National Debt .....	-	-	-	217,825	13	5½	1,816,105	4	1½
II. The Interest on Exchequer Bills (B) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Civil List (C) .....	-	-	-	988,000	0	0	-	-	-
Other Charges } Courts of Justice .....	-	-	-	70,490	9	8	-	-	-
on the } Mint .....	-	-	-	7,192	15	8	-	-	-
Consolidated } Allowance to Royal Family .....	-	-	-	301,789	8	4½	-	-	-
Fund, } Salaries and Allowances .....	-	-	-	65,625	17	11	-	-	-
viz. } Bounties .....	-	-	-	130,011	11	8	-	-	-
V. Civil Government of Scotland (D) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,533,110	2	7½
VI. Other Payments in Anticipation (E) .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	118,186	13	3
Bounties for Fisheries, Manufactures, Corn, &c. ....	-	-	-	580,324	8	0½	-	-	-
Pensions on the Hereditary Revenue .....	-	-	-	27,700	0	0	-	-	-
Militia and Deserters Warrants .....	-	-	-	167,374	18	10½	-	-	-
VII. Navy (F), Wages of Officers and Seamen .....	2,780,000	0	0	-	-	-	775,399	6	11
Half Pay to Sea Officers, and Bounty to Chaplains .....	200,000	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wages to his Majesty's Dock and Rope Yards .....	1,020,000	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
General Services — Building of Ships, Purchase of Stores of every description, Repairing of Ships, Purchase of Ships taken from the Enemy, Head Money, &c. ....	2,575,000	0	0	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bills of Exchange, Impress, Salaries, Pensions, &c. ....	3,811,706	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
The Victualling Department .....	-	-	-	10,386,706	2	6	-	-	-
Transport Ditto, for Transports, Prisoners of War, Sick and Wounded Seamen .....	366,000	0	0	5,438,726	2	0½	-	-	-
Miscellaneous Services .....	-	-	-	4,332,979	18	11	-	-	-
	-	-	-	20,058,412	3	5½	-	-	-

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
VIII. Ordnance (G).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,652,331	14	8
IX. Army (H)—Ordinary Services, viz.									
For Regulars, Fencibles, Militia, Invalids, and Volunteer Corps.....	8,813,816	2	6						
Commissary in Chief .....	1,050,000	0	0						
Barracks .....	392,737	17	8						
Staff Officers and Officers of Garrisons.....	294,988	0	6						
Half Pay.....	183,862	11	10						
Widows Pensions, &c.....	57,617	0	0						
Chelsea Hospital .....	331,668	19	6						
Exchequer Fees .....	94,071	16	1						
Pay of Public Offices .....	137,860	6	9						
	-	-	-	11,357,622	14	10			
Extraordinary Services .....	-	-	-	7,178,677	9	2	18,536,300	4	0
X. Loans, Remittances, and Advances to other Countries (I), viz.									
Ireland .....	-	-	-	5,294,416	13	3			
Sicily.....	-	-	-	425,000	0	0			
Portugal.....	-	-	-	1,247,898	19	2			
Spain .....	-	-	-	387,294	2	2	7,354,609	14	7
XI. Miscellaneous Services (K)									
At Home .....	-	-	-	1,990,315	18	8			
Abroad .....	-	-	-	289,551	15	3½			
	-	-	-	5,294,416	13	3	2,270,867	13	11½
Deduct Loan, &c. for Ireland .....	-	-	-	57,170	3	0	90,548,151	0	5½
Deduct for Interest, &c. on Portuguese Loan .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,351,586	16	3
	-	-	-	-	-	-	85,196,564	4	2½

This includes the sum of £. 425,303 8s. 3d. for Interest, &c. paid on Imperial Loans.

## PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT.

PUBLIC FUNDED DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN, as the same stood on the 1st of February, 1811.

TOTAL DEBT UNREDEEMED.		£.	s.	d.
At 3 per cent.				
Bank of England, and Annuities, 1726 .....		12,686,800	0	0
South Sea Old and New Annuities, 1751 .....		16,856,684	13	1½
Consolidated Annuities.....		343,133,040	16	6½
Reduced Annuities.....		101,199,990	5	8
At 4 per cent.				
Consolidated Annuities .....		63,715,296	2	2
At 5 per cent.				
Consolidated Annuities .....		66,988,512	1	4
Annuities, 1797 and 1802 .....		1,836,703	17	6
Total CAPITALS .....		606,416,127	17	1½
Annual Interest .....		20,206,141	2	1½
Annuities for Lives or for Term of Years .....		1,498,757	19	1½
Charges of Management .....		231,115	8	4½
Annuities fallen in, or dead, and 1 per cent on Annual Grants .....		12,197,682	0	0
Total Charge for DEBT payable in GREAT BRITAIN .....		34,133,696	9	7½

## UNFUNDED DEBT.

*An Account of the UNFUNDED DEBT and DEMANDS OUTSTANDING on the 5th Day of January, 1811.*

EXCHEQUER BILLS. Under what Acts issued.	On what Funds charged.		Amount Outstanding.
48 Geo. 3, c. 3.	Aids, &c.	Bank	£. 3,000,000 0 0
Ditto c. 53.	Ditto.	Ditto.	3,000,000 0 0
49 Geo. 3, c. 114.	Supplies	1810	320,500 0 0
50 Geo. 3, c. 1.	Malt and Personal Estates.	1810	500,000 0 0
Ditto c. 2.	Supplies	1809	10,500,000 0 0
Ditto c. 3.	Ditto		1,500,000 0 0
Ditto c. 69.	Ditto		3,611,700 0 0
Ditto c. 70.	Aids	1810	14,854,100 0 0
Ditto c. 114.	Supplies	1811	1,000,000 0 0
			38,266,300 0 0
TREASURY:			
Miscellaneous Services			971,730 4 10
Warrants for Army Services			136,231 3 6
Treasury Bills accepted previous to and on the 5th January 1811, due subsequent to that day			939,505 2 8
			2,047,466 11 0
ARMY:			
Ordinary Services			1,182,490 10 10
Extraordinary Services		Nil.	-
Barracks			-
Ordnance			-
Navy			-
Civil List Advances			-
			1,182,490 10 10
			393,704 3 0
			1,089,441 11 2
			7,595,838 11 5½
			24,706 9 6
			50,619,947 16 11½

## FOREIGN STATE PAPERS.

*Proclamation of the Cortes.*

Don Ferdinand VII. by the grace of God, King of Spain and the Indies, and in his absence and captivity, the Council of Regency authorized *ad interim*, to all those who shall see and hear these presents, know that in the Cortes general and extraordinary assembled in the Royal Isle of Leon, it has been resolved and decreed as follows :—

“ The Cortes general and extraordinary, in conformity with their decree of the 24th of December of last year, in which they declare null and void the renunciations made at Bayonne by the legitimate King of Spain and the Indies, Senor Don Fernando VII. not only from his want of liberty, but from want of the essential and indispensable circumstance, the consent of the nation, declare that they will not acknowledge, but will hold for null and of no effect, every act, treaty, convention, or transaction of whatever kind or nature they may have been, authorized by the King, while he remains in the state of oppression and deprivation of liberty, in which he now is, whether in the country of the enemy, or within Spain ; while his royal person is surrounded by the arms and under the direct or indirect influence of the usurper of his crown : as the nation will never consider him as free, nor render him obedience, until it shall see him in the midst of his faithful subjects, and in the bosom of the national congress

which now exists, or hereafter may exist in the government formed by the Cortes. They declare at the same time, that every contravention of this decree shall be considered by the nation an act hostile to the country, and the offender shall be amenable to all the rigour of the laws ; and finally, the Cortes declare that the generous nation whom they represent will never lay down its arms, nor listen to any proposition for accommodation of whatever kind it may be, which shall not be preceded by the total evacuation of Spain by the troops which so unjustly have invaded them, since the Cortes, as well as the whole nation, are resolved to fight incessantly, till they have secured the holy religion of their ancestors, the liberty of their beloved Monarch, and the absolute independence and integrity of the monarchy. The Council of Regency, that this may be known and punctually observed throughout the whole extent of the Spanish dominions, shall cause this to be printed, published, and circulated.

ALENGO CANEDO, President.

J. MARTINEZ, } Secretaries.”  
J. ASNARES, }

Isle of Leon, Jan. 1st.

*To the Council of Regency.*

“ And for the due execution and fulfilment of the preceding decree, the Council of Regency orders and commands all the tribunals, justices, chief governors, and other authorities, as well civil as military, or ecclesiastical, of whatever class, or dignity, that they observe, and cause to be ob-



served, this decree, and fulfilled and executed in all its part.

JOAQUIN BLAKE, President.

PEDRO DE AGAR,

GABRIEL CISCAR."

Royal Isle of Leon, Jan, 5, 1811.

This is followed by another decree, relative to the Indians; setting forth, that the Cortes having considered the scandalous abuses, and innumerable oppressions practised on the primitive natives of America and Asia, and convinced that those worthy subjects deserve better treatment, orders all vice-roys, presidents of audience, governors, intendants, and other magistrates, to take every care to prevent the said abuses, and to restrain every person exercising authority, civil or military, or any other person whatever, from injuring any Indian native, either in his person or property. This decree is to be transmitted to the different parts of America and Asia, and read three times in the parish churches, and explained to the Indians, in order that those good subjects may know how anxiously the Cortes watch over their protection and welfare.

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IMPERIAL DECREE.

*Palace of the Thuilleries,  
March 25, 1811.*

NAPOLÉON, Emperor of the French, &c.

Upon the report of the commission appointed to examine the means proper to naturalise on the continent of our empire, sugar, indigo, cotton, and divers other productions of the two Indies:

Upon the presentation made to us, of a considerable quantity of beet-root sugar, refined, crystallized, and possessing all the qualities and properties of cane sugar;

Upon the presentation also made to us at the council of commerce, of a great quantity of indigo extracted from the plant woad, which our departments of the south produce in abundance, and which indigo has all the properties of the indigo in the two Indies:

Having reason to expect that, by means of these two precious discoveries, our empire will shortly be relieved from an exportation of 100,000,000, hitherto necessary for supplying the consumption of sugar and indigo:

We have decreed, and decree as follows:—

Art. 1. Plantations of beet-root, proper for the fabrication of sugar, shall be formed in our empire to the extent of 32,000 hectares.

2. Our minister of the interior shall distribute the 32,000 hectares among the departments of our empire, taking into consideration those departments where the culture of tobacco may be established, and those which, from the nature of the soil, may be more favourable to the culture of the beet-root.

3. Our prefects shall take measures that the number of hectares allotted to their respective departments shall be in full cultivation this year or next year at the latest.

4. A certain number of hectares shall be laid out in our empire, in plantations of woad proper for the fabrication of indigo, and in proportion to the quantity necessary for our manufactures.

5. Our minister of the interior shall distribute the said number among the departments of the empire, taking into particular consideration the departments beyond the Alps, and those of the south, where this branch of cultivation formerly made great progress.

6. Our prefects shall take measures, that the quantity of hectares allotted to their departments shall be in full cultivation next year at the latest.

7. The commission shall, before the 4th of May, fix upon the places most convenient for the establishment of six experimental schools, for giving instruction in the manufacture of beet-root sugar, conformably to the process of the chymist.

8. The commission shall, also, by the same period, fix upon the places most convenient, for the establishment of four experimental schools, for giving instruction as to the extraction of indigo from the lees of the woad, according to the processes approved by the commission.

9. Our minister of the interior shall make known to the prefects in what places these schools shall be formed, and to which the pupils destined for this manufacture should be sent. The proprietors and farmers who may wish to attend the course of lectures in the said experimental schools shall be admitted thereto.

10. Messrs. Barruel and Isnard, who have brought to perfection the processes for extracting sugar from beet-root, shall be specially charged with the direction of two of the six experimental schools.

11. Our minister of the interior shall, in consequence, cause to be

paid to them the sum necessary for the formation of the said establishments, which sum shall be charged upon the fund of one million, placed, in the budget of the year 1811, at the disposal of the said minister, for the encouragement of the manufacture of beet-root sugar, and woad indigo.

12. From the 1st of January, 1813, and upon the report to be made by our minister of the interior, the sugar and indigo of the two Indies shall be prohibited, and be considered as merchandize of English manufacture, or proceeding from English commerce.

13. Our minister of the interior is charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

*Lisbon, April 3.*

*Proclamation of the Governors of the Kingdom of Portugal and of the Algarves.*

“Portuguese!—The day of our glory is at last arrived; the troops of the enemy, in disgraceful flight, and routed on all points, rapidly disappear from the Portuguese territory, which they have infected with their presence. The Governors of Portugal rejoice with you on this happy event; and after humbling themselves in the presence of the Almighty, the first and sovereign Author of all good, they render due thanks to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent our Lord, whose wisdom established the bases of our defence; to his British Majesty, to his enlightened Ministry, and to the whole British nation, in whom we have

found powerful and liberal allies, the most constant co-operation in repelling the common enemy, and that honour, probity, and steadiness of principle, which particularly characterise that great nation; to the illustrious Wellington, whose sagacity and consummate military knowledge enabled him to penetrate the plans of the enemy, to take the most effectual precautions for frustrating them, and compelled them at last to fly with the remains of their numerous army diminished by famine, by the most severe privations, and by the incessant pursuits of the allied forces; to the zealous and indefatigable Beresford, the restorer of discipline and organization to the Portuguese troops; to the brave and skilful Generals and Officers of both nations; to their brave comrades in arms, who, with generous emulation, never fought that they did not triumph; and, in fine, to the whole Portuguese people, whose loyalty, patriotism, constancy, and humanity, have been so gloriously distinguished amidst the tribulations which have afflicted us.

“A nation possessed of such qualities can never be subdued; and the calamities of war, instead of disheartening, serve only to augment its enthusiasm, and to make it feel all the horror of the slavery with which it was threatened.

“But, Portuguese, the lamentable effects of the invasions of those barbarians: the yet smoking remains of the humble cottage of the poor, of the palace of the man of opulence, of the cell of the religious, of the hospital which afforded shelter and relief to the

poor and infirm, of the temples dedicated to the worship of the Most High; the innocent blood of so many peaceful citizens of both sexes, and of all ages, with which those heaps of ruins are still tinged; the insults of every kind heaped upon those whom the Vandals did not deprive of life — insults many times more cruel than death itself; the universal devastation of the fields, of plantations, of cattle, and of the instruments of agriculture; the robbery and destruction of every thing that the unhappy inhabitants of the invaded districts possessed; this atrocious scene, which makes humanity shudder, affords a terrible lesson, which you ought deeply to engrave on your memory, in order fully to know that degenerate nation, who retain only the figure of men, and who, in every respect, are worse than wild beasts, and more blood-thirsty than tigers or lions. Wretched are they who trust in their deceitful promises! Victims of a foolish credulity, a thousand times will they repent, but without avail, of the levity with which they have trusted to the promises of a nation without faith and without law; of men who acknowledge neither the rights of humanity, nor respect the sacred tie of an oath. Opposed to such an enemy, the only alternatives which remained to us were resistance or retreat: the former depended on a competent armed force, the latter is a law which the duty of preserving life and property imposes on all peaceful citizens. These evacuating the towns where they dwell, transporting the effects which they can carry off, des-

troying those which they are obliged to abandon, and which might serve for the subsistence of the enemy, escape the horrors of the most infamous slavery, throw themselves into the arms of their fellow countrymen, who receive them as brothers, assist the military operations, depriving the invaders of the means of maintaining themselves in the territory which they occupied; and in this way they are so far useful to themselves, because the enemy, not being able to support himself for a long time in positions where he is in want of subsistence, will soon be obliged to evacuate them; and the inhabitants returning immediately to their homes, neither suffer the inconveniences of a lengthened absence, nor find their houses and fields in that state of total devastation, in which the enemy's army would have left them, had he remained for a longer period.

"Such, Portuguese, are the lessons of experience which we ought never to forget.

"But, amidst such great disasters, Providence is pleased to give us sources of consolation which will make them less sensibly felt.

"The unfortunate people who fled from the fury of their cruel oppressors have experienced the greatest kindness in the humanity of their fellow citizens. In all the districts to which they have fled, they were received with open arms; the inhabitants, eagerly pressed to afford them all that succour which they could individually bestow; they filled their houses with emigrants; and many times have we perceived with tears of joy the generous emulation of

those who disputed with one another who should afford the rights of hospitality to those unknown families who arrived in this capital without shelter or the means of subsistence.

"It is the duty of the government to take immediate measures for the relief of these necessitous persons; but the want of public funds, which are not even sufficient to provide for our defence, must make these measures less effectual, unless individuals liberally concur in a proceeding as much recommended by humanity as by patriotism.

"Under the inspection of an illustrious tribunal, which has advanced part of these succours, by the wise and economical measures of a member of that tribunal, executed by zealous and intelligent officers, the wretched fugitives have been fed, and numberless unfortunate persons have been rescued from the jaws of death. This great expense has been supported, not only by the resources which were at the disposal of government, but, still more, by voluntary donations presented by natives and foreigners; among whom we ought to mention with particular distinction the subjects of his Britannic majesty, both those who are employed in the army, those who are attached to the legation, and those who are comprehended in the class of merchants. Those acts of patriotism and of Christian charity were not confined to the capital and its vicinity. In all the districts of the kingdom, whither the fugitives resorted, they met with the same reception, and experienced the same kindness and liberal aid, as

far as the ability of the inhabitants enabled them to extend it.

"The Governors of the kingdom, in the name of the Prince Regent, return thanks to all for such distinguished services, by which the lives of so many of his subjects have been saved, and those calamities softened, which were caused by the scourge of a destructive war. His Royal Highness will rejoice in being the Sovereign of a people so loyal, patriotic, generous and Christian.

"It now only remains to complete the work, to promote the restoration of the fugitives to their homes, to render habitable the towns which the barbarism of these spoilers has left covered with filth, and unburied carcasses; to relieve with medicine and food the sick who are perishing for want of such assistance; to give life to agriculture, by supplying the husbandman with seed-corn, as well as a little bread for his consumption for some time, and facilitating his means of purchasing cattle, and acquiring the instruments of agriculture.

"Such have been and are the constant cares of the Governors of the kingdom.

"Portuguese! Tribulations are the crucible in which the merit of men is purified. You have passed through this ordeal, and the result has been glorious. You are become a great nation,—a nation worthy of those heroic progenitors who illustrated the cradle of the monarchy. Preserve unalterable these sentiments; confide in your government, as your government confides in you; draw every day more closely the bonds of union among yourselves, with other na-

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tions, and with our generous allies, who are our true brothers. Let one soul, one will, direct our common efforts; and if any one attempt to sow discord, let us tear from our bosom the venomous viper, and let us seal with his blood the ratification of our indissoluble alliance.

"Practise these maxims with the same constancy with which you have hitherto followed them, and you will be invincible."

Palace of the Government,  
March 3, 1811.

THE BISHOP CARDINAL  
ELECT,  
P. SOUZA,  
CHARLES STUART,  
Marquis MONTEIRO MOR,  
Conde de REDONDO,  
R. RAIMUNDO NOGUEIRA.

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*The Council of Regency to the Spanish Nation, on the Anniversary of May 2.*

That memorable day, Spaniards, on which the nation rose to the majesty of independence, from the depth of servitude and dismay, has now come round for the third time. What grand, but, at the same time, mournful recollections does not its return excite!

When Napoleon was issuing from Bayonne his decrees of blood—when, madly impatient, he was accusing Murat of remissness for not precipitating the means of terror—he did not perceive that these atrocious counsels, recoiling upon the very iniquity which planned them, would be destructive to their treacherous agents. The second

Y

of May dawned ; the French had fixed upon it for completing their murderous plots ; and the people of Madrid, indignant at the outrages which they suffered, rose at once to revenge them, or to die. Ill armed, without plan, without chiefs, they did not hesitate a moment to attack those veteran battalions, formidable by their arms, their victories, and their union. The patriots died fighting nobly ; or they perished by treachery, while thinking themselves protected by the truce which disarmed them. But the blood which was shed could not be confined to the Prado of the capital ; it spread itself over the soil of the Peninsula ; it every where excited enthusiasm ; and at one and the same time, and with one voice, the signal was every where given for this rancorous, sanguinary, and desolating war, similar in all respects to the execrable aggression which gave it birth.

It was then said by our treacherous enemies, and their unworthy partizans, "How rash and unavailing your attempt ! You have neither arms, magazines, nor soldiers ; your generals and officers want experience and military knowledge ; your poverty is great, your ignorance greater ; you must lose every battle which you hazard against the most practised troops in the world ; the war will disorganize, will ruin every thing ; and your impotent efforts, instead of saving that shadow of a country which you adore, will plunge it in misery and desolation, and load it with much heavier chains than those you now wish to escape."

Spaniards, you rejected with horror these vile suggestions, and

devoted yourselves to adversity, certain of shaking off ignominy by resistance, and of finally establishing, though at the expense of immense labours and numberless exertions, that independence and happiness to which you aspired. True it is, that the stupid tyranny to which you were previously subject had left you without mounds to oppose to the inundation. A furious sea broke in, and covered with its waves an unprotected country : but it must one day abandon it again ; and the inundation, though now destructive (in like manner as the earth is fertilized by the conflagration of forests or the ashes of volcanoes), will deposit in our soil all the germs of prosperity and abundance.

What combats, what vicissitudes, what contrariety of events, have you not experienced during these three terrible years ! Conquerors at first, then conquered ; formidable again by the force which you opposed to your enemies ; favoured by the war of Austria against the tyrant, but too soon deprived of that powerful assistance ; condemned again to experience all the rigour of destiny, and reduced to extremity ; threatened with the dissolution of empire by the separation of some distant provinces ; yet always firm, always magnanimous ; encountering adversity, without being overcome by it ; forming new establishments amidst your very ruins, and dismaying the enemy by your ceaseless efforts.

If from this stormy and uncertain spectacle impartial Europe and posterity turn their eyes to your political and civil march, how

much will they see to compensate for your military misfortunes! What were you before the *second of May*? Grief to recollect it, and shame to utter it!—Slaves, bending under the yoke of tyranny; obeying, like a worthless herd, the empire of despotism and caprice. What are you now?—At the solemn voice of your representatives, in cortes assembled, the imperishable rights of the people are revived, which despotism had usurped; arbitrary government has disappeared, by the three powers being no longer confounded in one; the political balance is re-established; the liberty of thought is secured by that of the press, the execution of justice is at this moment founding on the eternal basis of natural equity; and the constitution which is preparing for you, will be the key-stone of that grand arch, on which the throne of the re-organized monarchy will be erected.

Thus, the Spaniard of the present day, dependent upon the law alone, inviolable in his person, his property, and the just freedom of his opinions; contributing to such taxes only as are imposed by the national congress; interposing by himself, or by persons enjoying his confidence, in the collection and application of such sacrifices; having all the paths of knowledge, of glory, and of fortune, opened to his activity and industry—marches proudly on the face of the earth, in no respect inferior to its potentates in social dignity. In vain will you search for his equal on the continent, where the iron rod of oppression holds men degraded, and where all are his inferiors. You must search for his equals in

that island alone, his generous ally and heroic compeer in this great contest: in that island, the happy sanctuary of liberty, the grand seat of laws, and the eternal model of human civilization!

Such is, such ought to be, the Spaniard under the reign of law. O you who live under its benign influence, convey yourselves in thought to the provinces oppressed by the enemy, and compare your situation with that of those who are there groaning in sorrow! Behold them tyrannized over by the chiefs, insulted by the subalterns, pillaged by the tax-gatherers: behold them harassed by spies, assailed by suspicions, ruined by accusations; without security, without confidence, without civil or political consideration. Then will you feel how much more the rapacity of tyrants costs than the defence of your country; and the preservation of good laws.

Whatever blessings social order confers upon man, these the Spanish citizen has either in prospect or in possession. One impediment alone prevents us from enjoying them in all their extent, and that impediment is war—a war just, necessary, unavoidable. Has it been declared by the pride or the private interests of a despot, by the caprice of a favourite, or through the exaggerated declamations of an ambitious demagogue? No! all Spaniards have voted it in a manner the most unanimous and solemn; all have hastened to revenge the greatest outrages which ever were offered to any nation; and to defend the first blessing of a great people—their independence. All the authori-

ties which have been hitherto established—all the systems of government which have succeeded each other—have they not all been for maintaining the struggle? Has any one of them talked of peace?

Spaniards! you have demanded war; and the war is in the mean time a continual and painful series of dangers, of alarms, of fatigues, and of privations. But if individuals sink under the rigours of adversity, powerful nations never perish; and our's will know how to imitate the magnificent example of the 2nd of May, as it has followed it hitherto without turning aside for a moment. Yes, Spaniards, since the 2nd of May has again dawned upon our eyes, and finds us struggling with the same inflexibility as at first; let us, on it, proudly repeat to the slaves of Buonaparte, that the tyrant was most bitterly deceived in his calculations at Bayonne. The innocents sacrificed at Madrid could not plunge us into the stupor of terror. By them began a war which perhaps shall last for ages. Thousands upon thousands of warriors shall be immolated to our vengeance. What, though discipline and military skill may give them victories!—their fate shall not, on that account, be better in this terrible country.—Conquerors, or conquered—to-day in small numbers, to-morrow in greater—as many as pass the Pyrenees shall, sooner or later, accompany the three hundred thousand victims whom we have already offered as a holocaust to the manes of those who fell on the 2nd of May; and Spain, like the gulph of eternity, shall receive the French

on her bosom, and shall not permit one of them to escape from it.

PEDRO DE AGAR, President.  
M. J. QUINTANA, Sec.  
Cadiz, May 2.

*From the Buenos Ayres Gazette,  
June 15. 1811.*

*Letter from his Excellency Lord  
Strangford to this most excellent  
Junta.*

Most Excellent Senor,—I have received the letter of your Excellency of the 24th of February, in which you inform me of the proceedings of General Elio, in interrupting the commerce of Buenos Ayres, and in which (after some observations on the supposed want of legitimate official authority on the part of that General) you beg me to communicate them to my government. On this point I will comply with your Excellency's wishes; but I am convinced that I only anticipate the opinion of my court, when I assure you that this communication will be received with the deepest regret, and will augment those painful feelings which must be inspired by the present unfortunate contest between Buenos Ayres and its dependencies.

The confidence which your Excellency has placed in me, and the conviction that I shall acquire a new title to it by the proposal which I am about to submit to your consideration, encourage me to speak frankly and without reserve.

Your Excellency, by constantly expressing a fixed determination to adhere to the common cause



of the allies against France, to respect the authority and preserve the claims of your legitimate Sovereign, have secured an undoubted right to the friendship and good offices of Great Britain, founded on a basis much more solid and extensive than that of the advantages and concessions which you have so liberally and wisely granted to its subjects.

But it is nevertheless to be lamented, that while these principles deserve every applause, their practical results have hitherto so little corresponded to their tenour; and that, in a crisis which requires united efforts and undivided energy, the power of the confederation formed against France should be weakened by the failure of those resources, which might rationally be expected from those who are in no small degree interested in the event of the struggle, but who, unhappily, cannot contribute to its fortunate issue, because they are plunged in all the evils of civil dissension.

Your Excellency knows too well the scrupulous good faith of the Court of London, the sacred ties which connect it with Spain, and the great and universally important object of their mutual alliance, to believe, that Great Britain, without violating that faith, sacrificing those obligations, and abandoning those objects, can lend the sanction of her approbation to measures productive of dissension between the component parts of a coalition, the happy issue of which depends upon a cordial co-operation and good understanding among all its constituent members.

But though it is thus impossible for Great Britain to act in opposi-

tion to her obligations, and the interests of the just cause which she supports, the just claims which your Excellency has to her friendship, inspire her with a sincere desire to become instrumental to your happiness and prosperity in the only way in which she can at present promote these objects.

I therefore take upon me to offer to your Excellency, in the most ample manner, the good offices and friendly interpositions of the English government, for the purpose of facilitating an amicable settlement of the differences which at present subsist between the Spaniards of both hemispheres, and delivering them from the greatest of all calamities—civil discord, as the origin of their ruin, and of the greatest danger to the common cause.

I offer this mediation to your Excellency in the firm confidence that it will be undertaken with promptness by the English government, and in the knowledge of what has been already proposed and accepted by other parts of the Spanish monarchy, which were in circumstances similar to those in which Buenos Ayres is now placed.

I beg your Excellency clearly to understand, that the proposal which I make does not involve any disposition on the part of my Court to interpose in the political affairs of the Spanish monarchy, or to support any system inconsistent with liberality and justice, and with the permanent prosperity of Spanish America.

It does not appear possible, that your Excellency can confide your cause in better hands than those of England. Every motive of in-

terest and of policy unites in declaring, that the prosperity of Buenos Ayres must be to us an object of importance; and this consideration, founded on identity of interests, is calculated to produce the most unlimited confidence on the part of your Excellency.

Should the proposal which I have had the honour to make, be adopted by your Excellency, I would suggest as the first step to its actual execution, the adoption of measures for an armistice between your Excellency and General Elio; nothing can be more simple than such a negotiation: the withdrawal of your Excellency's troops on the one side, and the cessation of the blockade on the other, would be just measures of mutual concession. It might be stipulated, that this armistice should last till the final adjustment, under the friendly mediation of Great Britain, of the points at present in discussion between the government of Buenos Ayres and that of Spain.

A proposition of this nature, so analogous to the moderation which has characterized the commencement of your Excellency's proceedings, would cover Buenos Ayres with honour; and even should it be rejected, the very fact of having made so equitable an offer would prove that you had left no means untried to avert the calamities of civil war, while the party that refused to accede to so just a measure would be in a great degree responsible for them.

Your Excellency cannot fail to perceive the various immediate advantages which would result from this proposal. The restoration of

commerce would instantly follow.—the termination of the difficulties under which British agents have laboured in this part of the world,—and the removal of every disposition to interfere in the affairs of Spanish America, which may have been felt by any other States under the influence of the jealousies excited by the military movements and political proceedings of its neighbours.

I think it proper to apprise your Excellency, that I have also written to General Elio on the subject to which this letter relates, and that I have laboured to produce in him a disposition, corresponding to that which I confidently hope and believe is felt by your Excellency.

I conclude, by again requesting your Excellency's attention to the proposition which I have had the honour to make; and that you will favour me with your sentiments upon it, as soon as you conveniently can; and to believe that I am solely actuated by a sincere desire for your peace and prosperity, and for the prosperous issue of the just contest in which we are equally engaged, and in which we cannot hope to conquer if we are divided among ourselves.

I have the honour, &c.

STRANGFORD.

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*Answer of the Junta of Buenos Ayres, to the Letter of Lord Strangford.*

"Most Excellent Senor,—The Junta has received by Captain Heywood, of the navy, the confidential letter addressed to them by your Excellency, acknowledging the receipt of their's of the 24th

of February. It is not difficult to discover the reasons of your Excellency's silence on the most material part of its contents, nor of your answer to the last, dated March 6th, even had it not been ascertained by other channels, that your Excellency, acknowledging these ports to be in a state of blockade, even to ships of your own nation, chose rather to give a silent refusal, notwithstanding the reasons in opposition to it.

This unexpected event, and the great exertions of Admiral de Courcy to free the British flag from the obstructions put many months before, by the government of Monte Video, to the freedom of these ports, present to us a very mortifying contrast. The Junta can assign no cause for this retrograde movement, unless it form part of the plan of the British government to adopt no measures that may tend to disunite America from Spain. The Junta, however, cannot reconcile such inconsistent projects. It is certain that the commercial prospects of Great Britain and America have nothing to do with this disunion.

If Spain should ever renounce her system of exclusion with respect to America, it is time for her to know, that in the state of insignificance in which she is, her true interest consists in soliciting England to approach these sources, whence she may supply that strength which she has exhausted for the interest of Spain, and be enabled to clothe a people left naked by Spanish tyranny; at least, in this way, she might have acquired an idea of gratitude and justice; but she chooses rather to be deficient on this score, than to renounce exclusive rights, to which

she believes herself to be entitled to all eternity, declaring imperiously, by her emissary, General Elio, these ports to be in a state of blockade, and issuing express orders to annihilate the British commerce in this quarter. While she cannot reconcile such conduct with her declaration of attachment to Great Britain, her ally, she gives the highest offence to the colonies, who, as subject to the same king, have an equal right with Galicia, the Asturias, and Catalonia, to a direct intercourse with the nation that affords them protection. These reasons are of weight sufficient to convince the Junta, that without any violation of the good faith pledged to Spain, and without a breach of any positive agreement, the Court of London may resist the blockade which General Elio has imposed upon British ships.

Your Excellency observes, that it is a matter of regret, that in the present crisis, the power of the confederacy against France should be weakened for want of resources. The Junta is of opinion, that to avoid the mischiefs of which your Excellency speaks, and not to come to a state of the greatest weakness, the most effectual way is, not to place the resources of America in the hands of Spain, but make them pass to England, by means of an open and unrestricted commerce.

The world is not ignorant how incapable Spain is to employ her public funds with economy, as well as to direct her armies, because she has already dilapidated the supplies remitted from America for her defence. Such contributions of loyalty and of honour ought to have been kept sacred;

the proper disposal of them was pointed out by her necessities, and the intention of those who granted them. Notwithstanding this, no consideration was sufficient to limit the prodigality and covetousness of the Spanish administrations; and the question is now asked with astonishment, what has become of such funds, sufficient to support for so many years the expenses of the armies?

These provinces profess entire fidelity to Ferdinand the Seventh: they only wish to direct their own affairs themselves, and without the hazard of exposing their means to the rapacity of unfaithful hands; they promise to enter into the coalition against the tyrant, so long as their civil independence is acknowledged. Here your Excellency will observe a means of strengthening the power of the confederation towards a final success, much more secure and conformable to the principles of equity, than by threatening us with punishments and blockades, into subordination which no person has a right to require.

Your Excellency may be firmly assured, that the blockade imposed by General Elio is more prejudicial to the interests of Great Britain, and to Spain herself, than it is to us. If the scrupulous considerations of your nation carry it to dissemble such aggressions, the Junta cannot propose to the people such a species of humiliation. They can perceive in the people nothing else than a determination to resist the audacious attempts of a chief, who, without any other authority than a simple letter from the Secretary Bardaxi, his relation, exhibits himself a hostile Viceroy. It was this circumstance

which hastened the aversion they previously bore in their minds, and made the people of the eastern province take up arms. They demanded assistance from this Junta, and they have confined their aggressions to investing the walls of Monte-Video.

In this state of things, the armistice which the conciliating disposition of your Excellency proposes, can produce no other effects than to frustrate an enterprise already far advanced; to expose the safety of many patriots to the vengeance of Elio; to excite an universal convulsion among the provinces, and the abandonment of our expectation to fluctuating opinion. This would surely be to act against the principles of our institution, and to rise again the colonial system which our hands destroyed. This Junta entertain too high an idea of the penetration of your Excellency, to attribute your proposal to any other motive than an unacquaintance with occurrences which are obscured by distance.

In respect to the mediation which your Excellency has proposed, to remove the differences which subsist between these States and the Peninsula, nothing could be more satisfactory to this Junta than to place their cause in hands so faithful and generous as those of the British Cabinet. The good faith which characterizes it, and the identity of its interests with ours, are circumstances which assure us of its fidelity. But the Junta cannot discover reasons to authorise them at present to avail themselves of such mediation.

The Peninsula is no more than a part of the Spanish monarchy, and that so maimed, that it would

be no small concession to put it upon an equality with America. It, therefore, follows, from this principle, that the Peninsula cannot hold any authority over America, nor this over that. Were the English Cabinet to act the part of an impartial mediator, it would be a precise acknowledgment of the independence of the two States. (On the other hand, were the British Cabinet possessed of an idea of our inferiority, it would not be surprising that the result of a negociation would be to grant us much less by way of favour than we deserve in justice. Therefore, until we can know the opinion of the British nation, all ulterior proceedings should be suspended.

In addition, your Excellency combines your mediation with the armistice; and, should a negociation take place, General Elio would continue to hold all the authority of Viceroy, wherewith he is invested by the Junta of Cadiz, at least in that place which he now occupies; but this would involve a contradiction in principles: Elio, and the illegitimate power from which he derives his authority, would remain triumphant over our rights before the termination of the dispute.

The unlimited confidence which this Junta has in the pure intentions of your Excellency, convinces us that you have no other object in view than to unite the political ties which subsist in common betwixt both nations; but your Excellency may rest assured that if the state of our negociations do not permit us to adhere to them, our friendship towards Great Britain shall not be less firm, nor

our consideration of your Excellency less high.—God preserve your Excellency many years.

THE MEMBERS OF THE JUNTA.  
Buenos Ayres, May 18, 1811.

To his Excellency  
Lord Strangford, &c.

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*Paris, June 16.—Speech of the French Emperor to the Legislative Body.*

Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body;

The peace concluded with the Emperor of Austria has been since cemented by the happy alliance I have contracted: the birth of the King of Rome has fulfilled my wishes, and satisfies my people with respect to the future.

The affairs of religion have been too often mixed with and sacrificed to the interests of a state of the third order. If half Europe has separated from the church of Rome, we may attribute it specially to the contradiction which has never ceased to exist between the truths and the principles of religion which belong to the whole universe, and the pretensions and interests which regarded only a very small corner of Italy. I have put an end to this scandal for ever. I have united Rome to the Empire. I have given palaces to the Popes at Rome and at Paris; if they have at heart the interests of religion, they will often sojourn in the centre of the affairs of Christianity. It was thus that St. Peter preferred Rome to an abode even in the Holy Land.

Holland has been united to the empire; she is but an emanation of it; without her the empire would not be complete.

The principles adopted by the English government not to recognize the neutrality of any flag, have obliged me to possess myself of the mouths of the Ems, the Weser, and the Elbe, and have rendered an interior communication with the Baltic indispensable to me. It is not my territory that I wish to increase, but my maritime means.

America is making efforts to cause the freedom of her flag to be recognized. I will second her.

I have nothing but praises to give to the Sovereigns of the Confederation of the Rhine.

The Union of the Valais has been foreseen ever since the Act of Mediation, and considered as necessary to conciliate the interests of Switzerland with the interests of France and Italy.

The English bring all the passions into play. One time they suppose France to have all the designs that could alarm other powers, designs which she could have put in execution if they had entered into her policy. At another time they make an appeal to the pride of nations in order to excite their jealousy. They lay hold of all circumstances which arise out of the unexpected events of the times in which we live. It is war over every part of the continent that can alone ensure their prosperity. I wish for nothing that is not in the treaties I have concluded. I will never sacrifice the blood of my people to interests that are not immediately the interests of my empire. I flatter myself that the peace of the continent will not be disturbed.

The King of Spain is come to assist at this last solemnity. I

have given him all that was necessary and proper to unite the interests and hearts of the different people of his provinces. Since 1809, the greater part of the strong places in Spain have been taken after memorable sieges. The insurgents have been beat in a great number of pitched battles. England has felt that this war was approaching its termination, and that intrigues and gold were no longer sufficient to nourish it. She found herself, therefore, obliged to change the nature of it, and from an auxiliary she has become a principal. All she has of troops of the line have been sent into the Peninsula. England, Scotland, and Ireland are drained, English blood has at length flowed in torrents, in several actions glorious to the French arms.\*\*\*\*\* This conflict against Carthage, which seemed as if it would be decided in fields of battle, on the ocean, or beyond the seas, will henceforth be decided in the plains of Spain! When England shall be exhausted—when she shall at last have felt the evils which for twenty years she has with so much cruelty poured upon the continent—when half her families shall be in mourning—then shall a peal of thunder put an end to the affairs of the Peninsula, the destinies of her armies, and avenge Europe and Asia by finishing this second Punic war.

Gentlemen Deputies of Departments to the Legislative Body:

I have ordered my Minister to lay before you the accounts of 1809 and 1810. It is the object for which I have called you together. You will see in them the prosperous state of my finances. Though

I have placed within three months 100 millions extraordinary at the disposal of my ministers of war, to defray the expenses of new armaments which then appeared necessary, I find myself in the fortunate situation of not having any new taxes to impose upon my people. I shall not increase any tax: I have no want of any augmentation in the imposts.

*Declaration of Independence of the Province of Venezuela.*

*In the Name of the Most High.*

We, the representatives of the federal provinces of Caraccas, Cumana, Barinas, Margalta, Barcelona, Merida, and Truxillo, constituting the confederation of Venezuela, on the southern continent of America, in Congress assembled; considering, that we have been in the full entire possession of our natural rights since the 19th of April, 1810, which we re-assumed in consequence of the transaction at Bayonne, the abdication of the Spanish throne, by the conquest of Spain, and the accession of a new dynasty, established without our consent: while we avail ourselves of the rights of men, which have been held from us by force for more than three centuries, and to which we are restored by the political revolutions in human affairs; think it becoming to state to the world the reasons by which we are called to the free exercise of the sovereign authority.

We deem it unnecessary to insist upon the unquestionable right which every conquered country holds to restore itself to liberty

and independence: we pass over in a generous silence, the long series of afflictions, oppressions, and privations, in which the fatal law of conquest has indiscriminately involved the discoverers, conquerors, and settlers, of these countries; whose condition has been made wretched by the very means which should have promoted their felicity: throwing a veil over three centuries of Spanish dominion in America, we shall confine ourselves to the narration of recent and well-known facts, which prove how much we have been afflicted; and that we should not be involved in the commotions, disorders, and conquests which have divided Spain.

The disorders in Europe had increased the evils under which we before suffered, by obstructing complaints, and frustrating the means of redress; by authorizing the governors placed over us by Spain, to insult and oppress us with impunity, leaving us without the protection or support of the laws.

It is contrary to the order of nature, impracticable in relation to the government of Spain, and has been most afflictive to America, that territories so much more extensive, and a population incomparably more numerous, should be subjected and dependent on a peninsular corner of the European continent.

The cession and abdication made at Bayonne, the transactions at the Escorial, and at Arranjuez, and the orders issued by the Imperial Lieutenant, the Marshal Duke of Berg, to America, authorised the exercise of those rights, which till that period the Ameri-

cans had sacrificed to the preservation and integrity of the Spanish nation.

The people of Venezuela were the first who generally acknowledged, and who preferred that integrity; never forsaking the interests of their European brethren, while there remained the least prospect of salvation.

America had acquired a new existence; she was able and was bound to take charge of her own safety and prosperity; she was at liberty to acknowledge or to reject the authority of a King, who was so little deserving of that power as to regard his personal safety more than that of the nation over which he had been placed.

All the Bourbons who concurred in the futile stipulations of Bayonne, having withdrawn from the Spanish territory contrary to the will of the people, abrogated, dishonoured, and trampled upon all the sacred obligations which they had contracted with the Spaniards of both worlds, who with their blood and treasures had placed them on the throne in opposition to the efforts of the house of Austria: such conduct has rendered them unfit to rule over a free people, whom they disposed of like a gang of slaves.

The intrusive government, which have arrogated to themselves the authority which belongs only to the national representation, treacherously availed themselves of the known good faith, the distance, and effects which ignorance and oppression had produced among the Americans, to direct their passions against the new dynasty which had been imposed upon Spain; and, in opposition to

their own principles, kept up the illusion amongst us in favour of Ferdinand, but only in order to baffle our rational hopes, and to make us with greater impunity their prey: they held forth to us promises of liberty, equality, and fraternity, in pompous discourses, the more effectually to conceal the snare which they were insidiously laying for us by an inefficient and degrading show of representation.

As soon as the various forms of the Spanish government were overthrown, and others had been successively substituted, and imperious necessity had taught Venezuela to look to her own safety, in order to support the King, and afford an asylum to their European brethren against the calamities by which they were menaced, all their former services were disregarded; new measures were adopted against us, and the very steps taken for the preservation of the Spanish government were branded with the titles of insurrection, perfidy, and ingratitude; but only because the door was closed against a monopoly of power which they had expected to perpetuate in the name of a King whose dominion was imaginary.

Notwithstanding our moderation, our generosity, and the purity of our intentions, and in opposition to the wishes of our brethren in Europe, we were declared to the world in a state of blockade; hostilities were commenced against us; agents sent among us to excite revolt, and arm us against each other; whilst our national character was traduced, and foreign nations excited to make war upon us.

Deaf to our remonstrances,



without submitting our reasons to the impartial judgment of mankind, and deprived of every other arbitrement but that of our enemies, we were prohibited from all intercourse with our brethren; and, adding contempt to calumny, they undertook to appoint delegates for us, and without our consent, who were to assist at their Cortes, the more effectually to dispose of our persons and property, and render us subjects to the power of our enemies.

In order to feed the wholesome measures of our national representations, when obliged to recognize it, they undertook to reduce the ratio of our population, submitting the forms of election to servile committees acting at the disposal of arbitrary rulers; thus insulting our inexperience and good faith, and utterly regardless of our political importance or our welfare.

The Spanish government, ever deaf to the demands of justice, undertook to frustrate all our legitimate rights, by condemning as criminals, and devoting to the infamy of the gibbet, or to confiscation and banishment, those Americans who at different periods had employed their talents and services for the happiness of their country.

Such were the causes which at length have impelled us to look to our own security, and to avert those disorders and horrible calamities, which we could perceive were otherwise inevitable, and from which we shall ever keep aloof; by their fell policy they have rendered our brethren insensible to our misfortunes, and have armed them against us; they have

effaced from their hearts the tender impressions of love and consanguinity, and converted into enemies many members of our great family.

When, faithful to our promises, we were sacrificing our peace and dignity to support the cause of Ferdinand of Bourbon, we saw that to the bonds of power by which he united his fate to that of the Emperor of the French, he added the sacrifice of kindred and friends; and that on this account the existing Spanish rulers themselves have already resolved to acknowledge him only conditionally. In this painful state of perplexity, three years have elapsed in political irresolution, so dangerous, so fraught with evil, that this alone would have authorized the determination which the faith we had pledged and other fraternal attachments had caused us to defer, till imperious necessity compels us to proceed further than we had first contemplated; but, pressed by the hostile and unnatural conduct of the Spanish rulers, we are at length absolved from the conditional oath which we had taken, and now take upon us the august sovereignty which we are called here to exercise.

But as our glory consists in establishing principles consistent with human happiness, and not erecting a partial felicity on the misfortunes of our fellow mortals, we hereby proclaim and declare, that we shall regard as friends and companions in our destiny, and participators of our happiness, all those who, united by the ties of blood, language, and religion, have suffered oppression under the ancient establishments, and who

shall assert their independence thereof, and of any foreign power whatsoever: engaging that all who co-operate with us shall partake in life, fortune and opinion, declaring and recognizing not only these, but those of every nation, in war enemies, in peace friends, brethren and fellow citizens.

In consideration, therefore, of these solid public and incontestable motives, which force upon us the necessity of resuming our natural rights, thus restored to us by the revolution of human affairs, and in virtue of the imprescriptible rights of every people to dissolve every agreement, convention, or social compact, which does not establish the purposes for which alone all governments are instituted, we are convinced that we cannot and ought not any longer to endure the chains by which we were connected with the government of Spain; and we do declare, like every other independent people, that we are free, and determined to hold no dependance on any potentate, power, or government, than we ourselves establish; and that we now take among the sovereign nations of the earth the rank which the Supreme Being and nature have assigned to us, and to which we have been called by the succession of human events, and by a regard for our own happiness.

Although we foresee the difficulties which may attend our new situation, and the obligation which we contract by the rank which we are about to occupy in the political order of the world; and above all, the powerful influence of ancient forms and habits by which

(to our regret) we have been hitherto affected — yet we also know, that a shameful submission to them, when it is in our power to shake them off, would prove more ignominious to ourselves, and more fatal to posterity, than our long and painful servitude. It therefore becomes our indispensable duty to provide for our security, liberty, and happiness, by an entire and essential subversion and reform of our ancient establishments.

Wherefore, believing, for all these reasons, that we have complied with the respect which we owe to the opinions of mankind, and to the dignity of other nations with whom we are about to rank, and of whose friendly intercourse we assure ourselves,—

We, the representatives of the confederated provinces of Venezuela, invoking the Most High to witness the justice of our cause, and the rectitude of our intentions; imploring his divine assistance to ratify at the epoch of our political birth, the dignity to which his Providence has restored us, the ardent desire to live and die free, and in the belief and the defence of the Holy Catholic and apostolic religion of Jesus Christ, as the first of our duties,—

We, therefore, in the name, by the will, and under the authority which we hold for the virtuous people of Venezuela, do solemnly declare to the world, that these united provinces are, and ought to be, from this day forth, in fact and of right, free, sovereign, and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance and dependance on the crown of Spain, and of those who now call, or may,

hereafter call themselves its representatives or agents: and that, as free, sovereign, and independent states, we hold full power to adopt whatever form of government may be deemed suitable to the general will of its inhabitants: to declare war, make peace, form alliances, establish commercial treaties, define boundaries, and regulate navigation, and to propose and execute all other acts usually made and executed by free and independent nations; and for the due fulfilment, validity, and stability of this our solemn declaration, we mutually and reciprocally pledge and bind the provinces to each other, our lives, fortunes, and the honour of the nation.

Done at the federal palace of the Caraccas, signed with our hands, and sealed with the great seal of the provincial confederation, and countersigned by the secretary to the congress assembled, on the 5th day of July, in the year 1811, and in the first of our independence.

#### *Representatives.*

J. Ant. Rodrigues Dominiques, President of Nutrion, in the province of Barinas.

Luis Ignacia Mendoza, Vice-President of Obispos, in the province of Barinas.

#### *Province of Caraccas.*

Isidora Antonia Lopez Mendez, for Caraccas.

Juan G. Rosio, for Calabozo.

Felipe F. Paul, for St. Sebastian.

Francisco X. de Ustariz, for St. Sebastian.

Nicholas de Castro, for Caraccas.

Fernando de Penaever, for Valencia.

Gabriel Perez Pagola, for Villa de Orpino.

Salvador Duegado, for Nirgua.

El Marquis del Toro, for Tocuyo.

Juan Antonio Diaz Aagote, for Villa de Cura.

Gabriel de Ponte, for Caraccas.

Juan Jose Maya, for San Felipe.

Luis Jose Cazorla, for Valencia.

Dr. Ticente Unda, for Guanare.

Francisco X. Yanes, for Ataure.

Ferando Toro, for Caraccas.

Martin Torar Ponte, for St. Sebastian.

Juan Toro, for Valencia.

Jose Angel Alamo, for Barquisimeto.

Francisco Hernandez, for St. Carlos.

Linode Clemente, for Caraccas.

#### *Province of Cumana.*

Francisco X. Marex, for Capital.

Jose G. Aloala, for Capital.

Juan Bermudez, for Sur.

Mariano de la Eova, for Norte.

#### *Province of Barcelona.*

Francisco de Miranda, for Pao.

Francisco Policarpo Ortiz, for S. Diego.

#### *Province of Barinas.*

Juan N. Quintana, for Achaguas.

Ignacio Fernandez, for Capital.

Ignacio Ramon Brizeno, for Pedraza.

Jose de Sata Y. Busy, for S. Fernando de Apure.

Jose Luis Cabrera, for Guanacito.

Ramon Y. Mendez, for Guasdalito.

Manuel Palacio, for Mijagual.

#### *Province of Margarita.*

Manuel P. Maneyro, for Margarita.

#### *Province of Merida.*

Antonio Nicolas Brizena, for Merida.

Manuel V. Maya, for Grita.

*Province of Truxillo.*

Juan P. Pachece, for Truxillo.

*Villa of Aragua and Province of  
Barcelona.*

Jose Maria Ramirez.

A true copy (L. S.)

FRANCISCO IZNARDI, Sec.

*Decree of the Supreme Executive.*

*Federal Palace of Caraccas,  
July 8, 1811.*

By the executive power of the confederation of Venezuela, it is ordained, that the above declaration of independence be published, carried into effect, and be of full authority throughout the states and territories of this confederation.

CHRISTOVAL DE MENDOZA,  
President pro tem.

JUAN DE ESCALONA.

BALTAZAR PADRON.

MIGUEL JOSE SANZ, Secretary  
of State.

CARLOS MACHADO, Grand  
Chancellor.

JOSE TOMAS SANTANA, Secre-  
tary of Foreign Affairs.

*Decree of the Spanish Cortes with  
regard to Seigniories, Aug. 5.*

The general and extraordinary Cortes of the kingdom, desirous of removing the obstacles which may have been opposed to the good government, increase of population, and prosperity of the Spanish Monarchy, decree:—

1. That henceforward all juris-

dictional Seigniories, of whatever class and condition, shall be incorporated with the nation.

2. The appointment of all magistrates, and other public functionaries, shall be proceeded in, by the same orders, and in the same manner, as in the townships of royal jurisdiction.

3. All public employments of the above description remain suppressed after the publication of the present decree.

4. The words vassal and vassalage are abolished; and all payments, whether real or personal, which owe their origin to a jurisdictional title, with the exception of those that proceed from free contract in the exercise of the sacred rights of property.

5. The territorial seigniories remain henceforward in the class of other rights attached to private property, if not of such a description, that by their nature, they ought to be incorporated with the nation.

6. All contracts, bargains, and agreements, which have been made in regard to rents, dues, &c. between those called lords and vassals, shall be considered as contracts between one individual and another.

7. The privileges called exclusive, privative, and prohibitive, and having the same origin as seigniories, such as those of the chase, of fishing, of ovens, mills, water-courses, forests, &c. are abolished; the free use of them remaining to the inhabitants, in conformity to the municipal laws established in every township.

8. Those who have purchased the above prerogatives for a valuable consideration, shall be repaid

such capital as appears in the deed of purchase ; and those who enjoy them as a reward for great and acknowledged services, shall be indemnified in another way.

9. The nation will acknowledge and pay these capital sums when they are ascertained in the proper courts, and will pay an interest of 3 per cent. upon them, till the capital is liquidated.

10. At whatever time the possessors shall present their claims, they shall be heard ; and the nation will be bound by the result of them, as is specified in the preceding article.

11. Henceforward no one can call himself lord of vassals, exercise jurisdiction, appoint judges, or exercise any of the claims and privileges comprehended in the present decree ; and he who does so, shall lose the right of indemnification in the cases that have been specified.

The present decree shall be communicated to the Council of Regency, who shall take the necessary measures for its due execution, causing the same to be printed and circulated.

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*Note transmitted by the Hon. Henry Wellesley, the English Minister, to Don Eusebio de Bardaxi y Azara, first Secretary of State.*

“ Most Excellent Sir,—I have hitherto abstained from calling the attention of the Spanish government to the rumours and writings which have for some time been circulated in Cadiz, in the belief that my forbearance and moderation might disarm those who have

endeavoured to weaken the bonds of friendship and confidence, which so happily, and with so many advantages to the cause, have hitherto subsisted between Great Britain and Spain. But the papers that have been published, as well as the reports that have been circulated, have at length become so injurious to the British good name and character, and so adapted to promote the interests of the enemy, and sow dissensions between the allied nations, that I should be wanting to the duties of my charge, and to all the sentiments of an Englishman, anxious for the happy issue of this glorious and interesting cause, if I could look with indifference on the unjust and unfounded calumnies which are daily accumulated against my country.

“ To give a specimen of the terms in which these assertions are conveyed, and which originate, as it appears to me, from a certain class of persons, I think it will be sufficient to request your Excellency to read the subjoined paper, in which are imputed to my Sovereign, to his government, and to the British nation, intentions destitute of honour and justice, and of good faith, and entirely subversive of all the principles upon which Great Britain has come forward to aid the cause of the Spanish nation. But the complaints and imputations contained in this paper, relative to the conduct of Great Britain, rumours noticed in the month of March last, are again revived,—that the Spanish provinces bordering on Portugal were placed under the military command of Lord Wellington ; that the Spanish army was to be placed

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under English officers; and, in a word, withdrawn from subordination to the Spanish military authorities, in order to form an army truly British. To the British government is also attributed the design of sending to Cadiz a reinforcement of troops, sufficient to take possession of this city and island, and retain it in the name and possession of his Britannic Majesty.

“Considering the sacrifices which Great Britain has made in support of the Spanish cause; considering her repeated declarations of the conduct which she has resolved to observe with respect to the Spanish colonies, some of which have been published in the Gazette of the Regency; considering the decisive proof which she has just given of her disinterested views, by offering her mediation between Spain and the colonies which have refused to acknowledge the authority of the mother country; I ought to be far from being under the necessity to refute charges such as those contained in this paper. In fact, it was necessary that we should find ourselves in a situation so critical as that in which we are reduced to the narrow bounds of this place, the salvation of which depends on harmony and good understanding, so indispensable at all times, but especially at this critical moment, to consent to suffer the humiliation of vindicating the honour of my country, attacked as it has been by publications, the malignant tendency of which is sufficiently apparent. Desirous, however, to preserve, without the least alteration, the sentiments of respect and esteem with which the two nations are mutually animat-

ed, I consider myself as under an obligation to deny, in the most positive and solemn manner, in the name of his Britannic Majesty, that of his government, and that of the whole British nation, all the imputation of views of aggrandizement, or territorial acquisition, either in Europe or America, at the expense of the Spanish nation. With the same positiveness, I deny that there is any foundation for the interpretation given to the notes which I presented in the month of March last, suggesting that the Spanish provinces on the borders of Portugal should be placed under the temporary authority of Lord Wellington; as by this no more was intended than to authorize him to derive from them the military supplies which they were capable of furnishing. I, in like manner, solemnly affirm, that neither my Sovereign nor his government had any intention to render themselves masters of Cadiz; and that if any reinforcements were sent to this city, it was solely and exclusively in order to contribute to the defence of this important position, and preserve it to the crown of Spain.

“Lastly, I repeat, what on many occasions I have declared to your Excellency, that Great Britain, in taking part in this contest, had no other view, than to assist the glorious efforts of the Spanish nation to recover its liberty and independence; and that she persevered in it without any idea of her own aggrandizement, or any exclusive advantage which she might derive from the unfortunate circumstances to which the Spanish nation has been reduced; but solely to contribute to the expulsion of the

enemy, and the re-establishment of the integrity and independence of the Spanish monarchy.

"In conclusion, most excellent Sir, I earnestly entreat your Excellency will be pleased to present, with the least possible delay, this note to the Council of Regency; and I think myself obliged to demand from the Spanish government, that all proper publicity may be given to it, in order to prevent the serious consequences which must inevitably result, should the Spanish nation once conceive the intentions of the English nation to be such as the injurious suspicions which the rumours and writings circulated throughout this city are calculated to inspire.

"I have the honour to reiterate to your Excellency the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

(Signed) "H. WELLESLEY."

To his Excellency Senor Don Eusebio de Bardaxi y Azara.

#### ANSWER.

"Sir,—Without loss of time, I presented to the council of Regency the note which your Excellency was pleased to transmit to me on the 5th instant, as well as a copy of the paper lately printed and published in this city. His Excellency, fully impressed with what your Excellency has been pleased to state concerning the malicious rumours which have been for some time so industriously circulated in these parts, has ordered me above all things to declare, that believing himself as much interested as your Excellency in discrediting reports and

writings which can in the least degree offend the respect and decorum due to his Britannic Majesty, his government, and the English nation, he will most willingly hasten to publish the note of your Excellency, with this reply: well persuaded that their publication cannot fail to undeceive the incautious, who have allowed themselves to be seduced by people who intend to destroy the friendship and amity which happily, and without the least interruption, subsists between the two allied nations; and without which, neither union nor concord can subsist between their respective governments.

"In regard to the imputations to which your Excellency refers in your note, considering them as injurious to the august Sovereign as to the government of the British nation, they cannot certainly be attributed to the generosity of the inhabitants of Cadiz,—of this bulwark of Spanish independence,—much less to the nation in general, which has given so many proofs of its gratitude for the generous assistance of Great Britain. They can, therefore, have their origin only in the imagination of some individuals, who, influenced by the enemy, or carried away by the desire of being singular in their opinions and writings, aspire at an ephemeral celebrity, to which they sacrifice the most sacred interests of their country, which they do not know, or prefer to their own.

"Fortunately, the number of persons engaged in introducing mistrust between the two allied nations is very limited, and so very inferior to those who properly

appreciate the generous efforts of Great Britain in the present contest, that they can never obtain the end which they have proposed; but rather, on the contrary, the artifice employed by the enemy to sow discord being once known, as well as the instruments made use of, both will be included in the execration of all good Spaniards, who, without dispute, constitute the greater part of those who compose this vast monarchy.

"Nothing proves so much what I have stated, as the injurious suspicions which accompany the reports and rumours spread respecting the pretended occupation of Cadiz by the troops of his Britannic Majesty, to which the French have contributed from the first day they presented themselves before this place, for the purpose of introducing discord, and producing mistrust in the minds of its inhabitants. The object of this imposture being known, it will not be difficult to comprehend the views of those who are so eager in circulating and giving credit to them; but the public, in reading the concluding expressions of your Excellency on this point, and well persuaded before, that the two governments cannot do less than agree in respect to the number of troops necessary for the defence of so important a position, will remain tranquil in the confidence with which the government must inspire them, and in the good faith of the British cabinet.

"The same Council of Regency has more than once been the mark of calumnies, more or less injurious, both in words and writings; but certain of its rectitude of con-

duct, and that nothing could be attached with the least foundation, contrary to the decorum and dignity of its representation; thoroughly satisfied that it has its support in the opinion of the good, his Excellency has in consequence charged me to inform your Excellency, that the Spanish nation, as well as its government, far from paying attention to the insidious remarks with which the enemy has continually endeavoured to dissolve the firm bonds which unite the two powers, are completely convinced that nothing but the combined efforts of both can bring to a glorious conclusion the arduous enterprise for which they have fought; and they are therefore penetrated with the just gratitude they owe Great Britain, for the lively interest with which, from the commencement of the war, it has protected and assisted Spain in defence of its King, and political independence.

"The expressions contained in this reply, and the sincere protestation, that the Council of Regency ardently desires, as your Excellency must know, to every day draw closer the relations of friendship and reciprocal confidence between both nations, will, without doubt, suffice to calm the inquietude which momentarily was excited in the mind of your Excellency by the rumours and writings which gave occasion to your Excellency's note; and at the same time, I flatter myself, will ensure the continuation of the aids which the painful situation of Spain renders so indispensable, in order to happily conclude the heroic contest in which it is engaged, and whose success must necessarily be pro-



mated through the united efforts of the two united nations. I reiterate to your Excellency my great esteem and consideration. God preserve your Excellency many years.

"EUSEBIO DE BARDAXI  
Y AZARA."

Cadiz, Aug. 7.

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*Translation of a Letter from the original Latin, into English, of the Catholic Bishops of North America, to the Catholic Bishops of Ireland.*

"To the most Illustrious and Reverend Catholic Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, the Archbishops of the United States of America send greeting in the Lord.

"We have received, venerable brethren, with gratitude, and with the respect which is due to your distinguished merit, the letter dated February 26, which you addressed to the Bishops of the whole Catholic Church.

"We are resolved, with the Divine assistance, to preserve the unity of the Church of Christ, and to assert and defend that authority of the Holy See, and primacy of honour and jurisdiction, which the Chief Pontiff is possessed of, and which are essential to the maintenance of this unity. We are equally led by sentiment and by duty to profess our fidelity and obedience to Pope Pius VII., who now holds that supreme station. We adhere, like members to their head, to this incomparable Pontiff; and since, as St. Paul says, 'When one member suffers, the other members partake in the pain,' how

much more sensibly must we feel the bitter affliction of this our spiritual head!

"We lament, in common with you, venerable brethren, and we are animated with a pious indignation at the idea of 'a Reverend Ancient being turned out of his house, and driven from his country; of our innocent Bishop being cruelly oppressed; of the head of the Church being stripped of his patrimony, and of a most meritorious Pope being overwhelmed with contumelies.' It is our duty to confess, that we, in particular, are under the greatest obligation to the venerable Pius VII.; since it is owing to his wise and apostolical conduct that this portion of the Lord's flock, situated in the United States of America, has been formed into a regular ecclesiastical province, consisting of the Archbishop of Baltimore, and of our suffragan Bishops.

"We firmly trust in the Lord, that the same invincible fortitude which shone forth in Pius VI. of happy memory, will at all times be equally conspicuous in his successor, Pius VII.; and we have not the smallest doubt that he will continue to exhibit, for the consolation of the church, that invincible firmness in bearing afflictions, which he has hitherto manifested, whatever may become his duty to pronounce, to transact, or to endure.

"In the mean time, we declare before God, that we will respectfully listen to the admonitions of our Holy Father, notwithstanding his incapacity; and that we will yield a cheerful submission to his directions and ordinances, provided they bear the proper and genuine

characters of the voice of Peter, and of the real intentions and authority of the Supreme Pontiff. But we shall not think ourselves bound by any briefs or other documents of any kind, which may be circulated in his name, and under his alleged authority, unless the least apprehension of his not enjoying full and perfect liberty in deliberating and resolving shall be removed from our minds.

"And should the Chief Pontiff depart this life (which God forbid should happen in the present perilous state of the church), we, no less than you, venerable brethren, are fully persuaded, that God will not be wanting to his church, which, though it should even for a considerable time, be deprived of its Chief Pastor here on earth, would be exposed to less mischief than if any person by force or terror were to place himself in the Chair of Peter, and thus the mystical body of Christ was to be torn in pieces by fatal schisms. Hence we are resolved to instruct the flock committed to our care to acknowledge no person as the true and genuine successor, but him whom the far greater part of the Bishops of the whole world, and whole Catholic people in a manner, shall acknowledge as such.

"If we, who are hardly yet known among the Christian churches, thus venture to declare ourselves to you, our venerable brethren, it is in consequence of your sending to us, in common with the other Bishops of the Catholic world, your late energetical letter; for it would be highly unbecoming of us not to acknowledge this high mark of esteem in which you hold us. As to your-

selves, you are seated in those episcopal sees, which have been illustrated through a long series of ages by the virtues of the Holy Prelates, your predecessors in them. In imitation of them, you conduct the people entrusted to you, by example as well as instruction, in the ancient and true faith, and in sincere piety; and together with them you exhibit, in defiance of all human artifice, fraud, and violence, a rare and perhaps singular instance of invincible fortitude in preserving and fostering the Catholic faith.

"We humbly commend ourselves to your prayers; and we earnestly beseech God to show favour to your country, to your churches, and each one of yourselves.

"Fare ye well, most illustrious and Reverend Prelates.

"JOHN, Archbishop of Baltimore.

"LEONARD, Bishop of Ger-tyra, Co-adjutor of the Bishop of Baltimore.

"F. R. MICHAEL, Bishop of Philadelphia.

"JOHN, Bishop of Boston.

"BENEDICT, Bishop of Bradstown."

Baltimore, Sept. 10, 1811.

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*Speech delivered by his Majesty the Emperor, at the opening of the Diet of Hungary.*

"Employed incessantly, and with paternal solicitude, about the means of establishing a system of finance, which may be advantageous to the state, and in accordance with the interests of our faithful subjects; wishing to establish

upon that basis, the measures which we adopt for consolidating public credit, and procuring for ourselves funds which may cover the wants of the monarchy,—we have called you together, faithful States of our kingdom of Hungary, in whom we place the greatest confidence, for the purpose of deliberating together on this great and salutary object. We do not conceal from you, that the sacrifices which it will be necessary to make on the altar of the country are considerable; but every one knows, from the examples of times past, that what is great in itself can alone produce great effects; that the strength, the liberty, and even the existence of a nation, are only to be acquired and perpetuated by sacrifices of considerable amount. Our paternal heart experiences, however, very sensible pain in being forced, by the most imperious necessity, to demand from our dear Hungarian people a powerful aid, by contributing with generosity to the welfare of the state. But we feel an entire conviction that our faithful states, listening only to the zeal which they have inherited from their forefathers, and to that love of country to which no sacrifice is too costly, will adopt, in order to second our paternal intentions, the only object of which is the universal welfare of the nations which Providence has entrusted to us, measures which shall be adequate to the state of the royal dignity, to the glory, the celebrity, and the grandeur of the monarchy; and thus to that of our well-beloved Hungarian people, which is in effect contributing to the welfare of individuals, and the general prosperity.

“We are the more inclined to expect from your favourable arrangements for the execution of our paternal plans, upon which, as you know, depend not only the happiness of the Hungarians, but also the maintenance of their constitution; inasmuch as we witnessed the zeal which you displayed in the late wars which we supported, when you exerted all your efforts to avert the dangers which threatened our empire, with which was so closely connected the peril of the Hungarian monarchy. We have, therefore, from the first, reckoned upon the efficacious co-operation of the States of Hungary for the re-establishment of our finances. All our views tend only to the general good, without which, the prosperity of individuals is illusory; but we mean not to demand of the States any thing more than is required by an indispensable necessity.

“In fine, we doubt not that you yourselves are fully persuaded, that the aids which we ask will be employed solely for the good of our people, and especially of the Hungarian nation; and that, this great and difficult object being terminated, we have it extremely at heart to confer with our States about matters connected with the internal administration of the kingdom. Moreover, the faithful States, whom we assure of our imperial and royal good-will, shall learn our intentions more in detail from the propositions which we shall transmit to them.”

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*Maritime Decree of Napoleon.*

In the name of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, &c. the

commission of the government, established by the decree of the 18th of December, 1810, considering the decree of his Majesty, dated 26th of December, 1810, ordering that a maritime administration and navigation police should be established in the Hanseatic departments, conformably to the laws and regulations in existence in France, upon the report of the counsellors of state, intendant of the interior and finances, decrees as follows:—

Art. 1. There shall be taken throughout the Hanseatic departments, a particular account of French citizens who are destined to navigation.

Art. 2. The offices for maritime inscription are provisionally established at Hamburgh, for Hamburgh and Luneburgh; at Travemunde, for the arondissement of Lubeck; at Stadte, for the arondissement of Stadte; at Bremerlehe, for the department of the mouths of the Weser; and at Varel, for the department of the Upper Ems.

Art. 3. There are comprehended in the maritime inscription,

1. Sailors of every description, whether navigating armed or merchants' ships.

2. Those who navigate, or are fishermen.

3. Those who sail in barges or boats, upon the coasts or in the roads, rivers, or canals, comprehended in the maritime districts.

Art. 4. There shall be included in the maritime inscription every citizen, aged 18, who has fulfilled one of the following conditions:

1. The having performed two

long voyages, or to the grand fishery.

2. Having been at sea eighteen months.

3. Having been employed in the coasting fishery two years.

4. Having served two years' apprenticeship to the sea.

Art. 5. All foreign sailors residing in the territory of the empire, who have married French women, and sailed in French merchant-ships, are subjected to the maritime inscription.

Art. 6. The already mentioned sailors are bound to present themselves at the office of maritime inscription, in the district where they reside, and have their names inscribed.

Art. 7. Carpenters, sail-makers, &c. exercising their professions in the maritime ports and places, shall be called to the military posts in the event of war, preparations for war, or of extraordinary or considerable works. There shall be kept an exact registry in the offices of inscription, and they shall be exempt from all other requisitions than those relative to the maritime service.

Art. 8. Every French citizen comprehended in the maritime inscription, is exempt from all other services, than those of the navy, marine, arsenals, and the national guard, in the arondissement of their districts.

Art. 9. Every sailor who has attained the full age of 50 years, is, by right, exempt from the requisition for the ships or arsenals of the empire; without, however, losing the power of continuing the employment of fishing, or even serving in the ships of the state.

Art. 10. There shall be granted

to enrolled sailors, pensions, according to their rank, age, wounds, or infirmities. These pensions will be fixed according to their services on board the ships and arsenals of the empire, and the merchants' vessels.

Art. 11. The length of service in the three departments, either in the merchants' service or on board ships of war, shall be computed agreeably to article 205 of the imperial decree of the 4th of July, 1811, as if it had taken place on board French ships, and give the same right to half-pay and pensions upon the invalid marine chest.

Art. 12. The widows and children of sailors shall have the same claims to all assistance and succours, as those of military men who died in the service.

Art. 13. All captains, &c. navigating the rivers, or on the coasts of the 32nd military division, will from hence to the 1st of November next, provide themselves with a *role d'équipage*, at the maritime office of inscription.

Art. 14. Every captain, &c. who, after the first of November, sails upon the rivers, coasts, &c. of the 32nd military division, and has not conformed to the dispositions of the present decree, shall be punished with eight days' imprisonment, without prejudice to still greater penalties, should there be occasion to inflict them.

Given at the palace at Ham-  
burgh, Sept. 17.

(Signed) The Marshal Prince of  
ECKMÜHL.

### *Spanish Constitution.*

The Cortes having appointed a  
Committee of their Body to form

the plan of a Constitution, the following are said to be the preliminary and fundamental principles of the plan which the Committee have proposed :—

Spain belongs to the Spanish people, and is not the patrimony of any family.

The nation can only make fundamental laws.

The Roman Catholic and apostolic religion, unmixed with any other, is the only religion which the nation professes or will profess.

The Government of Spain is an hereditary Monarchy.

The Cortes shall make the laws, and the King shall execute them.

### SPANISH CITIZENS.

The Children of Spaniards, and of Foreigners married to Spanish women, or who bring a capital in order to naturalize themselves to the soil, or establish themselves in trade, or who teach any useful art, are Citizens of Spain.

None but Citizens can fill municipal offices.

The rights of Citizenship may be lost by long absence from the country, or by condemnation to corporal or infamous punishments.

### THE KING.

The person of the King is inviolable and sacred.

He shall sanction the Laws enacted by the Cortes.

He may declare war, and make peace.

He shall appoint to Civil and Military Employments on the proposal of the Council of State.

He shall direct all diplomatic Negotiations.

He shall superintend the Application of the Public Revenue, &c.

#### RESTRICTIONS ON THE KINGLY AUTHORITY.

The King shall not obstruct the meeting of the Cortes in the cases and at the periods pointed out by the Constitution, nor embarrass or suspend the Sitzings, &c.

All who may advise him to any such proceedings, shall be holden and dealt with as traitors.

He must not travel, marry, alienate any thing, abdicate the Crown, raise taxes, nor exchange any town, city, &c. without having first obtained permission of the Cortes.

Don Ferdinando VII. is declared by the Cortes King of Spain, and after his decease, his legitimate descendants shall succeed to the throne.

The King shall be a minor until he has completed the age of 18 years.

The eldest son of the King shall be called Prince of the Asturias, and as such, shall, at the age of 14, take an oath before the Cortes, to maintain the constitution, and to be faithful to the King.

During a minority, a Regency shall be formed, which shall superintend the education of the young Prince, according to the orders of the Cortes. The regency shall be presided over by the Queen mother, if she be in life, and shall be composed of two of the oldest Deputies of the Cortes, who shall be replaced from year

to year, and of two Counsellors of the Council of State, chosen in the order of their seniority.

The Cortes shall fix the salary proper for the support of the King and his family, and shall point out the places destined for his recreation, &c.

The Infantes may be appointed to all employments, but cannot be magistrates, nor Members of the Cortes, and must not leave the kingdom without the permission of the said Cortes.

There shall be eight Secretaries of State, including two for South and North America; they shall be responsible for the affairs of their respective departments, and the remuneration which they shall receive shall be determined by the Cortes.

A Council of State shall be formed, consisting of forty members; four of this number are to be Grantees of Spain, of acknowledged merit and virtue; four Ecclesiastics, of which two shall be Bishops; twelve Americans; the remaining twenty members to be chosen from among the most respectable citizens of the other classes of the community. This Council shall meet every year on the 1st of March, and shall sit during three months. This period can only be extended on the request of the King, or for some reason of great urgency. In such cases the session may be prolonged, but not beyond one month.

The election of the Cortes shall take place conformably to the mode prescribed by the constitution, and one Deputy shall be chosen for 70,000 souls.

The sittings of the Cortes shall be opened by the King, or in his

name, by the President of the deputation of the Cortes, which ought to remain permanent, in order to watch over the fulfilment of the constitution.

*Lisbon, October 28.*

ROYAL EDICT.

It having been represented to the Prince Regent, our Lord, that many persons, forgetful that the defence of their country is a sacred duty dictated by reason and nature, resort to all means in order to escape from the recruiting service, even retiring from this kingdom in vessels which leave its ports, on board which they are admitted without the necessary passports, or with such passports as are inconsiderately given to them, notwithstanding the laws and proclamations which have repeatedly prohibited the same; and his Royal Highness being desirous of preventing such a shameful and pernicious abuse, particularly at a moment when the greatest efforts are necessary to repel and frustrate the attempts of the common enemy:

He has thought fit, in conformity to the regulation of the 9th of January, 1792, to direct, that during the continuance of the present war, the edicts of the 6th of September, 1645, of the 8th of February, the 4th of July, and 5th of September, 1646, and of the 6th of December, 1660, be strictly and entirely observed; and he has resolved in consequence:

1st.. That no Minister resident in this capital, or in the provinces, shall grant passports to leave the

kingdom; and that persons who claim them shall apply only to his Royal Highness, through his Secretaries of State for foreign affairs and for war, or for the naval service, conformably to every such applicant's situation in life.

2. That all and every person a subject of this kingdom, who leaves it without a passport from one or other of the above Secretaries of State, shall incur the punishment of denaturalisation, and the loss of his property and honours; the simple fact of departure sufficing to incur such pains without any sentence or declaration whatever.

3. That the captains and masters of Portuguese vessels shall be bound to make declaration, on oath, that the individuals named in their respective ship-lists really belong to their crew, under a penalty of 200,000 reis.

4. That the consuls of foreign nations oblige the captains of foreign ships to give security that they will not carry away natives of this kingdom without passports from the above Secretaries of State; and that a copy of the present edict shall be sent to each of the said consuls, signed by the intendant-general of police.

5. Lastly, that the masters of foreign ships, who carry out any Portuguese without the above-mentioned passport, shall be liable to a fine of 1,000 cruzadoes, to be paid into the Exchequer; that the boatmen who take them on board the said ships, below the tower of Belem, shall be condemned to the loss of their boats, sails, &c., for a period of two years, and that no one may plead ignorance of the present edict, it shall be published

by the intendant of police, both in this capital and in the provinces; the said intendant being charged with the execution of the same, as well as all the civil and military authorities in their several departments.

Signed by the Four Lords Governors of the Kingdom.  
Palace of Government,  
Oct. 10, 1811.

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*Washington City, Tuesday, Nov. 5.*

The President of the United States this day communicated, by Mr. Edward Coles, his private secretary, the following message to Congress:—

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,*

In calling you together sooner than a separation from your homes would otherwise have been required, I yielded to considerations drawn from the posture of our foreign affairs; and in fixing the present for the time of your meeting, regard was had to the probability of further developments of the belligerent powers towards this country, which might the more unite the national councils in the measures to be pursued.

At the close of the last session of Congress, it was hoped that the successive confirmations of the extinction of the French decrees, so far as they violated our neutral commerce, would have induced the government of Great Britain to repeal its orders in council; and thereby authorise a removal of the existing obstructions to her commerce with the United States.

Instead of this reasonable step towards satisfaction and friendship between the two nations, the orders were, at a moment when least to have been expected, put into more rigorous execution; and it was communicated, through the British Envoy just arrived, that, whilst the revocation of the edicts of France, as officially made known to the British government, was denied to have taken place, it was an indispensable condition of the repeal of the British orders, that commerce should be restored to a footing, that would admit the productions and manufactures of Great Britain, when owned by neutrals, into markets shut against them by her enemy; the United States being given to understand, that, in the mean time, a continuance of their non-importation act would lead to measures of retaliation.

At a later date, it has, indeed, appeared, that a communication to the British government, of fresh evidence of the repeal of the French decrees against our neutral trade, was followed by an intimation, that it had been transmitted to the British Plenipotentiary here, in order that it might receive full consideration in the depending discussions. This communication appears not to have been received: but the transmission of it hither, instead of founding on it actual repeal of the orders, or assurances that the repeal would ensue, will not permit us to rely on any effective change in the British cabinet. To be ready to meet with cordiality satisfactory proofs of such a change, and to proceed, in the mean time, in adapting our measures to the views which have



been disclosed through that Minister, will best consult our whole duty.

In the unfriendly spirit of those disclosures, indemnity and redress for other wrongs have continued to be withheld; and our coasts, and the mouths of our harbours have again witnessed scenes, not less derogatory to the dearest of our national rights than vexatious to the regular course of our trade.

Among the occurrences produced by the conduct of British ships of war hovering on our coasts, was an encounter between one of them and the American frigate commanded by Captain Rodgers, rendered unavoidable on the part of the latter, by a fire commenced without cause by the former; whose commander is, therefore, alone chargeable with the blood unfortunately shed in maintaining the honour of the American flag. The proceedings of a court of inquiry, requested by Capt. Rodgers, are communicated; together with the correspondence relating to the occurrence between the Secretary of State and his Britannic Majesty's Envoy. To these are added, the several correspondences which have passed on the subject of the British orders in council; and to both, the correspondence relating to the Floridas, in which Congress will be made acquainted with the interposition which the government of Great Britain has thought proper to make against the proceedings of the United States.

The justice and fairness which have been evinced on the part of the United States towards France, both before and since the revocation of her decrees, authorised an

expectation that her government would have followed up that measure by all such others as were due to our reasonable claims, as well as dictated by its amicable professions. No proof, however, is yet given of an intention to repair the other wrongs done to the United States; and, particularly, to restore the great amount of American property seized and condemned under edicts, which, though not affecting our neutral relations, and therefore, not entering into questions between the United States and other belligerents, were nevertheless founded in such unjust principles, that the reparation ought to have been prompt and ample.

In addition to this and other demands of strict right on that nation, the United States have much reason to be dissatisfied with the rigorous and unexpected restrictions to which their trade with the French dominions has been subjected; and which, if not discontinued, will require at least corresponding restrictions on importations from France into the United States.

On all those subjects our Minister Plenipotentiary, lately sent to Paris, has carried with him the necessary instructions; the result of which will be communicated to you; and by ascertaining the ulterior policy of the French government towards the United States, will enable you to adapt to it that of the United States towards France.

Our other foreign relations remain without unfavourable changes. With Russia, they are on the best footing of friendship. The ports of Sweden have afforded

proofs of friendly dispositions towards our commerce in the councils of that nation also. And the information from our special Minister to Denmark, shows, that the mission had been attended with valuable effects to our citizens, whose property had been so extensively violated and endangered by cruisers under the Danish flag.

Under the ominous indications which commanded attention, it became a duty to exert the means committed to the executive department, in providing for the general security. The works of defence on our maritime frontier have accordingly been prosecuted with an activity leaving little to be added for the completion of the most important ones; and, as particularly suited for co-operation in emergencies, a portion of the gun-boats have, in particular harbours, been ordered into use. The ships of war before in commission, with the addition of a frigate, have been chiefly employed as a cruising guard to the rights of our coast; and such a disposition has been made of our land forces, as was thought to promise the services most appropriate and important: in this disposition is included a force, consisting of regulars and militia, embodied in the Indiana territory, and marched towards our north-western frontier. This measure was made requisite by several murders and depredations committed by Indians; but more especially by the menacing preparations and aspect of a combination of them on the Wabash, under the influence and direction of a fanatic of the Shawanese tribe. With these exceptions, the Indian tribes retain their

peaceable disposition towards us, and their usual pursuits.

I must now add, that the period is arrived, which claims from the legislative guardians of the national rights a system of more ample provisions for maintaining them.—Notwithstanding the scrupulous justice, the protracted moderation, and the multiplied efforts on the part of the United States, to substitute, for the accumulating dangers to the peace of the two countries, all the mutual advantages of re-established friendship and confidence, we have seen that the British Cabinet perseveres not only in withholding a remedy for other wrongs, so long and so loudly calling for it, but in the execution brought home to the threshold of our territory, of measures which, under existing circumstances, have the character as well as the effect of war on our lawful commerce.

With this evidence of hostile inflexibility, in trampling on rights which no independent nation can relinquish, Congress will feel the duty of putting the United States into an armour and an attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectations.

I recommend, accordingly, that adequate provision be made for filling the ranks and prolonging the enlistments of the regular troops; for an auxiliary force, to be engaged for a more limited time; for the acceptance of volunteer corps, whose patriotic ardour may court a participation in urgent services, for detachments; as they may be wanted, of other portions of the militia; and for such a preparation of the great body as will

proportion its usefulness to its intrinsic capacities. Nor can the occasion fail to remind you of the importance of those military seminaries, which, in every event, will form a valuable and frugal part of our military establishment.

The manufacture of cannon and small arms has preceded with due success, and the stock and resources of all the necessary munitions are adequate to emergencies. It will not be inexpedient, however, for Congress to authorise an enlargement of them.

Your attention will of course be drawn to such provisions, on the subject of our naval force, as may be required for the services to which it may be best adapted. I submit to Congress the seasonableness, also, of an authority to augment the stock of such materials as are imperishable in their nature, or may not at once be attainable.

In contemplating the scenes which distinguish this momentous epoch, and estimating their claims to our attention, it is impossible to overlook those developing themselves among the great communities which occupy the southern portion of our own hemisphere, and extend into our neighbourhood. An enlarged philanthropy, and an enlightened forecast, concur in imposing on the national councils an obligation to take a deep interest in their destinies; to cherish reciprocal sentiments of good-will; to regard the progress of events; and not to be unprepared for whatever order of things may be ultimately established.

Under another aspect of our situation, the early attention of Congress will be due to the ex-

pediency of further guards against evasions and infractions of our commercial laws. The practice of smuggling, which is odious every where, and particularly criminal in free governments, where, the laws being made by all for the good of all, a fraud is committed on every individual as well as on the state, attains its utmost guilt, when it blends, with a pursuit of ignominious gain, a treacherous subserviency, in the transgressors, to a foreign policy adverse to that of their own country. It is then that the virtuous indignation of the public should be enabled to manifest itself, through the regular animadversions of the most competent laws.

To secure greater respect to our mercantile flag, and to the honest interests which it covers, it is expedient, also, that it be made punishable in our citizens to accept licences from foreign governments, for a trade unlawfully interdicted by them to other American citizens; or to trade under false colours or papers of any sort.

A prohibition is equally called for against the acceptance, by our citizens, of special licences, to be used in a trade with the United States; and against the admission into particular ports of the United States, of vessels from foreign countries, authorised to trade with particular ports only.

Although other subjects will press more immediately on your deliberations, a portion of them cannot but be well bestowed on the just and sound policy of securing to our manufactures the success they have attained, and are still attaining, in some degree, under the impulse of causes not

permanent; and to our navigation, the fair extent of which is at present abridged, by the unequal regulations of foreign governments.

Besides the reasonableness of saving our manufacturers from sacrifices which a change of circumstances might bring on them, the national interest requires that, with respect to such articles, at least, as belong to our defence and our primary wants, we should not be left in unnecessary dependence on external supplies. And whilst foreign governments adhere to the existing discriminations in their ports against our navigation, and an equality or lesser discrimination is enjoyed by their navigation in our ports, the effect cannot be mistaken, because it has been seriously felt by our shipping interests; and in proportion as this takes place, the advantages of an independent conveyance of our products to foreign markets, and of a growing body of mariners, trained by their occupations for the service of their country in times of danger, must be diminished.

The receipts into the treasury, during the year ending on the 30th of September last, have exceeded thirteen millions and a half of dollars; and have enabled us to defray the current expences, including the interest on the public debt, and to reimburse more than five

millions of dollars of the principal, without recurring to the loan authorised by the act of the last session. The temporary loan obtained in the latter end of the year 1810 has also been reimbursed, and is not included in that amount.

The decrease of revenue, arising from the situation of our commerce and the extraordinary expenses which have and may become necessary, must be taken into view, in making commensurate provisions for the ensuing year. And I recommend to your consideration the propriety of ensuring a sufficiency of annual revenue, at least to defray the ordinary expenses of government, and to pay the interest on the public debt, including that on new loans which may be authorized.

I cannot close this communication without expressing my deep sense of the crisis in which you are assembled, my confidence in a wise and honourable result to your deliberations, and assurances of the faithful zeal with which my co-operating duties will be discharged; invoking, at the same time, the blessing of Heaven on our beloved country, and on all the means that may be employed in vindicating its rights and advancing its welfare.

(Signed) JAMES MADDISON.

Washington, Nov. 5, 1811.

## CHARACTERS.

## C H A R A C T E R S.

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*Account of the celebrated Guerilla, Colonel Don FRANCIS ESPOZ Y MINA, translated from the Spanish of Colonel Don Lorenzo Ximenes.*

**M**INA is a well-made man, of a florid complexion, robust, and about five feet eight inches high, a man of few words, frank in his manner, detesting women, for he will not allow one to be with an officer or a soldier of his party, nor, indeed, will he keep an officer or a soldier with him who is attached to them; he is between 20 and 30 years old, scarce ever eats, and never sleeps more than two hours in the night, and then always with his loaded pistols in his girdle, and his room locked, on the few nights he ever passes in a village. He is very thoughtful; never communicative: his officers never, by any accident, know where he intends to march. The instant the drum beats, whether it is for roll-call or not, he insists upon their all appearing, and the officers mounted (that is, the captains, for none others are allowed horses), and their mules, with baggage, loaded. When least expected, he places himself at the head of his men, saying, "Follow me!"—and often he marches them in

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this way thirty miles; and, even on the day of his attacking the convoy, he marched them forty miles without the horses or men eating the whole day. He happened, at this time, to have little or no forage, either for his men or horses; but when he has plenty, he is very liberal in giving it away, never allowing any one to receive pay for it; and indeed, the patriotism of the people, and their adoration of Mina, is such, that they give every thing cheerfully. Whenever a volunteer of infantry joins Mina, he is not allowed to bring any thing but a pair of sandals, half-stockings, breeches, and jacket. Whenever his shirt is dirty, he goes to the first house near him, enters, and says, "The shirt I have on is dirty—give me a clean one." The countryman changes with him; and, if he has time, washes it, and gets his own back; if not, he keeps Mina's, and Mina the countryman's. His arms are all rusty on the outside, but he is particularly careful to have them well cleaned within, and good locks and flints: his bayonets are encrusted with the blood of Frenchmen. The captain who commands the advanced guard is called the *Dos Pelos* (why, I know not); but in this last business

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ness he ordered all his men to put three musket-balls in each of their pieces; and said, "I know they did as I ordered them, for in the first discharge they killed and wounded 60 people. His cavalry, at this time, consisted of 150 intrepid and valiant men, dressed like hussars, with jacket and blue pantaloons; caps like the rest of the army, with this difference, that they have about a yard of red cloth hanging down their backs, in a point from the cap, and a gold tassel at the end. All of them wear sandals and spurs; and Mina himself never wears boots, or half-boots, but sandals, in order the more easily to escape, by climbing up the side of mountains, if he gets knocked off his horse. He has several times saved himself miraculously in this way.

Whenever a youth wishes to enlist in the cavalry, after being well examined by Mina, and questioned, he calls for the commanding officer of the infantry, and says, "This boy wishes to serve in the cavalry; take him first with you, and let me know how he behaves. The first action they are engaged in, this captain, who commands the infantry, and is on horseback, keeps the boy close to him during the whole of the action, and watches narrowly how he behaves; and after having been four times in action, and if he distinguishes himself, the captain brings him to Mina, and says, "This lad will do; he is worthy to die for his country." Mina then furnishes him with arms, and a horse, closely watching him himself, to see how he behaves. By these means, his corps is composed of the most des-

perate and intrepid Spaniards that live.

Mina has one boy of 14 years old in his troop. He is mounted on a poney, with arms in proportion to his youth, a double-barrelled carbine, with pistols and sword. He is always in the advanced guard, and, of course, goes into action the first. This lad, by himself, got between five French cavalry soldiers, and called to them to surrender. The French, observing that a strong party of Mina's cavalry were headed by the boy, turned about, and were in the act of galloping off, when the boy charged one of them, and knocked him off his horse, and kept hold of the bridle of a second until some of his companions came up, who put them both to the sword. Mina himself says, that he is one of the bravest lads that he has in his division; and, if Mina says so, you may be assured that the boy is something remarkable.

The French call Mina the King of Navarre. In whatever town he enters he is sure to find every thing that he wants; the whole province thinks it an honour to have him as a guest. No officer in Navarre pays for his meals; every thing is brought out to them gratis. This extraordinary man has found means to get rid of all French spies cleverly enough, and without putting them to death. Whenever any of his partizans have brought him any, he strips them stark naked to see if they have any papers, plans, or drawings; and if he finds any thing of the sort, he calls instantly for one of the soldiers of his guard, and says, to him, "Take this fellow—he is a spy

spy—cut off his right ear.” The soldier (who has had pretty good practice at this work) draws his sword, and performs the operation as cleverly as a regular surgeon. This operation being finished, he heats an iron-mark red-hot, and stamps upon his forehead—*Viva Mina!* With this mark the man remains during the rest of his life; and I have been assured that so ashamed are those who have suffered this operation, of shewing themselves, that they have been found singly in the mountains, actually starved to death. Mina has an hospital for his sick and wounded near a beautiful little village called Estella, close upon the brow of a mountain. Six women attend upon the sick, with two excellent surgeons. They are well supplied with every thing gratis. The French know the spot where he has established this hospital, and have made several attempts to surprise it, but never with success. Mina is sure to get information when they are coming; and the inhabitants of the little village all turn out and carry the sick and wounded on biers, on their shoulders, up six leagues into the mountains, where they remain in perfect security until the French retire. In this same mountain he has a cave, where he fabricates his own gunpowder, and with this he is pretty well supplied. Mina encourages the people of Navarre to trade with the French; he gives them passports to do so: by which means he secures many articles for the comfort and advantage of his men that he could not obtain otherwise. And, for allowing this trade he gets what he wants gratis. If those who wish to trade are

rich he exacts money from them, which goes towards the pay of his soldiers, but more particularly to pay his spies, to obtain information of the movements of the French. To these men he is unbounded in his liberality, and he is supplied with the most correct information of the motions of the enemy: not a man can stir, that Mina is not informed of it. If the alcaldes (or justices of the peace) of a village are ordered by the French to make any requisition, and if they do not instantly inform Mina of it, he goes himself to their houses, in the night, and shoots them: he has done this to no less than nine of these fellows. If they inform him, Mina then takes steps accordingly, either to intercept their communications, or cut off their soldiers, or molest them in one way or other. Every volunteer has plenty of wine, meat, and bread. Every thing he takes in an action is his own; however, it must be after the battle is over—he shoots every man that plunders while he ought to be fighting. His tactick is reduced simply to forming line of battle, column, charging, and great care never to fire without being sure of hitting the object. He never allows gaming, nor a pack of cards, either among the officers or soldiers. Plunderers at all times he shoots. Officers and soldiers are all punished alike, when they forget their duty. He never takes either a regular soldier, or a regular bred officer, into his corps. He says, “They pretend to have too much theory—and he sees they fail in all their attempts.” His second in command is Guruchaga, about his own age, taller and thinner, of a most violent and

hasty temper, moderate talents, brave to a degree that is incredible, impetuous in action, and a powerful arm with the sword. Mina is very fond of him, and is the only man in whom he places implicit confidence, and sometimes consults. This man is severe with the troops, and makes himself feared and respected. He is, in general, the observer of the conduct of the army in battle; and, according to his report of their individual valour, they are promoted. Mina has a perfect knowledge, as well as all his officers and soldiers, of the whole country, and all the passes in the mountains; and, whenever it is necessary, he disperses his people, appointing a particular spot, some distance off, to meet, where they never fail to arrive, although the country is surrounded by the French. On a recent occasion, he practised this with great success: he was surrounded by 20,000 French, who had received orders to destroy him and his corps at all hazards. Mina knew the peril of his situation; but, with his 3,000 men, he remained in the mountains 15 days, treating the French with the utmost contempt. At length, about dusk in the evening, he saw himself surrounded by four columns of the enemy, who were pressing down upon him. With the greatest coolness, he called all his men around him, and said, "Gentlemen, we are in an unpleasant situation here. Let every captain take care of his company. Let the rendezvous be at such a place (naming one)—*Mina* the rallying-word. And now let every man disperse, and make the best of his way." They immediately dispersed. The

French deployed their columns at day-light, in the morning; and, when they thought that they had these people in their power, they found the whole of them had escaped. In five days afterwards, Mina was at the head of his men, committing depredations on the French, ten leagues from that spot, and without having lost a single individual. This is Mina's own account of this circumstance.

After we came into the power of Mina, by the capture of the French convoy who were escorting us, Mina's whole care was to provide for our security. He marched us through different villages, and across mountains, sometimes close to the French lines. He endeavoured, if possible, to get us to Valencia, for which purpose he sent to Duran and Empecinado, to desire them to co-operate with him, and to pass along the banks of the Ebro, in order that they might protect our passage across. He waited with anxiety 12 days for an answer from Empecinado, but got none. (Unfortunately, Empecinado had been attacked by the French at this time, and lost his artillery.) At length, he determined to execute this project by himself. He ordered some boards to be placed on cars, with preparations to make a bridge; and spread a report that he intended to cross the Ebro at a certain point. The carts and wagons that he loaded with these materials, he moved down in the day-time towards the water. The French, hearing this, waited anxiously expecting Mina and his troops. In the mean time, Mina started in the middle of the night, marched twelve miles from the spot



spot where he intended building his bridge; and, coming to the banks of the river, he jumped off his horse, and said, "Here is the spot where I will take you across." Without the least noise or confusion, Mina halted all his men, forced his own horse into the river, to try the depth; and, finding it practicable, he ordered a hundred men to get up behind a hundred of the cavalry, and plunge into the river. In this manner he contrived to pass over 800 Spanish prisoners and land them in perfect safety, before the French were aware that he was not coming down to the bridge. The moment he had placed us in safety on the other side of the river, he said, "Now, Spaniards! you are safe." He divided two handkerchiefs full of dollars amongst us, saying, that we had as good right to share in the plunder of the French as they had; and, wishing us farewell, galloped into the river with his cavalry, and disappeared, leaving 20 dragoons and an officer to escort us.

This extraordinary man might, if he chose, increase the number of his army to ten or twelve thousand men; but he has no vanity; and says fairly, that he thinks he can manage four or five thousand men better than a larger number.

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*From the Memoirs of the Earl of Charlemont, by Francis Hardy, Esq.*

DAVID HUME.

(By Lord Charlemont.)

The celebrated David Hume, whose character is so deservedly high in the literary world, and

whose works, both as a philosopher and an historian, are so wonderfully replete with genius and entertainment, was, when I was at Turin, Secretary to Sir John Sinclair, Plenipotentiary from the court of Great Britain to his Sardinian Majesty. He had then lately published those Philosophical Essays which have done so much mischief to mankind, by contributing to loosen the sacred bonds by which alone man can be restrained from rushing to his own destruction, and which are so intimately necessary to our nature, that a propensity to be bound by them was apparently instilled into the human mind by the all-wise Creator, as a balance against those passions which, though perhaps necessary as incitements to activity must, without such control, inevitably have hurried us to our ruin. The world, however, unconscious of its danger, had greedily swallowed the bait; the Essays were received with applause, read with delight, and their admired author was already, by public opinion, placed at the head of the dangerous school of sceptic philosophy.

With this extraordinary man I was intimately acquainted. He had kindly distinguished me from among a number of young men who were then at the academy, and appeared so warmly attached to me, that it was apparent he not only intended to honour me with his friendship but to bestow on me what was, in his opinion, the first of all favours and benefits, by making me his convert and disciple.

Nature, I believe, never formed any man more unlike his real character

character than David Hume. The powers of physiognomy were baffled by his countenance; neither could the most skilful in that science pretend to discover the smallest trace of the faculties of his mind in the unmeaning features of his visage. His face was broad and flat, his mouth wide, and without any other expression than that of imbecility. His eyes vacant and spiritless, and the corpulency of his whole person was far better fitted to communicate the idea of a turtle-eating alderman, than of a refined philosopher. His speech, in English, was rendered ridiculously by the broadest Scotch accent, and his French was, if possible, still more laughable; so that wisdom most certainly never disguised herself before in souncouth a garb. Though now near fifty years old, he was healthy and strong; but his health and strength far from being advantageous to his figure, instead of manly comeliness, had only the appearance of rusticity. His wearing a uniform added greatly to his natural awkwardness, for he wore it like a grocer of the train bands. Sinclair was a lieutenant general, and was sent to the courts of Vienna and Turin as a military envoy, to see that their quota of troops was furnished by the Austrians and Piedmontese. It was, therefore, thought necessary that his secretary should appear to be an officer, and Hume was accordingly disguised in scarlet.

Having thus given an account of his exterior, it is but fair that I should state my good opinion of his character. Of all the philosophers of his sect, none, I believe, ever joined more real benevolence

to its mischievous principles than my friend Hume. His love to mankind was universal and vehement; and there was no service he would not cheerfully have done to his fellow creatures, excepting only that of suffering them to save their souls in their own way. He was tender-hearted, friendly, and charitable in the extreme, as will appear from a fact which I have from good authority. When a member of the university of Edinburgh, and in great want of money, having little or no paternal fortune, and the collegiate stipend being very inconsiderable, he had procured, through the interest of some friend, an office in the university, which was worth about forty pounds a year. On the day when he had received this good news, and just when he had got into his possession the patent or grant entitling him to his office, he was visited by his friend Blacklock, the poet, who is much better known by his poverty and blindness than by his genius. This poor man began a long descant on his misery, bewailing his want of sight, his large family of children, and his utter inability to provide for them, or even to procure them the necessaries of life. Hume unable to bear his complaints, and destitute of money to assist him, ran instantly to his desk, took out the grant, and presented it to his miserable friend, who received it with exultation, and whose name was soon after, by Hume's interest, inserted instead of his own. After such a relation, it is needless that I should say any more of his genuine philanthropy and generous beneficence; but the difficulty will now occur,

occur, how a man, endowed with such qualities, could possibly consent to become the agent of so much mischief as undoubtedly has been done to mankind by his writings; and this difficulty can only be solved by having recourse to that universal passion, which has, I fear, a much more general influence over all our actions than we are willing to confess. Pride, or vanity, joined to a sceptical turn of mind, and to an education which, though learned, rather sipped knowledge than drank it, was, probably, the ultimate cause of this singular phænomenon; and the desire of being placed at the head of a sect whose tenets controverted and contradicted all received opinions, was too strong to be resisted by a man whose genius enabled him to find plausible arguments, sufficient to persuade both himself and many others, that his own opinions are true. A philosophical knight-errant was the dragon he had vowed to vanquish, and he was careless, or thoughtless, of the consequences which might ensue from the achievement of the adventure to which he had pledged himself.—He once professed himself the admirer of a young, most beautiful, and accomplished lady at Turin, who only laughed at his passion. One day he addressed her in the usual common-place strain, that he was '*abîmé, anéanti.*'—'*Oh! pour anéanti,*' replied the lady; '*ce n'est en effet qu'une operation très naturelle de votre système.*'

In London, where he often did me the honour to communicate the manuscripts of his additional essays, before their publication, I have sometimes, in the course of

our intimacy, asked him whether he thought that, if his opinions were universally to take place, mankind would not be rendered more unhappy than they now were; and whether he did not suppose that the curb of religion was necessary to human nature? 'The objections,' answered he, 'are not without weight; but error can never produce good, and truth ought to take place of all considerations.' He never failed, in the midst of any controversy, to give its due praise to every thing tolerable that was either said or written against him. One day that he visited me in London, he came into my room laughing, and apparently well pleased. 'What has put you into this good humour, Hume?' said I. 'Why, man,' replied he, 'I have just now had the best thing said to me I ever heard. I was complaining in a company where I spent the morning, that I was very ill treated by the world, and that the censures passed upon me were hard and unreasonable. That I had written many volumes, throughout the whole of which there were but few pages that contained any reprehensible matter, and yet, for those few pages I was abused and torn to pieces. You put me in mind, said an honest fellow in the company, whose name I did not know, of an acquaintance of mine, a notary public, who having been condemned to be hanged for forgery, lamented the hardship of his case; that, after having written many thousand inoffensive sheets, he should be hanged for one line.'

But an unfortunate disposition to doubt of every thing seemed interwoven with the nature of Hume;

Hume; and never was there, I am convinced, a more thorough and sincere sceptic. He seemed not to be certain even of his own existence, and could not therefore be expected to entertain any settled opinion respecting his future state. Once I asked him what he thought of the immortality of the soul? 'Why troth, man,' said he, 'it is so pretty and so comfortable a theory, that I wish I could be convinced of its truth, but I canna help doubting.'

Hume's fashion at Paris, when he was there as secretary to Lord Hertford, was truly ridiculous; and nothing ever marked, in a more striking manner, the whimsical genius of the French. No man, from his manners, was surely less formed for their society, or less likely to meet with their approbation; but that flimsy philosophy which pervades and deadens even their most licentious novels, was then the folly of the day. Free thinking and English frocks were the fashion, and the Anglomanie was the *ton du pais*. Lord Holland, though far better calculated than Hume to please in France, was also an instance of this singular predilection. Being about this time on a visit to Paris, the French concluded that an Englishman of his reputation must be a philosopher, and must be admired. It was customary with him to doze after dinner, and one day, at a great entertainment, he happened to fall asleep; 'Le voilà!' says a Marquis, pulling his neighbour by the sleeve; 'La voilà qui pense!' But the madness for Hume was far more singular and extravagant. From what has been already said of him, it is apparent that his con-

versation to strangers, and particularly to Frenchmen, could be little delightful, and still more particularly, one would suppose, to French women; and yet, no lady's toilette was complete without Hume's attendance. At the opera, his broad unmeaning face was usually seen *entre deux jolis minois*. The ladies in France give the ton, and the ton was deism; a species of philosophy ill suited to the softer sex, in whose delicate frame weakness is interesting, and timidity a charm. But the women in France were deists, as with us they were charioteers. The tenets of the new philosophy were *à portée de tout le monde*; and the perusal of a wanton novel, such, for example, as Therese Philosophe, was amply sufficient to render any fine gentleman, or any fine lady, an accomplished, nay, a learned deist. How my friend Hume was able to endure the encounter of these French female Titans I know not. In England, either his philosophic pride, or his conviction that infidelity was ill suited to women, made him perfectly averse from the initiation of ladies into the mysteries of his doctrine. I never saw him so much displeased, or so much disconcerted, as by the petulance of Mrs. Mallet, the conceited wife of Bolingbroke's editor. This lady, who was not acquainted with Hume, meeting him one night at an assembly, boldly accosted him in these words:—'Mr. Hume, give me leave to introduce myself to you; we deists ought to know each other.'—'Madame,' replied he, 'I am no deist. I do not style myself so, neither do I desire to be known by that appellation.'

Nothing

Nothing ever gave Hume more real vexation, than the strictures made upon his history in the House of Lords by the great Lord Chatham. Soon after that speech I met Hume, and ironically wished him joy of the high honour that had been done him. 'Zounds, man,' said he, with more peevishness than I had ever seen him express, 'he's a Goth! he's a Vandal!'—Indeed, his History is as dangerous in politics, as his Essays are in religion: and it is somewhat extraordinary, that the same man who labours to free the mind from what he supposes religious prejudices, should as zealously endeavour to shackle it with the servile ideas of despotism. But he loved the Stuart family, and his history is, of course, their apology. All his prepossessions, however, could never induce him absolutely to falsify history; and though he endeavours to soften the failings of his favourites, even in their actions, yet it is on the characters which he gives to them, that he principally depends for their vindication: and from hence frequently proceeds, in the course of his history, this singular incongruity, that it is morally impossible that a man possessed of the character which the historian delineates, should in certain circumstances have acted the part which the same historian narrates and assigns to him. But now to return to his philosophical principles, which certainly constitute the discriminating feature of his character. The practice of combating received opinions had one unhappy, though not unusual effect on his mind. He grew fond of paradoxes, which his abilities enabled him successfully to sup-

port; and his understanding was so far warped and bent by this unfortunate predilection, that he had well nigh lost that best faculty of the mind, the almost intuitive perception of truth. His sceptical turn made him doubt, and consequently dispute every thing; yet was he a fair and pleasant disputant. He heard with patience, and answered without acrimony. Neither was his conversation at any time offensive, even to his more scrupulous companions: his good sense, and good nature, prevented his saying any thing that was likely to shock; and it was not till he was provoked to argument, that, in mixed companies, he entered into his favourite topics. Where, indeed, as was the case with me, his regard for any individual rendered him desirous of making a proselyte, his efforts were great, and anxiously incessant.

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#### MONTESQUIEU.

(By Lord Charlemont.)

I have frequently met him in company with ladies, and have been as often astonished at the politeness, the gallantry, and sprightliness of his behaviour. In a word, the most accomplished, the most refined *petit-maître* of Paris could not have been more amusing from the liveliness of his chat, nor could have been more inexhaustible in that sort of discourse which is best suited to women, than this venerable philosopher of seventy years old. But at this we shall not be surprised, when we reflect, that the profound author of *L'Esprit des Loix* was also author of the Persian

Persian Letters, and of the truly gallant Temple de Gnide.

He had, however, to a great degree, though not among women, one quality which is not uncommon with abstracted men, I mean absence of mind. I remember dining in company with him at our ambassador's, Lord Albemarle, where, during the time of dinner, being engaged in a warm dispute, he gave away to the servant, who stood behind him, seven clean plates, supposing that he had used them all. But this was only in the heat of controversy, and when he was actuated by that lively and impetuous earnestness to which, though it never carried him beyond the bounds of good breeding, he was as liable as any man I ever knew. At all other times he was perfectly collected, nor did he ever seem to think of any thing out of the scope of the present conversation.

In the course of our conversations, Ireland, and its interests, have often been the topic; and, upon these occasions I have always found him an advocate for an union between that country and England. 'Were I an Irishman,' said he, 'I should certainly wish for it; and, as a general lover of liberty, I sincerely desire it; and for this plain reason, that an inferior country, connected with one much her superior in force, can never be certain of the permanent enjoyment of constitutional freedom, unless she has, by her representatives, a proportional share in the legislature of the superior kingdom.'

A few days before I left Paris to return home, this great man fell sick, and, though I did not

imagine, from the nature of his complaint, that it was likely to be fatal, I quitted him, however, with the utmost regret, and with that sort of foreboding which sometimes precedes misfortunes. Scarcely was I arrived in England, when I received a letter from one whom I had desired to send me the most particular accounts of him, communicating to me the melancholy news of his death, and assuring me, what I never doubted, that he had died as he lived, like a real philosopher; and what is more, with true christian resignation. What his real sentiments, with regard to religion, were, I cannot exactly say. He certainly was not a Papist; but I have no reason to believe that he was not a Christian; in all our conversations, which were perfectly free, I never heard him utter the slightest hint, the least word, which savoured of profaneness; but, on the contrary, whenever it came in his way to mention christianity, he always spoke of its doctrine and of its precepts with the utmost respect and reverence; so that did I not know that he had too much wisdom and goodness to wish to depreciate the ruling religion, from his general manner of expressing himself I should make no scruple freely to declare him a perfect christian. At his death the priests, as usual, tormented him, and he bore their exhortations with the greatest patience, good humour, and decency; till at length fatigued by their obstinate and tiresome pertinacity, he told them that he was much obliged for their comfort, but that, having now a very short time to live, he wished to have those few minutes to himself, as he had lived long

long enough to know how to die. A day or two before his death, an unlucky circumstance happened, by which the world has sustained an irreparable loss. He had written the history of Louis the Eleventh, including the transactions of Europe during the very important and interesting period of that prince's reign. The work was long and laborious, and some, who had seen parts of it, have assured me that it was superior even to his other writings. Recollecting that he had two manuscripts of it, one of them perfect and the other extremely mutilated, and fearing that this imperfect copy might fall into the hands of some ignorant and avaricious bookseller, he gave his valet de chambre the key of his *escrutoir*, and desired him to burn that manuscript, which he described to him. The unlucky valet burned the fair copy, and left that from which it was impossible to print.

There is nothing more uncommon than to see, in the same man, the most ardent glow of genius, the utmost liveliness of fancy, united with the highest degree of assiduity and of laboriousness. The powers of the mind seem in this to resemble those of the body. The nice and ingenious hand of the oculist was never made to heave the sledge, or to till the ground. In Montesquieu, however, both these talents were eminently conspicuous. No man ever possessed a more lively, a more fanciful genius. No man was ever more laborious. His *Esprit des Lois*, is, perhaps, the result of more reading than any treatise ever yet composed. M. de Secondat, son to the

president, has now in his possession forty folio volumes in his father's hand-writing, which are nothing more than the common-place books from whence this admirable work was extracted. Montesquieu, indeed, seems to have possessed the difficult art of contracting matter into a small compass, without rendering it obscure, more perfectly than any man who ever wrote. His *Grandeur et Decadence des Romains* is a rare instance of this talent; a book in which there is more matter than was ever before crammed together in so small a space. One circumstance with regard to this last-mentioned treatise has often struck me, as a sort of criterion by which to judge of the materialness of a book. The index contains nearly as many pages as the work itself.

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GERARD HAMILTON.\*

The uncommon splendor of his eloquence, which was succeeded by such inflexible taciturnity in St. Stephen's Chapel, became the subject, as might be supposed, of much, and idle speculation. The truth is, that all his speeches, whether delivered in London or Dublin, were not only prepared, but studied with a minuteness and exactitude, of which those who are only used to the carelessness of modern debating, can scarcely form any idea. Lord Charlemont, who had been long and intimately acquainted with him, previous to his coming to Ireland, often mentioned that he was the only speaker, among the many he had heard, of whom he

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\* The following are all by Mr. Hardy.

could say, with certainty, that all his speeches, however long, were written and got by heart. A gentleman, well known to his Lordship and Hamilton, assured him that he had heard Hamilton repeat, no less than three times, an oration, which he afterwards spoke in the House of Commons, and lasted almost three hours. As a debater, therefore he became as useless to his political patrons, as Addison was to Lord Sunderland; and, if possible, he was more scrupulous in composition than even that eminent man. Addison would stop the press to correct the most trivial error in a large publication; and Hamilton, as I can assert, on indubitable authority, would recall the footman, if, on recollection, any word, in his opinion, was misplaced or improper, in the slightest note to a familiar acquaintance. Painful pre-eminence! Yet this weigher of words, and balancer of sentences, was most easy and agreeable in conversation. He passed his time, except with unnecessary anxiety as to his literary fame, unembarrassed and cheerful, among a few select friends of either sex (to the fair sex he rendered himself peculiarly acceptable); intriguing statesmen, and grave philosophers.

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#### HELY HUTCHINSON.

John Hely Hutchinson, father to the Earl of Donoughmore and Lord Hutchinson, introduced a classical idiom into the House of Commons. No member was ever more extolled, and more in fashion, than he was on his first appearance there. He opposed government upon almost every ques-

tion, but his opposition was of no long continuance. As an orator, his expression was fluent, easy, and lively; his wit fertile and abundant; his invective admirable, not so much from any peculiar energy of sentiment, or diction, as from being always unclogged with any thing superfluous, or which could at all diminish the justness and brilliancy of its colouring. It ran along with the feelings of the House, and never went beyond them. He saw what the House could bear, and seemed to take the lead in directing their resentment, rather than in pointing his own. On such occasions he sunk, as it were, into a temporary oblivion of his own disposition (for he was naturally very irritable), and appeared free from all unseemly impetuosity, indulging the keenest wit, equally within the rules of the House, and the limits of decorum. The consequence of this assumed calmness was, that he never was stopped. The House was paid such deference to, that it could not, and received so much entertainment, that it would not, interfere. The members for a long time remembered his satire, and the objects of it seldom forgave it.

In his personal contests with Mr. Flood (and in the more early part of their parliamentary career they were engaged in many), he is supposed to have had the advantage. The respect which he uniformly observed towards the House, and the style of his speaking, might have contributed somewhat to this. His oratory was of that gayer kind which captivates an Irish auditory, and incorporated itself more easily with the subjects which, at that period, engaged the attention of the House of Commons. It was, therefore,



therefore, without derogating at all from his talents, the contention of Demosthenes and Hyperides, on points where we may justly conclude, from the character of those two eminent Athenians, Hyperides must have been superior. To Flood's anger Hutchinson opposed the powers of ridicule; to his strength he opposed refinement; to the weight of his oratory an easy, flexible ingenuity, nice discrimination, and graceful appeal to the passions. As the debater ran high, Flood's eloquence alternately displayed austere reasoning, and tempestuous reproof; its colours were chaste, but gloomy; Hutchinson's on the contrary, were of "those which April wears," bright, various, and transitory; but it was a vernal evening after a storm, and he was esteemed the most successful, because he was the most pleasing.

In every thing that he said in the House of Commons, he seemed to have a great sense of public propriety; he was not tedious, but he sometimes enlarged on subjects more than was necessary, a defect which his enemies criticised with peculiar severity. But Mr. Gerard Hamilton (than whom a better judge of public speaking has seldom been seen) observed, that he was that speaker, who, in his support of government, had always something to say which gratified the House. 'He can go out in all weathers,' continued Mr. Hamilton, 'and as a debater is therefore inestimable.'

He had attended much to the stage, and acquired a clearness and propriety of intonation, that gave what he said great impression. In his younger days he lived in great

habits of intimacy with Quin, who admired his talents and improved his elocution.

From some of his coadjutors he differed in one respect particularly; he never recommended a bad measure that he might display an obtrusive and vulgar zeal for government, nor appeared a champion for British interest in preference to that of his own country. He always spoke of it with respect and affection; and as in the course of time questions came forward, which, when he first engaged in business, Parliament would have shrunk from, he was not awed into silence, but supported them all. The octennial bill, the free trade, the Catholic bill, in which he was followed with hereditary talents and spirit, and latterly the parliamentary reform. On the last-mentioned subject he spoke with no diminished powers; time had, indeed, changed his manner, but it was the placid manner of dignified age, and the House seemed to listen to him with peculiar and grateful satisfaction. His acceptance of the provostship of Trinity College was an unwise step; injurious to his peace, and almost clouding every prospect in his profession, the highest honours of which he would, in all probability, have otherwise attained. After a long enjoyment of parliamentary fame, it was then said, that he was no speaker; and after the most lucrative practice at the bar, that he was no lawyer. But the public ultimately decides with propriety and candour. All the force of wit and talents arrayed against him in his academical quarrels, could not authenticate these supposed discoveries of his want of

of knowledge and ability; his country thought far otherwise, and his reputation as a man of genius, and an active, well-informed statesman, remained undiminished to the last.

He was a man of high spirit; when he left opposition in 1760, and took the prime serjeantcy, some of his enemies attempted to attack him in the House of Commons; but he asserted himself with such a lofty and firm tone, that it was thought prudent to attack him no more. In private life he was amiable, and in the several duties of father and husband most exemplary.

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#### FRANCIS ANDREWS.

Francis Andrews, Provost of the University of Dublin, and one of the Privy Council in Ireland, is entitled, from the superiority of his talents, and the conspicuous part which for several years he acted in the politics of this country, to particular notice. He was elected Fellow of Trinity College in 1741, and succeeded Dr. Baldwin, as provost, in 1758. It is pretty generally known, that in the more early part of his life, he was the friend and admirer of Mrs. Woffington, that celebrated woman, who, when we reflect on her beauty, her acquirements, the fascinating powers of her conversation, and the influence which she possessed over the minds of some men of the most exalted understandings, may be justly considered as the Aspasia of these kingdoms. This connection is merely alluded to, as the popular prints of that day insisted that Andrews owed

his advancement to the successful exertion of her interest; an assertion than which nothing had ever less foundation. Baldwin was a Whig. As Toryism predominated in the university at the time of his appointment, the statesmen of that period, in order to eradicate Jacobite principles, supported him in all his academical proceedings; and it is certain that he ruled over that respectable seminary with almost unlimited sway. But though an absolute, he was a decorous sovereign; and, some few instances excepted, did not abuse his power. The same may be said, and at least with equal truth, of his successor, Doctor Duigenan, who knew him well, and was a fellow of Trinity College during part of his provostship, has told us, and justly, that he governed the university for many years with great reputation.

He represented his native city of Derry in parliament, and soon became a leading member; for he spoke often, and always with unquestioned ability. He was devoted to the court system. *Principibus placuisse viris* was the avowed maxim on which he acted, and with peculiar success certainly, for few men ever rendered themselves more acceptable to the great; not merely to statesmen, or those who had it in their power to serve him, but to the gay and fashionable part of the higher orders; and such was the versatility of his talents, that, when in Italy, he no less charmed, and almost astonished, the learned professors of Padua, by his classical attainments, and the uncommon quickness, purity, and ease, with which he addressed and replied to them in the Latin language, than he captivated our  
young

young men of rank, then resident at Rome, by his lively and accommodating wit, his agreeable, useful, and miscellaneous knowledge.

Yet his manners were not refined; Sir Robert Walpole would have relished them more than Lord Chesterfield; but they were frank and open, accompanied with so much good humour, good nature, and real benevolence, that he had few, if any, personal enemies. He was fond of, and indulged in the pleasures of the table, but he added to the number of his friends, and, when the chair of the House of Commons was vacant, by the resignation of the late Mr. Ponsonby, in 1771, he displayed the extent of his influence in that assembly, by the election of his friend, Mr. Pery, to the office of Speaker, who, though eminently qualified for such a station, was much indebted to Andrews for his just promotion. Two men of more dissimilar habits perhaps never existed; yet the most cordial union subsisted between them from their earliest days to the year 1774, when Lord Pery witnessed the last mournful scene of Andrew's life at Shrewsbury. He was deeply regretted; and Rigby, who loved him, who was delighted with his colloquial powers, as his own were pre-eminent, wept like a child at the intelligence of his death.

For some time before he died, he grew weary of politics. To an intimate friend he expressed his concern that he had relinquished his profession, (the law,) for the Provostship. It is equally certain that he considered his necessary academical engagements as totally incompatible with those of a political nature, and lamented the ar-

dour with which he had engaged in the latter. In the disposition of his property he shewed an unfeigned respect for the University, bequeathing a considerable sum for the foundation of an observatory, and the cultivation of astronomical science.

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#### PHILIP TISDALL.

Philip Tisdall, Attorney-General, cannot be omitted in a work of this kind. The singularity of his talents and temperament demand a more peculiar delineation of his character. He came into parliament in the year 1739, as representative of the university of Dublin. This respectable situation he occupied, though not without some trouble, and much personal obloquy, at every election, to the time of his death, in 1777.

He had an admirable, and most superior understanding; an understanding matured by years, by long experience, by habits with the best company from his youth; with the bar, with parliament, with the state. To this strength of intellect was added a constitutional philosophy, or apathy, which never suffered him to be carried away by attachment to any party, even his own. He saw men and things so clearly; he understood so well the whole farce and fallacy of life, that it passed before him like a scenic representation: and, till almost the close of his days, he went through the world with a constant sunshine of soul and an inexorable gravity of feature. His countenance was never gay, and his mind was never gloomy.

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He was an excellent politician, equally able to draw government into difficulties, and bring it out of them again, though it must be allowed, that he never abused the confidence of government. Far from it. But when ministers here found themselves embarrassed by neglecting to consult him, which was sometimes the case, he enjoyed their distress with peculiar complacency: and with a face of Erebus, no lover was at that moment more pleased, nor stoic more immoveable. He seemed to have acquired an entire power over his senses, and when his mind was most impregnated, and his passions most engaged, he looked, if in his opinion the measure required it, as if he had almost ceased to see, to hear, or to speak.

He was an able speaker, as well at the bar as in the House of Commons, though his diction was very indifferent. He did not speak so much at length as many of his parliamentary coadjutors, though he knew the whole of the subject much better than they did. He was not only a good speaker in parliament, but an excellent manager of the House of Commons. He never said too much. He had great merit in what he did say, for government was never committed by him. He plunged into no difficulty, nor did he ever suffer his antagonist to escape from one.

To liberty, or the people, he was no enemy. He was too well acquainted with the laws not to respect the constitution. He knew his own abilities too well not to be convinced that, in a free country, government could not go on without him; and that, whilst he was consulted by administration,

it never would overset the liberties of the people. To form a just estimate of his principles, it is necessary to know what government did not do. This was the case with Mr. Malone, and one or two eminent men. They differed from the patriot not in principle, but as to the place where such principle might, *at that time* be most efficaciously displayed. They struggled for the country in the Cabinet, as the orator often did, or said he did, in the House of Commons. This mode of conduct may appear strange, but it arose from the situation of Ireland, which those most able men did not wish to see engaged in quarrels with England. Their desire, therefore, was to do things calmly and quietly. They moderated parties, checked the too forward zeal of courtiers, and tempered the ardour of patriots. They postponed, but never thought of attempting to extinguish, any question relating to public liberty. "You may observe," said Mr. Tisdall to one of his friends, who was with him at his villa of Stillorgan, within a few miles of Dublin, which commanded a view of the sea, "that the taking the embargo off corn has improved my prospect. You now see some ships. I signed the proclamation for taking off that embargo; but the proclamation for laying it on, I took care not to sign that." He was the first person who omitted, in the revenue bill, the clause providing that the act should continue till the end of the next session. It was on his part, a patriotic and provident measure. The English council restored the clause, which was afterwards a subject of debate in the House of Commons, and

and in that debate, Mr. Tisdall was the only person who was personally attacked, though he alone, of the Irish Cabinet, had any merit on the question. But parliamentary hostility is often misplaced, and, from the nature of a popular assembly, such errors are often unavoidable.

On some miserable, ill-advised contest of government with the city of Dublin, the crown lawyers marshalled themselves in sad and painful array, to support the nonsense of administration. "I shall leave my ragamuffins where they will be well peppered," said Tisdall, to a gentleman of the bar, who stood near him, and walked out of court.

He was a profound lawyer, and his opinion was frequently resorted to from England. In domestic life he was sociable and agreeable. His table was remarkably splendid and magnificent, and often, as the public prints said, subservient to political purposes; but with what truth the observation was made I know not. When abroad, particularly at Spa, he lived with almost equal splendour. Take him all in all, he was, in some respects, one of the most singular, as unquestionably he was, by far, one of the most able, statesmen, whom Ireland ever beheld.

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#### MR. EDMUND PERY.

Mr. Edmund Pery, afterwards Lord Pery, came into the House of Commons in the year 1751. The subsequent session of 1753 was remarkable for the first great parliamentary contest in Ireland. The Duke of Dorset, son of the

celebrated and amiable Lord Dorset, was then Lord Lieutenant; government was led on by Primate Stone, a man of unbounded ambition. Lord Charlemont, who knew him perfectly, often assured me, that the temper and genius of the English people, and English constitution, averse to all ecclesiastical interference, or domination, (which the Primate was well aware of) alone prevented him from aspiring to a distinguished place in the councils of Great Britain. He was brother to Andrew Stone, who possessed considerable knowledge and ability, a principal figure in the court of Frederic, Prince of Wales. Mr. Pery at first acted with government, or, what was then called, the primate's party: and afterwards, in the session of 1755, rendered himself conspicuous, by opposing, though with a small minority, Colonel Conway, then secretary to the Marquis of Hartington. Party-writers said, that this opposition was merely in compliance with the wishes of his friend, the primate. But if history in general is to be read with caution, the political history of the day should ever be regarded with particular distrust. Mr. Pery could little brook such subjugation. He was, some time after, the leader of what was called, the Flying Squadron; a party attached neither to the court nor the opposition, and occasionally joining both. When offered the place of Solicitor General, but he did not choose to be their servant, and disdained to clothe himself in the spoils of his friend, Mr. Gore, (Lord Annaly, who then held that place.—He was master of his profession; and

not only that, but an admirable member of parliament. It may be justly said, that there was scarcely any great public measure adopted in Ireland, whilst Lord Pery engaged in business, which had not its seminal principle in his comprehensive mind. The corn laws, the free trade, the independence of the Irish parliament, the tenantry bill, were framed with his assistance, and would not have been carried without it. The tillage of Ireland may be regarded as his child.

The superiority which a certain rectitude of mind and understanding has over talents and pertinacity, is sometimes evinced in no small degree. During the discussion of a question, which Mr. Pery had favoured, and distinguished himself by its support, he was answered by Secretary Hamilton, in a speech of unexampled eloquence. He rose directly after Hamilton had sat down, not, he said, to reply, but at once to declare, that he was convinced.

Whoever is well acquainted with the House of Commons, knows, that there are too many persons of mere talents, who would have displayed no such ingenuousness; for, to combat at all events, and concede no point whatever, seems to be an established maxim with the leaders of debate in general. Mr. Pery, by acting in a contrary manner, divided the glory of the day with Hamilton; the latter carried the palm of genius, and Pery that of wisdom. In truth, he saw further before him than almost any man of his time. In good sense he was inferior to none; in fortitude, superior to most men. He delivered the boldest senti-

ments in the calmest manner, so that fortitude did not seem the effort of his mind, but its ordinary temperature. He spoke with peculiar gravity and dignity and feeling. His arguments, or their principal points, were fully, but briefly stated. On no occasion were his speeches declamatory. He sometimes rose above others, not less by the firmness of his temper, than his disdain of mere rhetorical flourishes. When the right of England to make laws for Ireland was mentioned in the House of Commons, (some years previous to Mr. Grattan's address on that subject) a general disposition prevailed to decline giving any opinion on the question. There was certainly much speaking, but the claims of England were alluded to in similes and metaphors, the result of habitual subserviency, and false or illusive eloquence. But Pery said, "that he saw no reason for making use of any indistinct, or figurative language. He would speak out,—the parliament of Great Britain had no right to make laws for Ireland." In these days some persons may smile at such an instance being adduced of political courage. But, to judge of other times by our own, is the characteristic of a mind, presumptuous and superficial.—He was master of that great science of a genuine statesman, the doctrine of non-interference. He knew that legislation, like every thing else, had its limits, and that much was to be left to the unrestricted sense of mankind. He never was a minister, nor wished to be one. Perhaps he knew some of his countrymen too well, to be either their idol, or their minister; but he often instructed,

instructed, often controlled, or checked, the members of administration; and, it is no disproportionate language to say, that he was frequently resorted to by different classes of men in public life, almost as an oracle. He was, perhaps, one of the best Speakers that ever sat in the chair of any House of Commons. His mind seemed to keep pace with every question, and follow the debate in all its various forms. It was not an anxiety for a particular motion, but a general parental care of, and solicitude for the well-being, the dignity of the House of Commons, and wisdom of its deliberations. Hence, though always remembering that he was the servant of the House, not its dictator, it was perfectly easy for those who were accustomed to him, and took a part in the business, to know at once, from his looks, whilst they were speaking, whether their speeches, in his opinion, gave an additional light or interest to the debate.

There was no interruption, no impatience; but, to make use of a dramatic allusion, he so blended himself with the entire business of the scene, that an intelligent debater, by observing him, almost instantly felt where he was most right, or discovered where he was most wrong. He preserved order, without encroaching on the popular nature of the House of Commons. He suffered no usurpation, or ministerial legerdemain, from the treasury bench. The old members were respected, the young were encouraged, all were attended to. In private life, notwithstanding his grave and serious demeanour, no man was ever more friendly, more benign, and, to the young

people, more accommodating, or more pleasing, instructive, and indulgent.

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THE EARL OF KILDARE.

The Earl of Kildare, afterwards Marquis, and Duke of Leinster, premier peer of Ireland, had great weight and authority in the House of Lords; not merely from his rank, considerable as it was, but from the honourable and generous part which he always took in the affairs of Ireland. He seldom, if ever, spoke in public; he particularly distinguished himself in the political struggle of 1753, and, disdaining to crouch to an intriguing and ambitious prelate, or the Viceroy, whom, it is to be lamented, that prelate too much influenced, he presented a memorial to the late king, which, in respectful, but spirited language, stated the grievances of Ireland, and particularly the mal-administration of Primate Stone. It occasioned much surprise, and gave great offence to part of the English cabinet. Seldom, very seldom indeed, have the members of that cabinet cause to be so offended. Excepting some occasional visits to England, where he was as highly respected, as illustriously allied, Lord Kildare resided in Ireland almost constantly. He not only supported his senatorial character with uniform independence, but, as a private nobleman, was truly excellent, living either in Dublin or among his numerous tenantry, whom he encouraged and protected. In every situation he was of the most unequivocal utility to his country; at Carton, in the Irish House of

Lords, or that of England, (he was a member of both), or speaking the language of truth and justice in the closet of his sovereign.

No man ever understood his part in society better than he did; he was conscious of his rank, and upheld it to the utmost; but, let it be added, that he was remarkable for the dignified, attractive politeness, or, what the French call, nobleness of his manners. So admirable was he in this respect, that, when he entertained some Lord Lieutenants, the general declaration, on leaving the room, was, that from the peculiar grace of his behaviour he appeared to be more the Viceroy than they did. He was some years older than Lord Charlemont, and took a lead in politics when that nobleman was abroad, and for some time after his return to Ireland; but when the House of Lords became more the scene of action, they, with the late lord Moira, generally co-operated, and, in truth, three noblemen so independent, this country has seldom seen.

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#### DUC DE NIVERNOS.

Of this nobleman, so much admired by Lord Chesterfield, so much regarded by Lord Charlemont, and so esteemed at Rome, at Berlin, at London, and in Paris, I shall endeavour to give some account. He was a Mancini, an illustrious Roman name, and perfectly familiar to all who are conversant in the history of Louis the Fourteenth. His grandfather was Duc de Nevers, brother to that renowned beauty, Madame de Mazarin, and Maria Mancini, whose

agreeable wit and accomplishments for some time enthralled the affections of the young French monarch. The Duc de Nivernois, (who did not assume the title of Nevers, although his father died in 1768) was appointed ambassador to Rome in 1746, and staid there several years. The embassy to Rome was, during the reigns of Louis XIV. and XV. considered as one of the first, if not the highest, in diplomatic rank. He acquitted himself entirely to the satisfaction of his own court: the people at Rome looked on him as a Roman, whilst his manners, his learning, and conversation, rendered him peculiarly acceptable to Lamberini, (Benedict the Fourteenth). It is almost needless to say, that he captivated Lord Charlemont, whose taste and studies, and sauvy of disposition, were, in a great measure, similar to his own. Although he did not succeed in the object of his mission at Berlin, (for Frederick had taken his measures previously to the Duke's arrival) he was not the less honoured and distinguished by that monarch and his brother, Prince Henry. They never spoke of him but with applause. When ambassador in London, D'Eon justly says, that however discordant the opinions of the people were as to the peace, there was no difference whatever as to the pacificator; for all ranks seemed to vie with each other in their admiration of, and respect for him. He went every where, and was liked every where. He was at Bath; at Newmarket; was elected Fellow of the Royal Society; and honoured with the degree of Doctor of Laws by the university of Oxford.

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He was a little man, with an agreeable, open, and engaging countenance, but so extremely thin, that some of his friends at Paris always called him the political Sylph. When he first landed, with his suite, at Dover, two or three old sailors were walking along the beach. Observing the bustle, "Hey, what's this?" said one,—"Oh! the French Ambassador! He has just come out of the boat." "Just Heaven!" exclaimed another, "to what have we reduced the French during this war! Only conceive. When I was prisoner in France, two or three years ago, that emaciated ambassador, whom you see like a withered apple-John, yonder, was then by far one of the fattest men who walked the streets in Paris. He absolutely waddled." When this was told to the Duke, he was delighted, and used often to relate it at his own table, as a most happy instance of national humour.

In consequence of repeated solicitations to be recalled, (for his health, naturally delicate, was almost destroyed by the air of London), he returned, after an eight months' residence in England, to Paris. He continued in that metropolis, or its environs, for more than thirty years afterwards, cultivating letters, and all the refined pleasures of society, but not living, as many men of letters do, in a cold, fastidious indifference to the welfare of his country. On the contrary, though much esteemed and liked by Louis XV, and one of the principal ornaments of his court, he opposed the inclinations of that monarch, when he considered them as militating against

France; and, in conjunction with some most respectable noblemen, took a generous, but decided part against the system of Chancellor Maupeou. Whilst engaged in this opposition, a circumstance occurred, which I shall take leave to mention, as it is in some measure illustrative of his urbanity and polished wit. Louis XV held a bed of justice, as it was called, and either then, or in one of the audience rooms at Versailles, forbade the members of the parliament of Paris to trouble him with any further remonstrances; "for," added he, with a most emphatic tone, "I shall never change." His favourite, the beautiful, unfortunate Madame de Barry, and the Duke of Nivernois, were present at the scene. Some days after, she met the Duke, and addressing him with great gaiety, "Well, Monsieur de Nivernois," said she, "you may surely now give up your opposition; for you yourself heard the king say, that he *would never change*." "Certainly, Madam," he replied, "I did hear him; and indeed no wonder, for he was *looking at you*."

He was, when far advanced in life, (for he was then some years beyond seventy) at length called to the councils of his sovereign. M. de Malherbes, the Count de la Luzerne, and one or two more, were his assistants. It was then too late. The time of the court had been long wasted in the most wretched intrigues; and the toilette of that most fascinating of all women, Madame de Polignac, was, however originally adverse to her inclinations, alternately become, with that of her royal friend, Marie Antoinette,

Antoinette, the scene of frivolous, ridiculous appointments, in which vanity, levity, personal whim or caprice, were alone consulted, and the dread exigence of the moment either not understood, or feebly administered to. The waters were out, they had overspread the land; and it required more talents than fell to the share of the Duke de Nivernois, and his coadjutors, had they been all even in the prime of life, to give the repose of a moment to the shattered political vessel of France. The duke lived long enough to see his well-intentioned sovereign, the unhappy Antoinette, whose beauty and tenderness of heart were once the subject of every eulogy, and the angelic Princess Elizabeth, dragged, in the midst of Paris, to the scaffold, by monsters in a human form. Accustomed as this world has ever been to spectacles of sorrow, such a downfall of all earthly grandeur, such a fell vicissitude, it perhaps never before witnessed.

But what is singular in the history of Monsieur de Nivernois's life, is, that although remaining in Paris, he survived even the multiplied atrocities and murders of Robespierre. How he escaped, it is not very easy to conceive, as he had every requisite for the guillotine, which that dæmon so often looked for in the victims of his tyranny—high rank, venerable age, goodness of mind, love of letters, and love of his country. Yet, with all these qualifications for being murdered in such a time, he was not; but lived to publish several of his works, and died very peaceably in 1798, at the advanced age of eighty-two!

#### LORD POWERSCOURT.

Of the nobleman whom I have occasion now to mention, the sentiments of all, who had the happiness of being known to him, were uniform and unvaried. His generosity and magnificence, his engaging, unaffected conversation, the lively energies of his mind, were almost generally felt and acknowledged. That this colouring is not over-charged, many who are still living, and knew him well, can bear ample testimony. He was distinguished among his associates, and those who, having long survived him, idolized his memory, by the appellation of the *French Lord Powerscourt*; an epithet, not of frivolity, but acquired merely by his long residence in France, where his agreeableness, his vivacity, and courteous, easy manners, rendered him universally liked; and with some of the principal personages of the court of Louis the Fifteenth he was a particular favourite.

In London he was equally relished; and whether there or in Dublin, conversing with men of sense, and the world, entertaining a brilliant circle of both sexes at his delightful seat of Powerscourt, or again returning to the society of Paris, La Clairon, Comte D'Argenson, and others, he captivated all ranks of people. He seemed to exist only to please, and render those about him contented, and satisfied with themselves. Having been a votary of fashion for several years, and given rise to many of its fantasies, and agreeable follies, he was not overpowered by the habits of self-indulgence. He listened

listened reluctantly, and supinely, at first, but still he listened, to the voice of his country, which told him, that the duties of public life should take their turn also, and had a predominant claim on those who, like him, to high birth and station, added, what was of far more consequence to the community, the powers of a strong and cultivated mind. Accordingly he, for some time, attended the House of Lords. But he soon discovered that, although he wished to engage in business, the Upper House of the Irish Parliament was, of all places on earth the most unpropitious to any such laudable pursuit. An ungenerous and unwise policy had withered almost all the functions of that assembly, and the ill-omened statute of George the First, hung on it like an incubus. He was much mortified at finding himself in the company of such august but imbecile, inefficient personages, who moved about, more like the shadows of legislators, than genuine and sapient guardians of the realm, or counsellors to Majesty. He soon grew weary of them. To an intimate friend of his, who often repeated the circumstance to me, he lamented that he was not born a commoner; and sometime after, he proved that he was not affectedly querulous or insincere in the regret which he expressed, for he procured a seat in the English House of Commons. Whilst he sat there, he spoke not unfrequently; his speaking was much approved of, and he began to relish the new scene of life, into which, for the best purposes, he had now entered. But procrastination renders our best efforts ineffectual; a severe malady soon

overtook him; he resigned his seat in the House of Commons, and after struggling with uninterrupted ill health for some time, he died universally beloved in the prime of life, having scarcely passed his thirty-fourth year. Lord Charlemont lived with him, as with the dearest brother of his heart, and to the close of his life spoke of, and lamented him, with the truest sensibility.

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#### EARL OF CARHAMPTON.

Simon Luttrell, Earl of Carhampton, was descended from a long line of progenitors, who, for several centuries were seated at Luttrellstown, in the county of Dublin, where, as well as in other counties of Ireland, they had very large possessions. The immediate ancestors of Lord Carhampton, or some of them at least, followed the fortunes of James the Second. His uncle held a high rank in that prince's army, and was by him appointed a privy counsellor of Ireland on the same day with the celebrated Anthony, Count Hamilton. He was killed at the battle of Landen. Lord Carhampton was bred up in political principles directly opposite to those of his ancestors; and received the first part of his education at Eton, where he formed early habits of intimacy with Lord Camden, whose age corresponded exactly with his own. He was a distinguished member of the House of Lords in Ireland for many years, though by no means young when he took his seat in that assembly. Whilst he was there, he spoke with his accustomed wit and humour, great perspicuity,

spicuity, adroitness, knowledge of mankind, quickness in perceiving, and ralying the foibles of his adversaries, stimulating, if it suited his purpose, a warm temper to warmth still greater, with a general vigilance and command of his own. To oratory he had no claim. He was well versed in the proceedings of parliament, as, for the best part of his life, he had sat in the English House of Commons, where, though he did not press forward as a constant debater, he was a most keen and accurate observer of all that passed. As a companion, a more agreeable man could scarcely be found. He was the delight of those whose society he frequented, whilst he resided in Dublin, as he did almost constantly towards the close of his life. His conversation (for I had long the honour and happiness of partaking of it) was charming; full of sound sense, perfect acquaintance with the histories of the most distinguished persons of his own age, and that which preceded it; without the least garrulity pursuing various narratives, and enlivening all with the most graceful original humour. In many respects it resembled that species of conversation, which the French, at a period when society was best understood, distinguished above all other colloquial excellence of that day, by the appropriate phrase of *l'Esprit de Mortemart*. Gay, simple, very peculiar, yet perfectly natural, easy, and companionable; unambitious of all ornament, but embellished by that unstudied and becoming air, which a just taste, improved by long familiarity with persons of the best manners, can alone bestow. Lord Carhampton was an

excellent scholar; but as the subjects which engaged his attention in general were either political, or such as an agreeable man of the world would most dwell on in mixed companies, his literary acquirements were only, or more peculiarly, known to those who lived in greater intimacy with him.

To enter into an idle and unskilful panegyric of this nobleman, is not the part of these memoirs; but they can state with propriety, that he was friendly and good-natured; and it is only doing bare justice to his memory to add, that the accounts which political writers of the day, especially at the period of the Middlesex election, published with regard to him, are almost without exception to be regarded as the mere fabrications of party.

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#### EARL OF BELLAMONT.

Charles Coote, Earl of Bellamont, was, I believe, descended from that Sir Charles Coote, who acted no inconsiderable part as a military personage, in Ireland, during that agitated period, which succeeded the calamitous æra of 1641. No portion of his warlike spirit was lost in his descendant, who, at an early period of his life, distinguished himself against the Oak boys, and other insurgents; for which services it was thought proper to reward him with a red ribband; and he was accordingly invested with the ensigns of the order of the Bath by the Duke of Northumberland, then Lord Lieutenant, at the castle of Dublin. He was a nobleman who possessed much quickness of parts, of real  
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but very singular talents, and most fantastic in the use of them. In his dress, his air, his manners, his diction, whether in common conversation, or debate, he was totally unlike any other man of his time. His person was well-formed, of a most advantageous height, and, when decorated with his star, or other emblems of chivalry, he moved along like a Lord Herbert of Cherbury, or one of those knights who "jousted in Aspramont or Montalban;" as lofty in mien as in phrases; courteous, or hostile, as the occasion required. His oratory cannot be at all adequately described. He must have been heard in the House of Lords, where the stately march of his periods, his solemn pauses, his correspondent gestures, his selection of words, so remote from common use, yet not always deficient in energy or point, sometimes excited the admiration, and always the amazement of his auditors. The politeness of his manners was certainly engaging, though ceremonious, and tinctured with that eccentricity, which pervaded his whole deportment. He had a just and becoming public spirit, which conciliated the regard of Lord Charlemont, who acted as his second in his celebrated duel with the Marquis Townshend; when, it is almost superfluous to add, he behaved with his usual characteristic gallantry and punctilious antique courtesy. He was most severely wounded, but lived many years afterwards.

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WALTER HUSSEY BURGH.

Walter Hussey, who afterwards took the name of Burgh, and was

advanced to the station of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, came at this time into parliament under the auspices of James Duke of Leinster. He immediately joined the opposition then formed against the administration of Lord Townshend. His speeches, when he first entered the House of Commons, were very brilliant, very figurative, and far more remarkable for that elegant, poetic taste, which had highly distinguished him when a member of the university, than any logical illustration or depth of argument. But as he was blessed with great endowments, every session took away somewhat from the unnecessary splendour and redundancy of his harangues. To make use of a phrase of Cicero, in speaking of his own improvement in eloquence, his orations were gradually deprived of all fever. Clearness of intellect, a subtle, refined, and polished wit, a gay, fertile, uncommonly fine imagination, very classical taste, superior harmony, and elegance of diction, peculiarly characterised this justly celebrated man. Though without beauty, his countenance was manly, engaging, and expressive; his figure agreeable and interesting; his deportment eminently graceful.

To those who never heard him, as the fashion of this world in eloquence, as in all things, soon passes away, it may be no easy matter to convey a just idea of his style of speaking; it differed totally from the models which have been presented to us by some of the great masters of rhetoric in latter days. His eloquence was by no means gaudy, tumid, nor approaching to that species of oratory, which the Roman critics denominated Asiatic;

atic ; but it was always decorated as the occasion required : it was often compressed, and pointed, though that could not be said to have been its general feature. It was sustained by great ingenuity, great rapidity of intellect, luminous and piercing satire ; in refinement abundant, in simplicity sterile. The classical allusions of this orator, for he was most truly one, were so apposite, they followed each other in such bright and varied succession, and, at times, spread such an unexpected and triumphant blaze around his subject, that all persons, who were in the least tinged with literature, could never be tired of listening to him. The Irish are a people of quick sensibility, and perfectly alive to every display of ingenuity or illustrative wit. Never did the spirit of the nation soar higher than during the splendid days of the volunteer institution ; and, when Hussey Burgh, alluding to some coercive English laws, and that institution, then in its proudest array, said in the House of Commons, "That such laws were sown like dragons' teeth, and sprung up in armed men ;" the applause which followed, and the glow of enthusiasm which he kindled in every mind, far exceed my powers of description.

Never did the graces more sedulously cherish, and uniformly attend, any orator more than this amiable and elegant man. They embellished all that he said, all that he did ; but the graces are fugitive, or perishable. Of his admired speeches, but few, if any, records are now to be found ; and of his harmonious flowing eloquence, it may be said, as Tacitus did of an eminent speaker in his

time, "*Haterii canorum illud, et profluens, cum ipso extinctum est.*"

He accepted the office of Prime Serjeant during the early part of Lord Buckinghamshire's administration ; but the experience of one session convinced him, that his sentiments and those of the English and Irish cabinets, on the great questions relative to the independence of Ireland, would never assimilate. He soon grew weary of his situation ; when his return to the standard of opposition was marked by all ranks of people, and especially his own profession, as a day of splendid triumph. Numerous were the congratulations which he received on this sacrifice of official emolument to the duty which he owed to his country. That country he loved even to enthusiasm. He moved the question of a free trade for Ireland, as the only measure that could then rescue this kingdom from total decay. The resolution was concise, energetic, and successful. He supported Mr. Grattan in all the motions which finally laid prostrate the dominion of the British parliament over Ireland. When he did so, he was not unacquainted with the vindictive disposition of the English cabinet of that day, towards all who dared to maintain such propositions. One night, when he sat down after a most able, argumentative speech in favour of the just rights of Ireland, he turned to Mr. Grattan, "I have now," said he, "nor do I repent it, sealed the door against my own preferment ; and I have made the fortune of the man opposite to me," naming a particular person who sat on the treasury bench.

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He loved fame, he enjoyed the blaze of his own reputation, and the most unclouded moments of his life were not those when his exertions at the bar, or in the House of Commons, failed to receive their accustomed and ample tribute of admiration: that, indeed, but rarely happened; he felt it at particular moments, during his connection with the Buckinghamshire administration; nor did the general applause which he received counterbalance his temporary chagrin. A similar temperament is, I think, recorded of Racine; but he had not Racine's jealousy. On the contrary, the best intellectual displays of his contemporaries seemed always to be the most agreeable to him; and I can well attest, that he hailed the dawn of any young man's rising reputation with the tribute of kindred genius.

He died at a time of life when his faculties, always prompt and discriminating, approximated, as it should seem, to their fullest perfection. On the bench, where he sat more than one year, he had sometimes lost sight of that wise precept, which Lord Bacon lays down for the conduct of a judge towards an advocate at the bar "You should not affect the opinion of poignancy and expedition by impatient and catching hearing of the counsellors at the bar." He seemed to be sensible of his deviation from this; to be convinced that security in our own opinions, like too great security in any thing, "is mortals chiefest enemy;" and that, in our daily converse with the world, we meet with others who are far wiser than ourselves, even on those points

where we fondly imagine our own wisdom to be the most authenticated. His honest desire not to feed contention, but bring it to as speedy a termination as could reasonably be wished, deserves great praise.

"He did not," says Mr. Flood, alluding to him in one of his speeches, "live to be ennobled, but he was ennobled by nature." I value the just prerogatives of ancient nobility, but to the tears and regrets of a nation, bending over the urn of public and private excellence, as Ireland did over his, what has heraldry to add, or, at such moments, what can it bestow?

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#### HENRY FLOOD:

Mr. Henry Flood was by far one of the ablest men that ever sat in the Irish parliament. As he will appear frequently in the course of these memoirs, I shall not enter here into his character as entirely as I otherwise should. He came into the House of Commons, and spoke during the administration of the Earl of Halifax. Hamilton's success, as a speaker, drew him instantly forward, and his first parliamentary essay was brilliant and imposing. Hutchinson, who was at that time with the court, replied to him with many compliments; and, as has been already observed, he was almost generally applauded, except by Primate Stone. He was a consummate member of parliament. Active, ardent, and persevering, his industry was without limits. In advancing, and, according to the parliamentary phrase, driving a question,

tion, he was unrivalled; as, for instance, his dissertations, for such they were, on the law of Poynings, and similar topics. He was in himself an opposition, and possessed the talent (in political warfare a most formidable one) of tormenting a minister, and every day adding to his disquietude. When attacked, he was always most successful; and to form an accurate idea of his excellence, it was necessary to be present when he was engaged in such contests, for his introductory or formal speeches were often heavy and laboured yet still replete with just argument; and through the whole were diffused a certain pathos, an apparent public ear, with which a popular assembly is almost always in unison. His taste was not the most correct, and his studied manner was slow, harsh, and austere; the very reverse of Hamilton, whose trophies first pointed the way to Flood's genius, and whom he avowedly attempted to emulate. But in skirmishing, in returning with rapidity to the charge, though at first shaken, and nearly discomfited, his quickness, his address, his powers of retort, and of insinuation, were never exceeded in parliament. However, it was from the whole of the campaign that his abilities were to be duly appreciated. He entered, as has been observed by his illustrious opponent (Mr. Grattan), rather late into the British House of Commons, and was never fairly tried there. His first exhibition was unsuccessful, and it seems to have indisposed him, for a considerable time at least, to any subsequent parliamentary effort. Besides, at the moment that he became a member, that

house was completely divided into two distinct contending powers, led on by two mighty leaders; and his declaration, at the onset, that he belonged to no party, united all parties against him. His speech on the India bill was, as he assured a gentleman from whom I had it, in some measure accidental. The debate had been prolonged to a very late hour, when he got up with the intention merely of saying, that he would defer giving his detailed opinion on the bill (to which he was adverse) till a more favourable opportunity. The moment that he arose, the politeness of the Speaker in requesting order, the eagerness of the opponents of the bill, who knew that Flood was with them, seconding the efforts of the Speaker, the civility always paid to any new member, and his particular celebrity as an orator, brought back the crowd from the bar, from above stairs at Bellamy's, and, in short, from the lobby, and every part adjoining the house. There was much civility in this, mingled with no slight curiosity; and altogether it was sufficient to discompose most men. All the members resumed their places, and a general silence took place. Such a flattering attention, he thought, should be repaid by more than one or two sentences. He went on, trusting to his usual powers as a speaker, when, after some diffuse and general reasonings on the subject, which proved that he was not much acquainted with it, he sat down amid the exultation of his adversaries, and the complete discomfiture, not of his friends, for he could be scarcely said to have one in the house, but of those, whose



whose minds breathed nothing but parliamentary, indeed almost personal warfare, and expected much from his assistance. Altogether the disappointment was universal. He spoke, and very fully, some years afterwards, on two or three occasions. On the French treaty, and on the parliamentary reform. On the last mentioned subject his progress was correspondent to that which has been already stated of him. He introduced it with a heavy solemnity, and great, but laborious knowledge. But his reply, especially to Mr. (now Lord) Grenville was, as I have been assured, incomparable, and Mr. Burke particularly applauded it.

Till his acceptance of office, in 1775, he was the uniform friend and supporter of Lord Charlemont, who indeed scarcely took a political step without him. Their intimacy then ceased. It revived again in some measure, when Flood revived his opposition; and was again eclipsed, not extinguished, by their adoption of different sentiments, at the time of what was called the simple repeal, in the autumn of 1782. Lord Charlemont was highly indignant at Flood's journey to Belfast, where he excited a violent ferment, and that even among Lord Charlemont's particular friends.—That cloud, however, passed away, and a cordial intercourse of letters took place during the regency. To such vicissitudes are political lives subject. Lord Charlemont was always amiable, and Flood possessed, or certainly could display, most engaging manners. He was extremely pleasing in private intercourse; well-bred, open, and hospitable. His figure was tall, erect, graceful; and in youth, his coun-

tenance, however changed in our days, was of corresponding beauty. On the whole, he made a conspicuous figure in the annals of his country, and he is entitled to the respect of every public-spirited man in it, for, unquestionably he was the senator who, by his exertions, and repeated discussion of questions, seldom, if ever, approached before, first taught Ireland that it had a parliament. Mr. Flood died in December, 1791.

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#### MR. DALY.

Mr. Daly was born in 1747, educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and came into parliament, as the representative of the county of Galway, in 1768. He was uncommonly gifted; for in him were united much beauty and dignity of person, great private worth, great spirit, extensive erudition, and penetrating genius. Seldom was any man more regarded in the House of Commons than he was, not only whilst he continued with opposition, but after he had joined government, and indeed till the time of his death. He was rather an eminent speaker and orator, than a debater. In the general business of the house he did not at all engage; but when he was forced to reply, he spoke, though very shortly, with a promptitude and animation that were almost peculiar to him. His oratory was rapid, unaffected, displaying great energy of intellect, much fortitude of mind, dignified, not austere, nothing morose, but nothing ludicrous, or jesting; still, however, solving grave debate with powers of ridicule, that almost put corruption

ruption out of countenance, and pouring forth itself in sentences so constructed as to style, and invigorated as to sentiment, that his hearers were, in truth, not only convinced, but borne down by him. It is to be lamented that some of his speeches have not been preserved. That on the embargo, in December 1777, when he opposed government, was so completely excellent in every part, as would alone justify the fullest pænegyric on his oratory. It was the most perfect model of parliamentary speaking, that, in my opinion, could be exhibited. It is said that in council he was superior. On some great questions he stood almost alone, and he was right.—The measures that he advised were bold and rapid. At a meeting of the friends of government in 1783, when Mr. Flood had announced his intention to the House of Commons of bringing forward the reform bill which had been, in fact, prepared by the Convention, Mr. Daly infused his own spirit into the minds of several who were wavering, and prepared the resolution which Mr. Conolly moved in the House of Commons. If he leaned to any party in the state, it was to a qualified aristocracy, accompanied with the utmost repugnance to jobbing. In fact, he was neither the tool, nor the idol of any party. He served the crown with such a port and dignity, that at particular moments government seemed to be borne along by him. As he loved liberty, he uttered the most poignant sentiments against all public excesses, and, in truth, he seemed to have a horror of all public tumult. The people were ultimately served thereby, for he

acquired an authority with ministers, which checked their excesses also; and as he did not run headlong with either, he seemed to command both. He had pride, but it was a pride that led him to excel, and was not obtrusive, or revolting. He was not only good humoured, but extremely playful. In private society he was above the practice of satire; and if ever he resorted to it, it was only to check the satirist, and with delicacy make him feel, that he himself was also vulnerable. Good manners in him seemed an emanation of good nature; and, as an illustrious friend of his, who lived in great intimacy with him, has more than once remarked to me, to know him, and not to love him was impossible. He was a classical scholar, and not only collected the best editions of the great authors of antiquity, but read books with the ardor of a real lover of literature. His library was uncommonly valuable, and was sold, I believe, at a very high price. It may not perhaps be thought superfluous to state in this place, that, in a conversation which he once had with the author of these memoirs, he said, that as to English prose-writers, the style of Dryden, and that of Andrew Stuart, in his letters to Lord Mansfield, especially the concluding part of them, were, in his opinion, the best models which any young man could attend to, who wished to speak in the House of Commons.

He once made an observation to me, which showed such a general knowledge of the Irish House of Commons at that time, that I never shall forget it. On some question (no matter what), the court was  
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either left in a minority, or obliged to withdraw it. Some member attempted to pursue this apparent triumph by a more decisive resolution. "How little is he acquainted with this house!" said Mr. Daly. "Were I a minister, and wished to carry a very untoward measure, it would be directly after we had passed some strong resolution against the Court. So blended is the good nature of Irish gentlemen with their habitual acquiescence, that unless party, or the times, are very violent indeed, we always wish to shrink from a second resolution against a minister, and to make, as it were, some atonement for our precipitate patriotism, by as rapid a return to our original civility and complaisance."

He died at an early period, not very much beyond forty. A nervous disorder, to which he had been long subject, at last closed his days. He rose to speak one night in the House of Commons, when, after delivering a sentence or two, with imperfect articulation, he made a full pause. The house cheered him with its usual approbation and respect. He continued silent. It was then perceived that his malady had so much increased, as to render him totally unable to go on. The stillness which succeeded for some moments, and the generous sympathy which the house displayed, anxious at the same time to conceal, if possible, their feelings from him, produced the most interesting, indeed affecting scene, which I ever witnessed in any popular assembly. It was the last effort he ever made to express his sentiments in public.

## BISHOP OF DERRY.

Frederick, earl of Bristol, and bishop of Derry, was the son of Lord Hervey, so generally, but so imperfectly known, by the malign antithesis, and epigrammatic lines of Pope. His mother, Lady Hervey, was also the subject of that poet's muse; but his muse when playful and in good humour. Two noblemen of very distinguished talents, the earls of Chesterfield and Bath, have also celebrated her in a most witty and popular ballad. Lord Bristol was a man of considerable parts, but far more brilliant than solid. His family was indeed famous for talents, equally so for eccentricity; and the eccentricity of the whole race shone out, and seemed to be concentrated in him. In one respect, he was not unlike Villiers, duke of Buckingham, "Every thing by starts, and nothing long." Generous but uncertain; splendid, but fantastical; an admirer of the fine arts, without any just selection; engaging, often licentious in conversation; extremely polite, extremely violent;—it is indubitably true, that amidst all his erratic course, his bounty was not seldom directed to the most proper and deserving objects. His distribution of church livings, chiefly, as I have been informed, among the older and respectable clergy in his own diocese, must always be mentioned with that warm approbation which it is justly entitled to. It is said, (how truly I know not) that he had applied for the Bishopric of Durham, afterwards for the Lieutenancy of Ireland; was refused both, and, *hinc illæ lacrymæ*, hence his opposition. But the inequality, the irregular

regular flow of his mind at every period of his life, sufficiently illustrate his conduct at this peculiar and momentous period. Such however was this illustrious prelate, who, notwithstanding he scarcely ever attended Parliament, and spent most of his time in Italy, was now called upon to correct the abuses of Parliament, and direct the vessel of state in that course, where statesmen of the most experience, and persons of the calmest judgment, have had the misfortune totally to fail.—His progress from his diocese to the Metropolis, and his entrance into it, were perfectly correspondent to the rest of his conduct. Through every town on the road he seemed to court, and was received, with all warlike honours; and I remember seeing him pass by the Parliament House in Dublin, (Lords and Commons were then both sitting) escorted by a body of dragoons, full of spirits and talk, apparently enjoying the eager gaze of the surrounding multitude, and displaying altogether the self-complacency of a favourite Marshal of France, on his way to Versailles, rather than the grave deportment of a Prelate of the church of England.

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#### EDMUND BURKE.

The following is taken partly from Lord Charlemont's hand writing.

"This most amiable and ingenious man was private Secretary to Lord Rockingham. It may not be superfluous to relate the following anecdote, the truth of which I can assert, and which does honour to him, and his truly noble patron.

Soon after Lord Rockingham, upon the warm recommendation of many friends, had appointed Burke his Secretary, the Duke of Newcastle, wishing probably to procure the place for some dependant of his own, waited on Lord Rockingham, over whom his age, party dignity, and ancient family connection, had given him much influence, and even some degree of authority, and informed him, that he had unwarily taken into his service a man of dangerous principles, and one who was by birth and education a Papist, and a Jacobite; a calumny founded upon Burke's Irish connections, which were most of them of that persuasion, and upon some juvenile follies arising from those connections. The Marquis, whose genuine whiggism was easily alarmed, immediately sent for Burke, and told him what he had heard. It was easy for Burke, who had been educated at the University of Dublin, to bring testimonies to his Protestantism; and with regard to the second accusation, which was wholly founded on the former, it was soon done away, and Lord Rockingham, readily and willingly disabused, declared that he was perfectly satisfied of the falsehood of the information he had received, and that he no longer harboured the smallest doubt of the integrity of his principles; when Burke, with an honest and disinterested boldness, told his Lordship, that it was now no longer possible for him to be his Secretary; that the reports he had heard would probably, even unknown to himself, create in his mind such suspicions as might prevent his thoroughly confiding in him, and that no earthly consideration should induce

duce him to stand in that relation, with a man who did not place entire confidence in him. The marquis, struck with his manliness of sentiment, which so exactly corresponded with the feelings of his own heart, frankly and positively assured him, that what had passed, far from having any bad impression on his mind, had only served to fortify his good opinion, and that, if from no other reason, he might rest assured, that from his conduct upon that occasion alone he should ever esteem, and place in him the most unreserved confidential trust—a promise which he faithfully performed; neither had he at any time, nor his friends after his death, the least reason to repent of that confidence; Burke having ever acted towards him with the most inviolate faith and affection, and towards his surviving friends, with a constant and disinterested fidelity, which was proof against his own indigent circumstances, and the magnificent offers of those in power. It must, however, be confessed, that his early habits and connections, though they could never make him swerve from his duty, had given his mind an almost constitutional bent towards the Popish party. Prudence is, indeed, the only virtue he does not possess; from a total want of which, and from the amiable weaknesses of an excellent heart, his estimation in England, though still great, is certainly diminished. What it was at this period, will appear from the following fact, which, however trifling, I here relate as a proof of the opinion formed of him by some of his party. Having dined at Lord Rockingham's, in company with

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him and Sir Charles Sanders, Sir Charles carried me in his coach to Almack's. On the way, Burke was the subject of our conversation, when the Admiral lamenting the declining state of the empire, earnestly and solemnly declared, that if it could be saved, it must be by the virtue and abilities of that wonderful man."

Thus far Lord Charlemont. Something, though slight, may here be added. Burke's disunion, and final rupture with Mr. Fox, were attended with circumstances so distressing, so far surpassing the ordinary limits of civil rage, or personal hostility, that the mind really aches at the recollection of them. But let us view him, for an instant, in better scenes, and better hours. He was social, hospitable, of pleasing access, and most agreeably communicative. One of the most satisfactory days, perhaps, that I ever passed in my life, was going with him *tête à tête*, from London to Beaconsfield. He stopped at Uxbridge, whilst his horses were feeding, and happening to meet some gentlemen, of I know not what militia, who appeared to be perfect strangers to him, he entered into discourse with them, at the gate-way of the inn. His conversation, at that moment, completely exemplified what Johnson said of him: "That you could not meet Burke for half an hour, under a shed, without saying that he was an extraordinary man." He was, on that day, altogether uncommonly instructive and agreeable. Every object of the slightest notoriety, as we passed along, whether of natural or local history, furnished him with abundant ma-

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terials for conversation. The house at Uxbridge, where the treaty was held, during Charles the First's time; the beautiful and undulating grounds of Bulstrode, formerly the residence of Chancellor Jefferies; and Waller's tomb, in Beaconsfield churchyard, which, before we went home, we visited, and whose character, as a gentleman, a poet, and an orator, he shortly delineated, but with exquisite felicity of genius, altogether gave an uncommon interest to his eloquence; and, although one-and-twenty years have now passed since that day, I entertain the most vivid and pleasing recollection of it. He reviewed the characters of many statesmen; Lord Bath's, whom, I think, he personally knew, and that of Sir Robert Walpole, which he pourtrayed in nearly the same words which he used with regard to that eminent man, in his appeal from the Old Whigs to the New. He talked much of the great Lord Chatham; and amidst a variety of particulars concerning him and his family, stated, that his sister, Mrs. Anne Pitt, used often, in her altercations with him, to say, "That he knew nothing whatever, except Spenser's Fairy Queen." "And" continued Mr. Burke, "no matter how that was said; but whoever relishes, and reads Spenser, as he ought to be read, will have a strong hold of the English language." These were his exact words. Many passages and phrases, from his own works, abundantly testify,

that he had himself carefully read that great poet: his Reflections on the French Revolution particularly. Of Mrs. Anne Pitt, he said, that she had the most agreeable and uncommon talents, and was beyond all comparison, the most perfectly eloquent person he ever heard speak.\* He always, as he said, lamented that he did not put on paper a conversation he had once with her; on what subject I forget. The richness, variety, and solidity of her discourse, absolutely astonished him.

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#### EARL OF MOIRA.

He was one of Lord Charlemont's earliest friends, and for many years his parliamentary coadjutor in the House of Peers. He was a scholar, well versed in ancient as well as modern literature; possessed of much and truly useful information, which he communicated with peculiar agreeableness, for his diction was remarkable for its facility and purity, and his conceptions clear and unembarrassed; he was a constant reader; in truth, few men of any rank read so constantly; in his studies leaned much to scientific subjects, and those of natural history, which he well understood. He was very conversant also in the polite arts; and his library, to which every one had access, was a noble collection of books, the most useful, as well as the most agreeable. In politics he was a Whig, of true revolution princi-

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\* Lord Bolingbroke admired Mr. Pitt (Lord Chatham) extremely, but not so much as his sister, Mrs. Anne Pitt. The former, he always termed Sublimity Pitt, and the latter, Divinity Pitt. However, he never, I believe, heard Pitt speak in the House of Commons.

ples, that is, attached to monarchy and the people. From the moment that he first took his seat in the House of Lords, to the close of his life (a long period), his conduct was that of a truly independent Peer. He often opposed, he never attempted to vilify or debase the Government. With many of the Lord Lieutenants he lived on terms of intimacy or civility; but, I believe, never once asked a favour from one of them. With an elocution most unembarrassed, as I have already stated, but adapted, perhaps, more to society than public life, and with general political knowledge, he very seldom spoke in Parliament; on one or two occasions he was forced, by idle asperity, to assert himself; he did so, with a just spirit and his usual good manners. In the earlier part of his life he had lived much abroad, or in England, in the best company of the older part of the court of George the Second, and to his last hour retained the agreeable and polished manners of that society; in this respect it is not easy to do him justice: there was nothing artificial, nothing forced, in his good breeding; it was a courtesy always flowing, never wearying, directed to every one, but still measured; never losing sight of the humblest as well as of the highest in his company, never displaying his rank, and never departing from it. Lord Charlemont used often to say, that he was one of the best bred men of his age. He had, like other men, his foibles, but they were slight, and too often magnified by illiberality, ignorance, and adulation of ministerial power; but there was not

one gentleman (I lay claim to that word only as our ancestors understood, and limited the use of it) in either House of Parliament, or out of Parliament, who, if acquainted with him, did not regard and respect him. His house will be long, very long, remembered; it was for many years the seat of refined hospitality, of good nature, and good conversation; in doing the honours of it, Lord Moira had certainly one advantage above most men, for he had every assistance that true magnificence, the nobleness of manners peculiar to exalted birth, and talents for society the most cultivated, could give him, in his illustrious Countess.

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MR. BROWNLOW.

It was impossible for any one who sat and voted with Mr. Brownlow, for several years in Parliament, to pass over his death without offering some tribute to his memory. His ancestors had, for more than a century, represented the county of Armagh, and he himself became one of its members very early in life. His election was not only severely contested, but became afterwards the source of a most notable trial of parliamentary strength between Primate Stone and Mr. Boyle. Mr. Brownlow had been espoused by the former. The only question regarded, at that time, in the Committee of Elections, was, whether the petitioner or sitting member was most favoured by those who had most parliamentary influence. Nothing else was thought on. This was indecorous in the extreme; but it was not an

indecorum of which our House of Commons had monopoly, as, till Mr. Grenville's bill, something of a similar profligacy prevailed in St. Stephen's Chapel. The division on the Westminster election first shook, and that on the Chippenham contest removed Sir Robert Walpole.\* To this field of battle then, this parliamentary Philippi, if I may be allowed the phrase, the opposing chiefs always resorted, and decided their pretensions to power. The Primate carried Mr. Brownlow's election, I think, by one vote, in a very full house; the struggle was violent. Mr. Brownlow retained his situation upwards of forty years, and was one of the most independent members that ever sat in the House of Commons of Ireland. Whenever he spoke, he was heard with peculiar attention and respect. To oratorical powers he laid no claim; but he delivered his sentiments with uncommon perspicuity, great neatness, great elegance, and, occasionally, with a tempered fire and spirit, which were felt by every one around him; he never spoke at any length. With the rules and proceedings of the House, he was well acquainted; and had so general a knowledge of parliamentary affairs, that, on the resignation of the Speaker's chair by Mr. Ponsonby, he was proposed to succeed him, and very nearly obtained it. He had many accomplishments; music he under-

stood accurately; and the agreeable opera of Midast<sup>†</sup> was, in some measure, planned, the airs rehearsed, and altogether prepared for the stage, at his house. With the acquirements of the men of rank and fashion of his day, he had their manners, which were more polished than familiar; but that deportment, which was serious and dignified, contributed not a little to the gentleman-like air, and agreeable solemnity which formerly distinguished the House of Commons. It has long since vanished.

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#### LORD CHARLEMONT.

To write the life of such a man, may be, perhaps, impartially considered as a matter of some difficulty. Though engaged much, and acting the most honourable part in political life, he could not be strictly called a statesman; though a member of an ancient, deliberative assembly, he was not an orator; though possessed of the purest taste, and distinguished by many literary performances, which do honour to his memory, he cannot, without a violation of historical truth, be entitled to the name of an eminent author; and though the distinguished leader of many gallant bands, he will find no place among the conquerors, or desolators of mankind. *Nil horum.* But he was better than all this.

In an interview with Mr. Peiham, then Minister, Mr Dodington frankly acknowledges, that he (Mr. Pelham) could turn out two or more gentlemen, on a petition, notwithstanding their undisputed election at a particular Borough, or even County. They were Dodington's Parliamentary friends. I quote from memory. See his Diary.

† This original and very popular Opera, was written by Kane O'Hara, Esq. a man of talent and genius.



He was, in every sense of the word, an excellent man. Of morals unstained; of mind, of manners, the most elegant. He was not only such a fine gentleman as Addison has sketched with a happy pencil, but passed far beyond the limits of that character. He was, with some allowance for those slight errors which adhere to the best dispositions, a patriot of the justest views, who kept his loyalty and his zeal in the most perfect unison. His sole object seemed to have been the good and melioration of his country. To a certain degree he obtained that object. He obtained a triumph over the ancient prejudices, and ancient policy, which held the legislature of this country in thralldom. He indeed lived long enough to see that triumph idly; and ungratefully depreciated. But his laurels are not the less glorious. They were certainly all pacific; and if many a venal statesman, or those who were interested in confusion, secretly lamented that they were so, I am fully aware, that many a reader, also, will consider the pages which record such laurels, as cold, vapid, and uninteresting.

*Sed magis pugnas, et exactos tyrannos,  
Densum humeris, bibit aure vulgus.*

But if ever the rage for war can be satiated, the period on which we have fallen, would, I think, abundantly satisfy the most wretched avidity in that respect; and the change of dethroned, or exiled monarchs, has been so frequent, that these humble Memoirs may have a chance of being read, even from the difference of scene which they present to those who cast their wearied eyes over the desolated continent of Europe. The

scene, however, so presented, is not only not exempt from the general agency of human misery, for what place is so; but it partakes at one period of those horrors, which have given such a pre-eminence in calamity to the present epocha in society. That it did not abound in more, and that at an early period in Lord Charlemont's political life, it was not hurried into a contest of a very different nature from that of 1798, may surely, without any strained eulogy, be attributed to him; and, it cannot be too often repeated, the moderation and good sense of those who acted with him. For such wise and healing conduct, slightly discoloured as it might be with occasional imperfections, his memory is entitled to just and lasting praise.—With regard to the Catholic question, on which, and, as I think, most unhappily, Parliament is yet so divided, Lord Charlemont, in 1793, voted against the concession of the elective franchise to the Roman Catholics, and it is evident, from his letters in 1795, that he had not then relinquished his former sentiments. Some time after (I know not the precise period), they underwent some change, but, in truth, he never altogether abandoned them. But that he truly loved *all* his countrymen, that he always felt for the degraded situation of the Catholics, and early in life wished to change it, cannot be controverted. He rose above ancient prejudice, and the history of former days, when he cultivated such feelings; for the murder of his ancestor, Lord Charlemont, in 1641, was often present to his mind, but it neither obscured his intellect,

nor extinguished his benevolence. To punish the living for the misdeeds of those who had been a century and a half in their graves, and such misdeeds basely amplified, was, he thought, a policy peculiarly humiliating to the understandings of those who practised it. Such vulgarity of sentiment he could not indulge in. But the liberty and prosperity of his country were his objects; and as he saw that they could not be obtained but partially, without a general union of Irishmen, his ruling passion, even in death, not withered, but regulated by long experience, and much reflection, led him to some dereliction of early opinions, and the experiment of a novel policy.

Lord Charlemont co-operated often, indeed generally, with those who acted as a party, and professed that they did so; a party founded on common principles, and those principles congenial to the common interest. A party pursuing such a system is necessary in our form of government, and is to be applauded. But let us not panegyryze or expect too much. The more ignoble motives of human action often intermingle themselves with the pursuits of every party; and how often is a debate brought forward, or a question opposed, for the sole purpose of gratifying the spleen or humour of the day? *Plus stomacho, quam consilio dedit*, may be regarded as the device of too many oppositions; and it is no less ungenerous than unwise, for it not only injures them in the eyes of the public, but eventually proves the source of embarrassing, and most awkward personal molesta-

tion, when they come into office, as it furnishes their adversaries with such copious and inconvenient recollections. In truth, to hear some leaders of opposition talk, one would imagine that they never meant to come into power; and when they are in power, so dissimilar is their language, that they never were once out of it. To all such leaders, Lord Charlemont never belonged. Or, could we even suppose that, unintentionally, or above all suspicion of their motives, he was, for a moment united with such, it might be truly said of him, as Antony said of Brutus,

"He only in a general, honest thought,  
"And common good to all, made one  
of them."

Whatever his accidental or necessary co-operation, his party was only that of his country; and if, in his Parliamentary conduct, there was any particular defect, it arose merely from that jealousy, which, certainly, not only the constitution abstractedly, but the situation of this country, too often demanded; a jealousy, however, which, in some few instances, might be said to have extended too far, and without that necessary allowance for human dealings, which our lamentable nature so frequently requires. Nothing could be more just, or more worthy the attention of Ireland, than the observation of Mr. Fox, in his letter to Lord Charlemont—

"That country can never prosper, where what should be the ambition of men of honour, is considered as a disgrace."

It was sadly exemplified in Ireland. Had those who enjoyed and deserved public confidence,

taken office in defiance of popular prejudice, their disinterestedness might have gradually worn out that prejudice, and by adding public opinion to the weight of their own character, out-balanced mere ministerial authority on many an important topic. That he did not speak in Parliament, or in public, Lord Charlemont always lamented. It is surely not necessary, though some writers have thought it so, to make an apology for that which can require none, and introduce a crowd of splendid names, Addison, Prior, Soame Jenyns, and others, to keep, according to a trite phrase, any senator in countenance, who never delivered his sentiments in Parliament. The talent of public speaking is a peculiar gift; and whatever Lord Chesterfield may say on the subject, though practice will certainly improve such a faculty, nature must bestow it, as much as another endowment of the mind. In private conversation, Lord Charlemont was above most men. No one could speak with more ease, purity, and perspicuity. But they who imagine that those persons who so excel, would equally excel in public, adopt a very erroneous opinion. Colloquial powers are, in truth, so totally distinct, that he who is highly gifted with such, and has long exercised them apart from politics, will find it difficult, perhaps impossible, at a certain period of life, to catch the tone and style of public speaking. Even at the academy, where he might have been said to be at home, Lord Charlemont could not deliver any thing that had the semblance of a speech, or an harangue, without being totally disconcerted, but he

was then far from young. Had he, in earlier life, persevered in his efforts as a public speaker, I make no doubt that he would have been an excellent one. That he was alive to every nobler feeling in public life, has been amply shown. His sensibility, and delicacy of taste, led him to the study of the fine arts, and polite literature in all its branches. Hence his communication with every erudite or lettered man, at home or abroad: the Marquis Maffei, in Italy, Prince Czartoryski, in Poland, St. Palaye, Nivernois, Montesquieu, and the Comte de Caylus, in France. He had a great respect for some of the Scotch literati; but I am not enabled to particularize them. The men of science and genius in England, to whom he was known, have been already mentioned. Mr. Malone, whom the lovers of Shakspeare must ever respect, he always loved and esteemed, and preserved an uninterrupted correspondence with. Of his countrymen who resided altogether in Ireland, Dr. Leland; that excellent scholar, mentions his Lordship as his first and early patron, and their intercourse was liberal and frequent; many others might be adduced, or have been so, in the course of this work. I believe that few instances occur, of any one so engaged in public life, as for more than forty years he was, who paid such unremitting attention to letters.

In painting, sculpture, and above all, in architecture, his taste and knowledge were discriminating and profound. Yet his modesty and uniform desire to assist ingenious merit were no ways inferior. The late Dr. Quin, who was him-

self an excellent judge of the fine arts, used to say, that he had just reason to believe, that Lord Charlemont himself planned the temple at Marino, and resigned the credit of it to Sir William Chambers. There was scarcely a contemporary artist of any merit, whom he did not know; and many of them, in the earlier part of their lives, he patronized. With Athenian Stuart, as he was called, he lived in entire intimacy, as well as with Hogarth. Various are the letters from persons abroad, the Abbe Grant, so well known formerly to the English at Rome, and others, recommending young artists to his attention. He was, in truth, an unostentatious Mæcenas, and his fortune, it cannot be denied, was considerably impaired by his attachment to, and encouragement of, the fine arts. Men of scientific pursuits were also cherished by him: Sir Joseph Banks particularly, who was highly valued by, and very dear to him.

As to his domestic character, without the predominating excellence of which, all the ornaments which literature or manners can bestow, are of diminished lustre, he was an indulgent father, a tender husband, a generous and kind master, an ardent, sincere friend. To intrude on the private concerns of any family, would be indelicate; but, were it so permitted, his disinterestedness as a relation, might be shown in the most favourable point of view. Sometimes, not frequently, he was irritable, but easily appeased. That irritability showed itself more in the House of Commons, than any other place whatever. Among the country gentlemen he had numerous

friends, and very general influence. To the freedom of public opinion, he had every respect, but if some of those gentlemen, as was now and then the case, took a part in debate, or voted in a manner which he had reason to imagine was directed by oblique motives, they were certain, if they met him in the lobby, of encountering a tolerably sharp reprimand. The importance of the House of Commons was, he used to say, in a great measure sustained by the county members, and when such men relinquished their independence, they relinquished every thing. But his anger was not often displayed; and so transient, that it could not be said to derogate from that suavity of manners which so eminently characterized him. From some prejudices, or dislikes, he was not free. Whence it arose I know not, but he had, through life, almost a repugnance to the French. Of his friend, the Duc de Nivernois, he would, after speaking highly of him, generally add, "But he is not a Frenchman, he is an Italian." This, however, was said in mere unbended conversation, and far remote from any illiberality, which could warp his judgment in essential matters, either as to literature or morals. He highly esteemed several of the French nobility, and never mentioned the old, generous Maréchal de Biron, without a degree of enthusiasm. In the lighter species of poetry, and memoir writing, he considered the French as excelling all others; but their graver poets were not equally the objects of his admiration. Altogether, their literary character, and the romantic courtesy, and

high honour, which in the superior classes were so often blended with that character, peculiarly engaged, and even fascinated his attention. But the general mass of Frenchmen he was not attached to.—His life, when in Dublin, and not engaged by the Volunteers, was extremely uniform. He was on horseback every morning, and afterwards employed in various business till about one o'clock; at that time, or soon after, he went to his library, and remained there till almost dinner time. His friends had then constant access to him; and, considering the frequent interruption of visitors, it is a matter of some surprize, that he was enabled to write so much as he did. But it is a proof that not one moment of his time was unemployed. When Parliament was sitting, he regularly attended his duty there; and as the Lords, if not detained by particularly important business, rose rather early, he was to be met every day in the House of Commons, where, from long usage, he was almost regarded as a member. Those who have sat next to him, during a debate, cannot forget the vivacity and justness of his remarks on the different speakers. As president of the academy, he equally attended their meetings, and when his health was interrupted, the academy, from their respect to him, adjourned their sittings to Charlemont House. At home, and in the bosom of his family, he enjoyed domestic society, with tranquil, unruffled satisfaction and pleasure. From continued study during part of his life, his eyes had suffered irreparable injury, and, on that account, some one of his family constantly read

to him every evening which was not given to mixed company.

As to his person, Lord Charlemont was of the middle size, or rather above it; but he stooped considerably, especially towards the latter part of his life; the effect, I believe, of ill health. When he appeared with his blue ribband, and in full dress at the levee, his air and deportment were exactly those of a Foreign Ambassador of the highest rank. His eyebrows were large and black. His features, when a young man, to judge of him from one or two portraits, were of a softened and delicate cast; but pain and indisposition soon perform the work of age, and even before he reached middle life, had materially changed them. They became expanded, strong, and more expressive than handsome. When he spoke, or addressed any one, the amenity of his mind was diffused over his countenance, and rendered it peculiarly engaging.

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CHARACTER OF BEILBY PORTEUS, D. D. late Lord Bishop of London.

*From the Life of that Prelate, by the Rev. Robert Hodgson.*

The Bishop was in person under the middle size, of a thin and slender frame, and naturally of a tender constitution. In his youth he must have been extremely handsome; his features were of a superior cast: and, even when advanced in years, he still retained a remarkable clearness of complexion. These, however, were not the circumstances, which formed the prominent character of his coun-

tenante. There was a mildness, a gentleness, an air of genuine philanthropy about it, with which even indifferent persons were always struck; and yet, when lighted up by the occasion, it displayed the utmost vivacity and animation. His smile had something in it uncommonly captivating; and, though he never lost sight of that dignity which became his station, it was yet a dignity totally unmingled with pride. He had the enviable talent of dissipating at once that feeling of reserve and apprehension, which, in the presence of a superior, is so often a bar to the freedom and comfort of social intercourse, and by the graciousness of his manner placing those around him perfectly at ease. He delighted in cheerful, lively conversation, and no one ever more promoted it, or perhaps more excelled in it. There was a spirit and playfulness in his language, which gave an interest even to the most ordinary topics; and on subjects of graver import, he always appeared to great advantage. His remarks were conspicuous for correct taste, accurate information, and a sound and well regulated judgment; and he expressed himself with so much facility and perspicuity, so much natural energy and eloquence, as never failed to excite attention, and render his society equally instructive and entertaining.

In estimating his intellectual acquirements, I do not think that profound erudition can be ascribed to him. He had not the inclination, if he had the faculty, to fix and concentrate his thoughts on any one particular science. His imagination was too active and

ardent for such exclusive application. Perhaps, if he had followed the natural bent of his genius, poetry would have been his favourite pursuit. He saw every thing with a poet's eye; he loved to dwell and expatiate on the wild scenes of nature; his fancy was easily fired, and his affections moved; and he had all that enthusiasm of feeling, which delights in warm and glowing description. As, however, he had other views in life, he very wisely checked this early impulse, and applied himself to graver studies. In classical literature, he held unquestionably no mean rank; for, without that critical exactness, which constitutes the profound scholar, he had read with attention the best writers of antiquity, both Greek and Latin; entered with taste and discernment into their various beauties; and, as his memory was strong and retentive, could recall without difficulty whatever in them was most worthy of being remembered. In his admirable tract, for instance, on the Beneficial Effects of Christianity, there is an appeal to ancient authorities in confirmation of his argument, which marks an intimate acquaintance with Pagan history, and the books of principal credit, from which any accurate account could be collected of the manners, habits, and circumstances of Pagan nations. It is evident from that treatise, that he was completely master of his subject; that he had within his grasp whatever could illustrate and enforce it; and that, by a full and ample statement of well-authenticated facts, he has unanswerably proved his position.

In regard to theological attainment, there have undoubtedly been, and there are undoubtedly now in the world, men of wider research, more critical precision, and more copious and extensive learning. But still, generally speaking, he must be considered even in these respects to have ranked high in his profession. His knowledge of Hebrew literature, though he never made any display of it, was by no means inconsiderable. He was well versed in ecclesiastical history. The evidences of religion, natural and revealed, were in their whole extent familiar to him. He had made himself thoroughly acquainted with the different systems of theology, which divide the Christian world; and few undoubtedly had ever studied Scripture itself with greater care or more profound attention. He was, in short, in every view of the subject, a sound, well-informed, and able divine; and it is, in my judgment, a circumstance highly honourable to his character, that he had read divinity without imbibing any of that narrow, contracted spirit, which is known sometimes to attach to it. He was indeed on principle, and from a deep persuasion of its superior excellence, unalterably attached to the Church of England. He considered its doctrines, as exhibited in its homilies, its articles, and its liturgy, to be essentially and fundamentally *scriptural*. The Calvinistic interpretation of them he would never admit to be the true one; and in this opinion he was uniform and consistent. He conceived them to speak the language of Scripture, which, in his view of it, was de-

cidedly adverse to the sentiments of Calvin. Upon this point, I wish distinctly to be understood, as asserting on my own positive knowledge, that in no one article of faith, as far as they differ from our church, did he sanction the tenets of that school. On the contrary, I have heard him repeatedly and in the most unqualified terms express his astonishment, that any sober-minded man, sitting down without prejudice to the study of the Sacred Writings, should so explain and understand them.

He was not less attached to the Church of England in its discipline, which he thought formed altogether on the apostolical model; and no one was ever more strenuous in resisting any departure from it on the part of its established ministers.

In parliament, the Bishop never spoke, except on points strictly ecclesiastical, connected either with the discipline and good order of the church, or the general welfare of religion. But when he did deliver his sentiments, he expressed himself with ease, propriety, and firmness, and was always heard with attention. His political opinions were those of Mr. Pitt; and he entertained them, not blindly and submissively on a mere party principle, but from a conscientious deliberate conviction, that they were intrinsically right.

As a preacher, the Bishop's reputation has ever stood deservedly high in the public estimation. Few men, indeed, were ever so remarkably endowed with all the qualities, which give pre-eminence in the pulpit. His voice, without unusual loudness or strength, was yet uncommonly clear; and it was

combined with such a liquid, distinct enunciation, as rendered him completely audible even in the largest churches, and to the most crowded congregations. It also possessed great sweetness and flexibility; and he had the talent of modulating it so correctly, as always to please and satisfy the ear, and yet so easily and naturally, as never, even in the slightest degree, to incur the charge of affectation. His delivery was very impressive. It was chaste, earnest, spirited, devout. He had no studied action, no vehement and forced emotion. He spoke evidently as he felt. His whole soul was in his subject. He seemed to forget himself in the deep interest which he took in the edification of his hearers; and this circumstance gave, as it manifestly would, such a power and charm to his preaching, as never failed to extort attention even from the coldest and the most insensible. His style was admirably adapted to the pulpit. It was plain, without being too familiar; classical, without being pedantic. His great aim was, to express himself so clearly, that the meanest and the least informed might always comprehend him; and yet with such correctness and purity, as to be heard with satisfaction by men of taste and education. How perfectly he succeeded, his discourses prove. They are distinguished throughout by the most elegant simplicity: at the same time, when the occasion calls for it, they are strong, nervous, eloquent, sublime. His sentiments and language rise with his subject; and, heightened as they were by his peculiar elocution, they made a deep and most powerful im-

pression. But it was neither style, nor manner, nor utterance, which alone gave such efficacy to his preaching. His sermons are conspicuous for sound judgment, solid argument, great knowledge of the human heart, accurate observation of the world, an unshrinking reprobation of vice, the most persuasive exhortations to piety, and an unqualified avowal of all the essential, fundamental truths and doctrines of the gospel. It has been said indeed, that there are in his discourses no *deep* views of religion; and unquestionably they contain no elaborate discussions on controverted points of theology; no visionary flights of fancy into things *not revealed*; no minute details of religious struggles, impulses, and feelings. But, for the grand object of practical and vital amendment; for all that can seize, excite, and interest the best feelings of the soul; for that energetic appeal to the heart and conscience, which can arrest the sinner in a course of guilt, strike him with compunction, urge him to repentance, save him from perdition; for that earnestness of parental counsel, which can fix the wavering and confirm the virtuous; for that power of spiritual consolation, which can soothe the afflicted, bind up the broken-hearted, cheer the suffering, comfort the desponding; for that gentle, meek, conciliating spirit, which can soften the asperity of religious dispute, and unite men of various and discordant sentiments in the bond of peace, amity, and affection;—for all these purposes, I know no discourses superior; and there are not wanting instances on record, in which they are known



to have been powerfully and signally efficacious.

Providence had blessed him with ample means, and he employed them freely and largely in removing, to the utmost of his power, the wants of the necessitous. The tale of distress never came to him unheeded. His heart and his hand were ever open; and many were his acts of charity, which were known only to himself and those whom he relieved. In him the poor had a kind, a constant, an unfailing friend; not that he wished to encourage a system of begging, much less that sordid, lazy wretchedness, which sometimes is allied to poverty. On the contrary, he endeavoured to select the virtuous and industrious; and, whilst he never refused to give something to those who *seemed* to be in need, he always gave more readily and liberally to those who really wanted, and who, he knew, *deserved* it. His principle was, in short, in all cases, if possible, to discriminate; but not to shrink from an act of charity through a general suspicion of artifice and deception. The very *habit* of giving was in his apprehension more than an equivalent for accidental imposition. To almost all our public charities he more or less contributed; and often, where it was necessary, to a large amount. Wherever, indeed, positive good could be done, or positive evil be removed, his aid was never wanting. He was "glad to distribute, willing to communicate."

To those of his clergy, in particular, whose situation and circumstances required assistance, his kindness was unceasing; and it

was always rendered doubly acceptable by the unostentatious manner in which it was bestowed. There are many living at this moment, who can bear ample testimony to the truth of this declaration; and who must often heave a sigh of regret at the loss of so warm a friend, and so generous a benefactor. But, though he himself can now no longer dispense it, his liberality will still be felt in that splendid, and almost unexampled donation of no less a sum than 6,700*l.* in the 3 per cents. consolidated annuities, which, *during his life*, he transferred into the hands of the five archdeacons for the time being of the diocese of London; and the interest of which he directed to be annually distributed at their discretion, in sums not exceeding 20*l.*, to a certain number of the poorer clergy in that see, who may be thought to stand most in need of relief. This was indeed a noble act of munificence; and it will for ages yet to come render his name illustrious, and endear his memory to the church of England.

His mind, naturally active and vigorous, required employment; and long habit had made it easy and familiar to him. He was besides, a rigid economist of time. Unless illness prevented him, he rose constantly at six in the morning, and every part of the day had its proper, its allotted occupation. It was by this regular, methodical arrangement, from which he never deviated, that he was enabled to dispatch his public, official business with the utmost accuracy and precision, and yet to perform other duties not less imperative, in his judgment,

than those which strictly attached to his episcopal station. He could never satisfy himself with the mere formal discharge of certain stated functions. In every way that good could be done, he spared no pains to do it. He thought his hours well employed, his labours well repaid, if, by any exertion of his own, he could benefit a fellow creature: if he could assuage the anguish of distress, lighten the pressure of calamity, calm the disquietude of a troubled mind, inspire the timid with hope, or lead the wanderer into the way of truth. For all these acts of love, of sympathy, of kindness, he never wanted time. Whatever else might require his attention, he still found opportunity for these. He considered them, as in fact they are, an important and indispensable part of Christian duty, and admitted no plea of business, no private gratification, no personal fatigue, to be an excuse for the neglect of them.

But it was not only in the grand feature of benevolence that the Bishop displayed the power of religion over the heart and conduct. It was in him a governing and a ruling principle. It was the main spring, which constantly and uniformly regulated his thoughts and actions. He had, indeed, and who has not, his foibles and infirmities. They were, however, few, and venial, and almost unavoidable. For instance, amidst the toil and hurry of a laborious station, and from great anxiety in what he was engaged in, he sometimes betrayed, in the latter part of his life, a slight impatience of manner. But he instantly checked it, and no one more lamented it than himself.

His disposition, indeed, with the exception of such occasional transient interruptions, arising from the causes I have mentioned, was one of the mildest and the sweetest that can be imagined. It was the index of a heart warmed with all the charities and sympathies of our nature, and under the constant influence of a meek, a benevolent, and a kind religion. In all the offices of devotion, private and public, he was unfailing and exemplary. Firm in his belief of Christianity, every thing connected with it engaged his attention. It was his great end and aim to defend, to cherish, to promote it. The predominant object of all his wishes and desires was, "in every thing he did, to do it to the glory of God." Yet, amidst a conduct so holy and so pure, he had no melancholy, no austerity, no gloom. In him were never seen the sanctified look, the depressed brow, the sullen spirit, the dismal and desponding countenance. Piety, as he felt and understood it, was best exemplified by cheerfulness. He saw no incompatibility in the innocent pleasures of life with the most unfeigned devotion. He wished to render religion as amiable as she is venerable; to place her before the eyes of men in her most alluring and attracting form—bright, serene, unclouded, and benign. In a word, to represent her, not as the enemy and the bane of happiness, but as the guide, the companion, the solace, the delight of man. His own character was framed on this principle. He was cheerful without levity, serious and devout without moroseness. He lived, in short, as he taught

others to live; and this it was which, far beyond any other cause, gave such power, such weight, such efficacy to his preaching.

#### CARDINAL OF SION.

*From the Life of Ulrick Zwingle, the Swiss Reformer, by J. G. Hess : translated by Lucy Aikin.*

The Pope's legate, Matthew Schinner, known in history under the name of the Cardinal of Sion, acted a very important part in Switzerland during a number of years. Born of poor parents in a village of the Valais, he chose the ecclesiastical profession, as being the only one which could open the path of honour to men of every class. After studying successively at Sion, Zurich, and Como, he returned to his own country, where he obtained a small cure. He led a sober and laborious life, devoting to study the leisure allowed by his clerical functions. Chance brought him acquainted with Jost de Silenen, bishop of Sion, who having stopped at his house on one of his visitations, was greatly astonished to find in the dwelling of a poor parish priest, books of jurisprudence and canon law; and entering into conversation with him, was struck with the extent of his knowledge and his facility of expression. He assured him of his protection, and soon performed the promise, by conferring on him the first canonry vacant at Sion. Some years afterwards, Jost de Silenen had several contests with the people of the Valais, in consequence of which he was obliged to quit this country.

Schinner, who happened to be at Rome upon some affairs of his chapter, took advantage of this circumstance, and obtained of the pope the bishoprick of Sion for himself. This elevation would have satisfied an ordinary ambition, but Schinner carried his views further. He felt himself possessed of talents sufficient to distinguish him on a wider theatre, and the situation of his country furnished him with the opportunity. France had neglected to attach him, but pope Julius granted him his entire confidence; he made him a Cardinal in 1511, and named him legate of the holy see in Switzerland, and from that time Schinner remained inviolably attached to Rome. We may imagine how great an ascendancy was given him by his ecclesiastical dignities, joined to an artful and insinuating eloquence, and an austerity of manners rare among the prelates of his time. By his intrigues and his promises, he obtained permission of the cantons to levy troops for the assistance of the pope against Louis XII. who had just been excommunicated.

#### ZWINGLE.

*From the Same.*

When we think of all that he performed during his abode at Zurich, it seems as if a whole life would scarcely suffice for so many labours; yet it was in the short space of twelve years that he succeeded in changing the manners, the religious ideas, and the political principles of his adopted country, and in founding esta-

blishments, many of which have endured for three centuries. Such is the power of a man who is governed by a single purpose; who pursues one only end, from which he suffers himself to be diverted neither by fear, nor by seduction! The frivolous pleasures and amusements of the world occupied no place in the life of Zwingle; his only passion was to propagate truth, his only interest to promote its triumph; this was the secret of his means, and his success.

If Zwingle disdained those pleasures which can neither enlarge the faculties of the mind, nor procure real enjoyment, he at least knew how to appreciate the enjoyments of intimate society. It was in the midst of his friends that he sought relaxation from labour. His serenity and cheerfulness gave a great charm to his conversation; his temper was naturally hasty, and he sometimes gave way too much to his first feelings; but he knew how to efface the painful impression that he had produced, by a prompt and sincere return of kindness. Incapable of retaining the smallest degree of rancour from the recollection of his own faults, or those of others, he was equally inaccessible to the sentiments of hatred, jealousy, and envy. The amiable qualities of his disposition gained him the attachment of his colleagues, who united around him as a common centre; and it is worthy of remark, that at this period, when all the passions were in motion, nothing ever troubled the harmony that prevailed among them: yet they were neither united by family connections, nor by early acquaintance; they were

strangers attracted to Zurich by the protection afforded to the reformed, or sent for by Zwingle to take part in the labour of public instruction. They came with habits already formed, with ideas already fixed, and of an age when the ardour of youth, so favourable to the formation of friendships, was past; but a stronger tie than any other united them—their common interest in the new light that began to dawn over Europe. These learned men communicated to each other all their ideas without reserve: they consulted upon the works that they meditated, and sometimes united their talents and their knowledge in undertakings which would have exceeded the powers of any one singly. The dangers that they had to fear for themselves, the persecutions to which they saw their partizans exposed in the neighbouring countries, served to draw the bonds of their friendship still closer. In our days each individual seems to be connected by a thousand threads with all the members of a society; but these apparent ties have no real strength, and are broken by the first shock. The men of the 16th century had something more masculine and more profound in their affections; they were capable of a forgetfulness of self which we find it difficult to conceive. The friends with whom Zwingle had encircled himself, loved him with that entire devotedness which only belongs to strong minds, without base adulation or servile deference, they did homage to the superiority of his genius, while the reformer was far from abusing his ascendancy over them, so as to

make it the means of erecting a new spiritual dictatorship on the ruins of the old one.

There is nothing exaggerated in the morality of Zwingle. It announces a man who is a zealous friend of virtue, but who knows the world and its temptations; who requires from no one a chimerical perfection, and who, notwithstanding the severity of his own morals, preserves his indulgence for the weakness of others.

The more we examine the writings of Zwingle, and reflect on the whole tenor of his life, the more shall we be persuaded that the love of virtue and the desire of rendering himself useful, were the sole springs of his actions. "A generous mind," would he often say, "does not consider itself as belonging to itself alone, but to the whole human race. We are born to serve our fellow creatures, and by labouring for their happiness, even at the hazard of our repose or our life, we approach most nearly to the Deity."

His whole conduct proves that these words were the genuine expression of his sentiments. If interest had swayed him, he would not have been contented with a small income, when it would have been easy for him to dispose of all the property of the church. If he had been ambitious of rule, he would have exacted a blind submission from his disciples, and would have preserved to the clergy their former power; if the love of fame had moved him, he would have attached his name to his institutions; but he had nothing in view but the public good. A stranger to all personal considerations, he was wholly occupied

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in establishing the reformation, and appeared indifferent to his own glory.

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DOMESTIC LIFE OF MR. FOX.

*From Mr. Trotter's Memoirs of the latter Years of the Right Honourable Charles James Fox.*

The domestic life of Mr. Fox was equally regular and agreeable. In summer he rose between six and seven; in winter before eight. The assiduous care, and excellent management of Mrs. Fox, rendered his rural mansion the abode of peace, elegance, and order, and had long procured her the gratitude and esteem of those private friends, whose visits to Mr. Fox, in his retirement at St. Anne's Hill, made them witnesses of this amiable woman's exemplary and endearing conduct. I confess I carried with me some of the vulgar prejudices respecting this great man! How completely was I undeceived! After breakfast, which took place between eight and nine in summer, and at a little after nine in winter, he usually read some Italian author with Mrs. Fox, and then spent the time preceding dinner at his literary studies, in which the Greek poets bore a principal part.

A frugal, but plentiful dinner, took place at three or half past two, in summer, and at four in winter; and a few glasses of wine were followed by coffee. The evening was dedicated to walking and conversation, till tea-time, when reading aloud, in history, commenced, and continued till near ten. A light supper of fruit, pastry, or something very trifling, finished the day; and at half-past

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ten the family were gone to rest; and the next and succeeding dawn ushered in the same order and elegance, and found the same content, the same happiness, and the same virtuous and useful life.

At the period to which I allude, he was beginning to turn his attention to an historical work, and our readings after tea were directed to the furtherance of this grand and useful object. Happy were those evenings, when the instruction of the historian—the pointed remarks of the statesman—and all the ease and happiness of domestic society were united. The occasional visits of men of talents and high character sometimes pleasantly interrupted the evening's employment; but I have never seen Mr. Fox more perfectly happy than when we were quite alone. He was so utterly divested of a wish to shine, or of any appetite for flattery, that he in no manner required what is called company, to enliven or animate him. A lover of nature, and consequently an enemy to art, he held, I think, above every quality, sincerity and unaffectedness; and, being also of a character singularly domestic and amiable, he found in his little circle all he wished and wanted. To his other attainments he had added a very considerable knowledge of Botany; and, without making it a primary object, enjoyed every pursuit connected with agriculture, in a high degree.

Though many estimable, and subsequently very elevated characters, visited at St. Anne's Hill, I never liked it so well as when we were quite alone. There was a perfect originality of character

in Mr. Fox, that made his society always new, and always preferable to that of most other men. Professional cant, and party ideas in general, give a monotony to the minds of distinguished members of society. Accustomed to view things constantly in one way, and not seeking for new ideas, but rather occupied in advancing or defending their old ones, their conversation does not create new sensations, and frequently wearies rather than delights. Mr. Fox himself was so little obtrusive in this respect, that I recollect feeling a good deal of embarrassment at first, on observing how frequently he was inclined to silence, waiting for others to begin a conversation. I soon discovered, however, that he was pleased at its originating with another; and, so great was his benevolence, as well as unbounded his capacity, that whatever was started in the smallest degree interesting, useful, or natural, received illustration and indulgent investigation from him. How well do I recollect the mornings when he came down to breakfast—how benignant and cheerful—how pleased with every thing—how free from worldly passions, and worldly views he was! Nor were Mrs. Fox's captivating manners conducive in a faint manner to the harmonizing of every thing around; the watchful and refined attention she paid to her guests, anticipated every thing they could desire, and charmed away every feeling of embarrassment, which diffidence, in the presence of so exalted a character, might be apt to occasion.

At breakfast, the newspaper was read, commonly by Mr. Fox, as

well as the letters which had arrived; for such was the noble confidence of his mind, that he concealed nothing from his domestic circle, unless it were the faults or the secrets of his friends. At such times, when the political topics of the day were naturally introduced by the paper, I never could observe the least acrimony or anger against that party which so sedulously, and indeed successfully had laboured to exclude him from the management of affairs, by misrepresentations of his motives, rather than by refutation of his arguments.

In private conversation, I think, he was rather averse to political discussion, generally preferring subjects connected with natural history, in any of its branches; but, above all, dwelling with delight on classical and poetical subjects. It is not to be supposed, however, that, where the interests and happiness of millions were concerned, he preserved a cold silence. He rather abstained from hopeless and useless complaining, than withheld his mite of compassion and sympathy for those who suffered under a pernicious system. As my acquaintance commenced with Mr. Fox towards the evening of his days, and at the period when a rebellion in Ireland was followed, by what has been fallaciously styled a Union, I had the opportunity of observing his great humanity, and his freedom from prejudice, in regard to that country. In this respect he ever seemed to me to stand alone among English politicians, many of whom are liberal enough in their own way, but all of whom agree in a love of dominion, and

in a certain degree of contempt respecting the Irish, which, one day or other, will, I fear, generate events fatal to the repose of both islands.

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MR. FOX'S VISIT TO M. DE LA FAYETTE. *From the same.*

On the morning of the 24th of September we left Paris for the country. There was nothing striking in that part through which we passed, formerly called the isle of France. As we approached La Grange, it became evidently a corn district. The towers and wood of the chateau appeared in peaceful repose as we drove near, and when we gained a full view of the building, I felt great emotion. It was the residence of a great and good man—a patriot and friend to mankind, whose life had been consecrated to virtue and liberty. Such truly was M. de la Fayette. The chateau was of a very singular construction, quadrangular, and ornamented by Moorish towers at each angle, which had no unpleasing effect. A ruined chapel was near the mansion; the fosse was filled up through neglect and a long lapse of time. We drove into the courtyard. The family came to the hall to meet us. That good and amiable family, happy in themselves, and rejoicing to see the illustrious friend of La Fayette! Can I forget that moment! No silly affectation—no airs of idle ceremony were seen at the residence of him who gloriously and successfully had struggled for America, and had done all he could for France!

M. de la Fayette and Madame

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received Mr. and Mrs. Fox with the heartiest welcome. The family consisted of two daughters, a son, and his wife—all young and elegant—all living with M. de la Fayette as their brother and friend. As his figure was youthful and graceful (his age at this time being about forty-nine or fifty), he appeared quite a young man. His benevolent countenance—his frank and warm manners, which made him quite adored in his family—and his placid contentedness, amounting to cheerfulness, altogether had an irresistible effect in gaining the affections and esteem of those admitted to his more intimate society.

Madame de la Fayette, of the ancient family of Noailles, was a superior and admirable woman, possessing the high polish of the ancient nobility, eloquent and animated. Fondly attached to M. de la Fayette and her family, she regretted nothing of past splendor; she possessed a cherished husband, and was happy in retirement. M. de la Fayette's son was a pleasing young man; his wife very engaging and interesting; his daughters were charming young women, quite free from the insipid languor or wretched affectation, which, in young women of fashion, so much destroys originality of character, and makes one find in a fashionable young lady, the prototype and pattern of ten thousand. In a word, this amiable and most interesting family seemed united by one bond of affection, and to desire nothing beyond the circle of their tranquil mansion.

It is necessary to recur to some past events in M. de la Fayette's life, to do full justice to such a

family. It is well known that M. de la Fayette had been arrested on leaving France, and thrown into the dungeons of Olmutz. He had continued imprisoned a considerable time, when Madame de la Fayette, unable to bear her separation from him, determined to make an effort for his liberty, or to share his fate, and set out for Germany, with her young and lovely children. At the feet of the emperor, she implored his majesty to release her husband, or to allow her to participate in his confinement. Her first request was coldly refused;—she was, however, permitted to visit her husband. From that time, for several years, she never left him, herself and daughters sharing with him every inconvenience and misery! The damps of his prison hurt the health of Madame, and she had never entirely recovered from their baneful effects: Buonaparte, to his honour it must be recorded, interposed as soon as he had power effectually to do so, and insisted on the liberation of M. de la Fayette. Accordingly, at the period of which I write (1802) he had not long arrived in France, having come by way of Holland, with his virtuous and excellent family, the partners of his captivity, and soothers of his sorrows.

The chateau and estate of La Grange, which Madame, who was an heiress, had brought him, was all that remained of his fortunes; he had lost every thing besides, in the madness of revolutionary confiscation, and had not yet been able to procure restitution or compensation. To add to the interest of the scene, General Fitzpatrick, who had known M. de la Fayette



in America, and had vainly attempted in the English House of Commons to rouse the Pitt ministry to a sense of humanity and commiseration for M. de la Fayette, joined the party at La Grange. That accomplished man was an addition to it of the most pleasing nature, and he was received most affectionately by the family. I have often contemplated with pleasure, General Fitzpatrick and M. de la Fayette walking in a long shady grove near the chateau, speaking of past times, the war in America, and the revolution in France. The rare sight of three such men as Fox, Fayette, and Fitzpatrick, was grateful to any one who felt rightly, and valued men for their services to humanity, rather than for successful ambition. Lally Tollendal, also, whose father had, under the old regime, suffered so severe a fate, was at La Grange, an open, honest, and agreeable man,—telling a great number of anecdotes, relating to the revolution, with point and energy, and resembling the Irish in his good-humoured and unstudied manners; anxious to contribute to the pleasure of M. de la Fayette's guests, and pointing out every thing agreeable to English customs and habits. In the evenings, he read extracts from Shakespeare, translated by himself into French, with an almost stentorian voice, and much effect. A few of M. de la Fayette's country neighbours were also occasionally invited; his table was plentiful, and our evenings diversified by conversation, chess, or some other game, as was most agreeable. Madame was extremely pleasing in conversation, and narrated her adventures and sufferings in Ger-

many, with great vivacity and ease.

The chateau itself was ancient, and simply furnished; the library, at the top of one of the towers, a circular room, with a commanding view from its windows, was adorned with the busts of Washington, Franklin, and other distinguished American patriots, as well as by those of Frenchmen of genius in modern times. The wood, which adjoined the chateau, was a beautiful one, divided in the old style by long green alleys, intersecting one another, admirably adapted for a studious walk, or for reading remote from noise. Here was a place to enjoy the sublime and eloquent writings of Rousseau; and here I was happy to lose all thought of Paris and the world, filled with the grateful sensation, that I was the guest of a man so excellent as La Fayette. I often, too, had the satisfaction of conversing with him, as he was so unaffected and mild, that I had no difficulty in addressing him: he talked of Ireland, and Sir Edward Haversham, and inquired very much concerning the ancient wolf dog, one of which race (extinct I believe in France) he desired much to procure. All his sentiments were noble, and his mind was animated with a true feeling of liberty. He spoke a good deal of America, and told me, that so great was the jealousy of the Americans against foreign troops, that he was obliged to consent to reduce the number stipulated for, though he afterwards negotiated for more at home, to make the aid effectual! Worthy and respectable man! If I have seen you for the last time, my wishes for your repose, and my gratitude,

shall ever be alive. I shall ever dwell on your name with reverence and affection; and those delightful days I spent at La Grange, shall remain consecrated in my memory, as among the most fortunate and pleasing of my life.

The political career of M. de la Fayette had not, it is true, the same happy result in France as in America; but it is to be considered, that his situation in the former was arduous beyond measure. A friend to a limited monarchy, and to the legitimate rights of the people, at a time when the support of one was deemed hostility to the other, he found it impossible, consistent with his principles, to fall into the mania of the nation. A king of integrity and firmness, with La Fayette as his counsellor, might have been safe, even in the tumultuous times preceding the seizure of the common-wealth by sanguinary demagogues; but Louis, it is to be feared, wanted both these qualities, certainly the latter! La Fayette failed, therefore, in his patriotic views, not as the first Consul is said to have insinuated, because he attempted what was impracticable; but because those whose interest it was to second his views, and whose happiness would have been insured by them, did not support him. A ruined throne, and desolated country, subsequently attested the purity of his principles, and the soundness of his judgment.

M. de la Fayette had begun to devote himself much to agricultural pursuits (the happiest occupation of man!) and had entirely withdrawn himself from political affairs. His house and family were excellently well regulated; each

had their own employment; till dinner, every guest was left quite free to follow his studies,—to walk and explore the country,—to write,—to act as he pleased,—dinner re-assembled every one; and the hours flew swiftly past. Mr. Fox was very happy at La Grange; every thing suited his taste there, and he had, besides, the gratification of seeing his friend, after a life of dangers, and years of captivity, sheltered, at length, on the moderate estate of La Grange—having all his family around him, and conscientiously satisfied that he had done every thing for his country that his powers and opportunities had allowed.

His garden, which was large, but had been neglected, also occupied a good deal of the attention of M. de la Fayette. He was in the mornings engaged in his farms, and enjoyed, with much relish, the avocations of agriculture! We remained a week at La Grange: I left it with great regret. The same kind and hospitable family bade us adieu; they lingered on the stair-case. We took leave of Madame. It was for the last time! That amiable woman, never having recovered her health, is since dead; and the lovely chateau of La Grange stands deprived of its hospitable mistress. M. de la Fayette, in the year 1803, sustained a dreadful fracture of his thigh-bone, but recovered, and continues to reside in his retirement at La Grange.

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Mr. DUNNING (*Lord Ashburton*)  
and Mr. FOOTE.

*From the Life of Arthur Murphy,  
Esq. by Jesse Foote, Esq.*

Mr. Dunning and Mr. Footé

appear to have been his most confidential friends; with them he could safely speak of others, unbend his social hours, and receive a gratification highly pleasing to him. In his apartments, there was a portrait of Dunning, a very striking likeness, painted in crayons, by Ozias Humphrey. Mr. Dunning and he sometimes retired to Wimbledon, where the former had a house, a fine garden, and a hot-house, which he saw so seldom, that upon both their calculations, it was found that it cost a hundred pounds a visit. Having less to do than Mr. Dunning, he used to go to his chambers in the hours of business, where he has seen Mr. Lloyd Kenyon returning and receiving opinions. One time Mr. Kenyon asked Mr. Dunning for a frank to a relation in North Wales. Mr. Dunning gravely wrote him one, directed to his relation in North Wales, near Chester. Mr. Kenyon threw down the paper, and said, "Take your franks, Mr. Dunning; I will accept no more from you." Mr. Dunning got between him and the door, and pacified him.

Mr. Dunning, having business in the west of England, gave Mr. Murphy a cast in his carriage, and in his way called on Lord Chatham at Burton Pynsent. Mr. Murphy wished to be taken up at the next stage, and to leave Mr. Dunning to call alone on his lordship, as he had formerly conducted a political contest against him: but Mr. Dunning would not part with him: they drove up to the house whilst it poured torrents of rain, and there were large sheets of water round the house. Mr. Dunning left Mr. Murphy in

the chaise. But Lord Chatham soon came to Mr. Murphy, and without the least ceremony, told him that "he should not remain as an enemy at his gate," and on the chaise door being opened, he added, "This is kind of you! You see, sir, I am confined here by inundations, like Noah in his ark."

Mr. Murphy used to say, that if there was a natural logician, it was Mr. Dunning. When he was in the happiest mood, a speech of his, that took only half an hour, would embrace all the arguments contained in his opponent's of two hours. But yet he agreed, that it required the utmost attention to follow him. His mind laboured. He had, all the while, a movement of his head, a grinding of his lower jaw, and a certain singular cast of countenance. There was, besides, a huskiness in his throat, which constantly moved him to make use of an endeavour to clear it: this was first produced as a mental excitement, but afterwards became a habit, whenever his subject demanded any extraordinary exertion.

A short time after Mr. Dunning was created Lord Ashburton, when he awoke one morning and heard the servant maid in the next chamber, he ordered her to undraw the curtains. He asked her what it was o'clock; she told him, "it was late." "Why then, undraw the curtains." "They are undrawn," she said. He still thought otherwise, and desired his valet to be called. The valet confirmed the maid's report, and it was not till then, that his lordship found, that, by a paralytic stroke, he had been deprived of his

eye-sight, without the least sensation of pain.

Soon after this calamitous visitation, Mr. Murphy was with him at his house in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, when the name of Colonel Barré was announced; and he was led in, by a guide, as blind as the noble person to whom his visit was directed. These two eminent characters were amongst the strongest opponents of Lord North's administration; and Lord North also, almost at the very same period, experienced the melancholy approach of the privation of his sight: a circumstance in the history of these distinguished characters which affords an ample scope for serious reflection.

Shortly after, Lord Ashburton, on his return from the west of England, in his way to London, met Mr. Wallace, the late attorney-general, at an inn upon the road, going to Falmouth for the benefit of his health. They passed the evening together; and when it is considered, what these two men had been, and what the condition of both of them then was, I will leave the scene of the evening to be filled up by the mind of the reader. They parted never to meet again. Lord Ashburton died in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, and Mr. Wallace died at Falmouth. Mr. Murphy has composed an elegant Latin epitaph to the memory of the latter.

It will be recollected that Samuel Foote was one of the earliest friends Mr. Murphy had; and so far back as the year 1757, it is seen that they were in the habits of familiar intercourse; and, opposite as they were, in their first nature; the one grave and thought-

ful, the other gay and witty; they notwithstanding formed an indissoluble friendship. It has been seen, that they were concerned together to perform plays at Drury Lane Theatre during the summer of 1760, and the agreement was, that each of them should produce three new dramatic pieces. I mention this, to show how friendship will cover faults: for although Mr. Foote did not produce one piece, Mr. Murphy only laughed at the trick that was put upon him: and I do not believe there was another man in England that would have served him so, and by the venture escaped with impunity.

Mr. Murphy had it in contemplation to write the Life of Mr. Foote, and he was actually employed in collecting materials for it; but age and infirmity forbade the fulfilment of this intention. Mr. Murphy had already obtained the best account of his early life; and as even that must be interesting, I will here give it.

"Samuel Foote was born (I believe, but that may easily be ascertained by the register) about the year 1721, at Truro, in Cornwall: his father, who was an attorney, and sometime member for Tiverton in Devonshire, had considerable places under government: his mother was of the ancient family of the Dineleys, of Charlton in Worcestershire, who married with the Gooderes, of Burghope in Herefordshire: both of these families were of an eccentric turn of mind, which Mr. Foote appears to have inherited and preserved to the last.

"These connections brought him to the college school at Wor-

cester, under the Reverend Mr. Miles, from whence he was elected Scholar of Worcester College, Oxford, being founder's kin, about the year 1737.

"In 1739, being indisposed, he was advised to go to Bath, where he soon made acquaintance with gamblers and men of pleasure. On returning to college, with two footmen and a ridiculous quantity of laced clothes, he was reprov'd by the Provost; when, finding a college life not suited to his genius, he quitted it in 1740, but without any public censure.

"He had an early turn for mimicry and acting. When at school, he was frequently invited by the Sandys's, the Harris's, or others of his relations, to dine with them on Sundays: the consequence was, that Monday morning was spent in taking off every part of the family which entertained him, to the no small diversion of all the boys, but generally to their cost; as hardly any boy ever learned his lesson that morning.

"He is said, when at Oxford, to have acted Punch in disguise. But I remember, in one of his excursions from London to Oxford, which jaunts he made very often, spending an evening with him in company with Martin Maden, Walter Shirley, and others. Those gentlemen and himself acted Punch for a wager, and the company all agreed that Foote was the worst performer of the three.

"Foote's great acquaintance, both at school and college, was one Trott; and they went together upon many expeditions.

"His second brother was a clergyman of Exeter College, Oxon.

"In the interval from the time of his leaving college and coming upon the stage, he was frequently in great distress. He was once confined for debt in the Fleet; and, I believe, released by an Act of insolvency: at the same time, one Waite was there for cheating the Bank. An old schoolfellow told me he dined with him there on turbot, venison, and claret, and never spent a cheerfuller day; for, while Waite found money, Mr. Foote furnished wit, jollity, and humour. His first essay, as an author, was written about this time: it was a pamphlet giving an account of one of his uncles, who was executed for murdering his other uncle.

"In one of his excursions to Oxford with a certain lady, for whom he afterwards procured a husband, he drove a coach and six greys. This lady was afterwards married, and Mr. Foote handsomely rewarded for his trouble. He rented Charlton House, the family-seat in Worcestershire, where he lived in some splendor for about a year and a half. During his magnificence there, he invited his old schoolmaster Mr. Miles, to dine with him, who, admiring his service of plate, and well-furnished side-board, very innocently asked Mr. Foote what it might cost? Indeed, says he, I know not, but sure I am, I shall soon know what it will bring."

Mr. Foote was buried at Dover, though a monument is erected in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey by Mr. John Hunter, I believe; or at least he proposed the subscription for it.

I do not think Mr. Murphy would have written a good Life of Mr. Foote, because he himself

must have been implicated in many of its scenes: and his delicacy would have induced him to suppress them, as he has done in the life of Mr. Garrick.

Mr. Foote, however, was a very extraordinary man, who had a fund of wit, humour, and sense; but he did not make a good use of his talents, though he got money by them, which he very idly squandered. He was too fond of detraction and mimicry, which were blemishes in his conversations, though you were entertained by them. He was ridiculously vain of his family, and of his classical knowledge, which was superficial, and boasted of his numerous relations amongst the old nobility. He was very extravagant, but by no means generous: though he spared no expense in his entertainments, nor in wine, yet he did not understand a table. He affected to have disguised cookery, and French dishes, and never eat plain meat. He was not clean in his person, and was disgusting in his manner of eating: but he was so pleasant a fellow, and had such a flow of spirits, that you forgot his faults, and pardoned his want of elegance and decency. He always took the lead in conversation, and was generally the chief or sole performer, and he had such a rage for shining, and was so delighted with applause, that he often brought to my mind those lines of Pope, in his character of the Duke of Wharton:—

Though listening senates hung on all he spoke,  
The club must hail him master of the joke.

He was civil to your face, and seldom put you out of humour

with yourself; but you paid for his civility the moment you went out of company, and were sure of being made ridiculous; yet he was not as malignant as some men I have known; but his vanity, and the desire he had of showing his wit, made him run into satire and detraction. He loved titled men, and was proud of their company, though he gave himself airs of treating them with scorn. He was licentious and profligate, and frequently made a jest of religion and morality. He told a story very well, and added many pleasant circumstances of his own invention to heighten it. He had likewise a good choice of words and apt expressions, and could speak plausibly on grave subjects; but he soon grew tired of serious conversation, and returned naturally to his favourite amusement, mimicry, in which he did not excel; for he was coarse and unfair, and drew caricatures. But he entertained you more than a closer mimic. If he had applied to the bar, and taken pains in the profession of the law, it is probable he would have succeeded in it; for he was very quick and discerning, and could relate the material circumstances of a trial or a debate in parliament with wonderful precision and perspicuity.

He was a bad actor, and always ran into farce, and in tragedy he was detestable; for whenever he aimed at expression, he was distorted. His voice, face, and figure, were equally disagreeable; yet, under all these disadvantages, he acted many parts in his own plays much better than those who have appeared in them since his death—such as Major Sturgeon, Cadwallader, the Nabob, &c.; these

are characters strongly ridiculous, and he succeeded in them. As a writer he had merit, though his principal characters are portraits: but if he had been more diligent in finishing his pieces, they might afford entertainment on the stage to this day.

He was always buying rings, snuff-boxes, toys, &c. which were a great expense to him, and was a bubble at play.—Upon the whole, his life and character would furnish matter for a good farce, with an instructive moral. It would show us, that parts and talents alone are of little use without prudence or virtue; and that flashes of wit and humour give only a momentary pleasure, but no solid entertainment.

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ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF  
HYDER ALLY, from Colonel  
Wilks's *History of Mysoor*.

The first of the family of whom any tradition is preserved was Mohammed Bhelole, a religious person, who came from the *Penjab* to the south, accompanied by two sons, Mohammed Ali, and Mohammed Wellee, an dsettled at the town of Alund, in the district of Calburga, about one hundred and ten miles west, and by north, from Hydrabad. He is said to have founded a small mosque, and fakie's moka, by charitable contributions, and to have accumulated some property by this religious speculation. He married his son Mohammed Ali to the daughter of one of his servants of the celebrated mausol eumat Calburga,

and Mohammed Wellee into another family in the same neighbourhood. After some time, the expenses of this augmented family being greater than the saint was able to defray, the two sons proceeded to the south in search of any service by which they could procure a subsistence; and were engaged at Sera, in the capacity of revenue Peons, in the department of the collection of the town customs. Futtè Mohammed, the son of Mohammed Ali, and the father of Hyder, was born at Sera.

In the course of duty, or for some cause not explained, the two brothers came to Colar, where Mohammed Ali died, and Mohammed Wellee, seizing on all the domestic property, turned Futtè Mohammed and his mother out of doors.

A Naick of Peons in Colar, commiserating their destitute condition, received them into his house, brought up Futtè Mohammed, and at a proper age enrolled him as a Peon in his own command.

While Derga\* Kooli Khan was Soubadar of Sera, or affected to be so named, Futtè Mohammed had an opportunity of attracting his attention. The service was the siege of Ganjecottah, near to Balipoor, then the strong hold of a refractory Poligar. The troops were repulsed in a general assault, when Futtè Mohammed seized a standard, and planted it once more on the breach: the assailants rallied, and the place was taken; and the young man, who had so gallantly restored the fortune of the day, was brought before the Soubadar, and rewarded with

\* He was appointed in 1729.

the command of twenty Peons as a Naick.

Futtè Mohammed, now Futtè Naick, continued to distinguish himself in the service of the Soubadar, and was gradually advanced in rank and consequence. His first wife was Seydaneé Saheba, the daughter of Burra Saheb, a religious person at Colar, who bore him three sons, Wellee Saheb, Ali Saheb, and Behelole Saheb. It was on the death of this lady at an early age that he began the mausoleum, mosque, tank, and gardens, at which the authors of the manuscript, which is chiefly followed in this statement, now officiate: the buildings are said to have been finished several years afterwards, when he was appointed Foujedar of the district; but in whatever manner these dates may be arranged, the buildings themselves, although far removed from architectural grandeur, exhibit unquestionable evidence that the founder, at the time of their erection, had attained a very respectable degree of rank, property and consideration. Of the second marriage of Futtè Naick the following account has been communicated to me by several authorities, and confirmed by the written narrative of Budr à Zeman Khan, for one of whose relations the lady was intended. A Nevayet,\* of respectable family, from the Concan, was travelling across the peninsula with his wife, one son (Ibrahim Saheb), and two daughters, to Arcot. At Tarrikera, near the borders of Bednore, he was robbed and murdered; and

his family, in the greatest misery, begged their way to the eastward, until their arrival at Colar, where their distresses induced the widow to listen to the proposal of Futtè Naick to be united to one of her daughters. After this marriage, the rest of the family, relieved from their difficulties, proceeded to Arcot.

Derga Kooli Khan of Sera soon afterwards died, and was succeeded by his son Abdul Russool Khan. The new Soubadar or Nabob, and Futtè Naick, for some reason not mentioned, were unfavourably disposed to each other; and the Naick accordingly prepared to seek another master, the Nabob Saadut Oolla Khan, at Arcot. The terms of his service, with fifty horse and fourteen hundred Peons, by whom he was accompanied, were nearly adjusted, when a difficulty arose with regard to his being received with the *tazeem*, or the compliment of other officers rising to salute him when he approached them in the Durbar: a mark of deference which is usual towards persons of rank, but at that period was reserved for officers of horse, who, like the ancient cavaliers of Europe, looked down on the pretensions of an officer of infantry. The Naick could not procure the *tazeem*, and being resolved not to serve without it, departed to Chittoor, where he was better received by the Foujedar, or provincial commander, Tahir Khan.

The mother-in-law of Futtè Naick had been ill received at Arcot, on account of her connec-

\* *Nevayet*, generally supposed to be a corruption of the Hindostanee and Mahratta terms for *new comer*.



tion with the Naick; and the family into which she expected to marry her other daughter declined the alliance for the same cause. She therefore joined her son-in-law at Chittoor, and he having in the mean time lost his second wife without issue, took to himself her younger sister as a third.

Tahir Mohammed Khan was soon afterwards recalled to court at Arcot; but the Naick, still remembering the tazeem, declined to accompany him. He negotiated for the service which he had formerly rejected, and was received by Abdul Russool Khan of Sera as Foujedar, or provincial commandant of Colar, with Boodicota as his Jageer, and the title of Futtè Mohammed Khan.

His two sons by the Nevayet lady, the younger of the sisters, were born at Boodicota; viz. 1. Shabaz Saheb; 2. Hyder Saheb.

When Nizam ul Moolk formed the design of establishing a separate and independent empire in the south, the removal from subordinate commands of all persons who either retained any principle of fidelity to the house of Timour, or had indulged in views of independent authority for themselves, was essential to his success. The money and influence of Saadut Oolla Khan had long been employed to obtain the office of Soubadar of Sera for a dependant of his own; and it was chiefly through his interest that Tahir Khan was appointed to that office, and aided by Saadut Oolla to fight for its possession. He found the standard of his former Naick marshalled on the side of his opponent Abdul Russool, who was slain in

a well contested battle, with most of his officers of rank. Futtè Mohammed, and his son Wellee Saheb, fell on this sanguinary field; and the bodies being removed by the pious care of their attendants, their tombs are now shown in the mausoleum of the family at Colar.

Great Balipoor was the Jageer of the deceased Abdul Russool, and previously to the battle, the families of all his principal officers, and among the rest that of Futtè Mohammed, were, according to the routine of suspicion customary in similar cases, thrown into that fort.

Abbas Kooli Khan, the son of the deceased, was not disturbed in the personal Jageer of his father: maternal feeling, combined with good sense, suggested to his mother, who in a few short years had seen the mangled corpses of her husband and father-in-law, the expedient of securing the Jageer on the condition of a formal renunciation of the office of Soubadar or Nabob, and a solemn promise to exert the influence of the family at court for the confirmation of Tahir Mohammed: and Saadut Oolla Khan, who directed in all things the proceedings of Sera, readily perceived the policy of acceding to this moderate proposition.

Abbas Kooli Khan, however, did not neglect to avail himself of the circumstances in which he was placed, to plunder to the extent that he durst the families deposited in the fort; and that of Futtè Mohammed was not among those which escaped. The pretext was a balance due from the deceased while Foujedar of Colar. The sons, Shahaz Saheb, and

Hyder Saheb, the former about nine, the latter seven years of age, were called upon for payment. The usual methods were resorted to and succeeded; but not before the torture, in its most cruel and ignominious forms, had been applied to both the boys, and probably to their mother. This inhuman conduct was not forgotten; and it will be seen in the sequel that Hyder, in his prosperous fortune, sought his revenge after the lapse of thirty-two years, with all the virulence belonging to the memory of a recent injury.

The family, plundered of its property, was permitted to depart, and the mother, *after the loss of every thing but her children and her honour*,\* proceeded to Bangalore to seek the protection of her brother Ibrahim Saheb, who was in the service of the Killadar of that place, with a small command of Peons. When the elder brother Shabaz Saheb had attained a sufficient age, his uncle procured for him a recommendation to a Hindoo officer of rank at Seringapatam, and he was received into the service as a subordinate officer of Peons, in which situation he distinguished himself, and gradually rose to the command of two hundred horse and one thousand Peons, which he now held in the army before Deonhully. Hyder, although twenty-seven years of age, was not in the service; and as he remained through life unacquainted with the first elements of reading or writing, it may be inferred that the misfortunes of his family prevented an attention to this object during his

early age, and that his subsequent temper was not found fitted to bear the control of a pedagogue. When approaching maturity of age, he had shown a greater disposition to the pursuit of pleasure and the sports of the chase, than to the restraints of a military life; and would frequently absent himself for weeks together, secretly immersed in voluptuous riot, or passing with facility, as was the habit of his whole life, to the opposite extreme of abstinence and excessive exertion; wandering in the woods while pursuing, not without danger, his favourite amusements. In the siege of Deonhully he began to pay attention to the profession of arms, first appearing as a volunteer horseman in his brother's corps, and afterwards occasionally intrusted with the command of parties of infantry in the trenches. He was observed on every service of danger to lead the way, and to conduct himself with a coolness and self-possession seldom found in a young soldier. This bungling and unskilful siege, directed by a man who had neither seen nor studied the profession of arms, and possessed no quality, of a soldier but headlong courage, was protracted for nine months, when the Poligar consented to evacuate the place on the condition of being permitted to retire unmolested with his family to his relation the Poligar of little Balipoor. In the course of this service Hyder was distinguished by the particular favour of Nunjeraj; and, at its close, was raised at once to the command of fifty horse and two

\* The exact phrase of the original *Sultaun & Towareekh* by Tippoo Sultaun.

hundred infantry, with orders to recruit and augment his corps, and to the charge of one of the gates of this frontier fortress.

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ANECDOTES OF HYDER. *From the same.*

In the course of the operations before Trichinopoly, the Bederpeons, in the service of Hyder, were gradually augmented, and exercised their usual industry; and a body of select Pindaries, or Beid, was also gradually raised for similar purposes. This description of horse receive no pay in the service of many of the states of India, but live on the devastation of the enemy's country. Hyder, on his first nomination to a command, had engaged in his service a bramin mutteseddy, named Kundè Row, who will occupy a prominent place in our future narrative. To the cool and calculating mind of a bramin accountant, this man added great sagacity and original thinking; a boldness which did not hesitate regarding means; and a combination of ideas which enabled him to convert the unprofitable business of war into a regular system of finance. Hyder, who could neither read nor write, remedied this defect of education by trusting to a most extraordinary memory; and valued himself, at this early period of his political life, on going through arithmetical calculations of some length, with equal accuracy, and more quickness, than the most expert accountant. The consultations of these two persons produced a system, regularly organized, by which

the plunderers received, besides their direct pay, one half of the booty which was realized; the other half was appropriated by Hyder, under a combination of checks which rendered it nearly impossible to secrete any portion of the plunder. Moveable property of every description was their object; and, as already noticed, they did not hesitate to acquire it by simple theft from friends, when that could be done without suspicion, and with more convenience than from enemies. Nothing was unreasonable or unacceptable; from convoys of grain, down to the clothes, turbans, earrings, of travellers, or villagers, whether men, women, or children. Cattle and sheep were among the most profitable heads of plunder: muskets and horses were sometimes obtained in booty, sometimes by purchase. The numbers under his command increased with his resources: and before he left Trichinopoly, besides the usual appendages of a chief of rank, in elephants, camels, tents, and magnificent appointments, he was rated on the returns and received pay for one thousand five hundred horse, three thousand regular infantry, two thousand peons, and four guns, with their equipments. Of the horses, five hundred were his own property; and the difference between the sum allowed by government, and that disbursed in the pay of the man, and the provender of the horse, was Hyder's profit. In consideration of his furnishing the cannon and their draught, the muskets and accoutrements of regular infantry, he was allowed a certain sum for each gun with its equipments, and for

every hundred men; and was permitted to make his own agreements with the individuals at inferior rates; they also, as well as the rest of his troops, regularly accounting for one half of the plunder they acquired. Some portion of this description belongs to the system of most native armies, and would enter into the history of most successful Indian chiefs; but none ever combined with so much skill the perfect attachment of his men, with the conversion to his own use of so large a portion of what was issued for their payment: and Sevagi alone could be brought into competition with Hyder for the regular organization of a system of plunder.

The designation of Hyder's new appointment was that of Foudjedar of Dindegul; and having recruited his corps with the most select of the men discharged by Nunjeraj, he marched at the head of five thousand regular infantry, two thousand five hundred horse, two thousand peons and six guns. The department of accounts under Kundè Row had necessarily been augmented, and furnished employment for several clerks, who were well versed in his system; and on the departure of Hyder to a distant station, it was considered expedient that his confidential friend and servant Kundè Row should remain at court to watch over his interests. On approaching Pylney and Veerapathey, he lulled those Poligars into security by offering to exert his influence at court to obtain a remission of their tribute on condition of their consenting to serve with his army; and was thus permitted to pursue his rout as a

friend, until he had reached the proper position; when, the distribution of troops being previously made, he swept off the whole of the cattle of the open country, and drove them rapidly to Dara-poor; where they were divided according to compact, and sold at high prices, generally to their former proprietors. He now commenced his operations against the Poligars, in which, after an obstinate and protracted contest, he was ultimately successful. Among the deceptions which he practised on the government in the course of this service, some were so ludicrously gross, that I should hesitate to state them, if they had not been related to me by more than one eye-witness. Nunjeraj, on the receipt of Hyder's dispatches, with a long list of killed and wounded, sent a special commissioner with rich presents for Hyder and the officers who were represented to have distinguished themselves and Zuckhum puttee for the wounded. This officer was soon made to understand his business. Zuckhum puttee is an allowance to wounded men, as some compensation for their sufferings, and for the purpose of enabling them to defray the expences of their cure; for an Indian army has neither hospitals, nor surgeons, provided by the State. The allowance on this occasion was fourteen rupees a month, until the cure should be completed. Hyder marshalled his wounded men to be inspected by the commissioner: sixty-seven was the true number; but about seven hundred had their legs or arms bound up with yellow bandages, and acted their parts with en-

tire success. The money was paid to Hyder according to the muster, and to the probable time of cure reported by the attending surgeons, at the rate of fourteen rupees per man per month. To the really wounded he gave seven and of the presents brought for the officers of the army he made a distribution equally skilful, while each officer was made to believe that he was the person most particularly favoured by Hyder. During these operations Kundè Row was perpetually sounding the exploits of his mas-

ter to Nunjeraj; exaggerating the disturbed state of the country and the necessity of augmenting the forces; which was accordingly authorized from time to time, and assignments on the revenues of other districts were added for that purpose to his other resources. Special commissioners were always deputed to muster the new levies; and on one occasion, Jehan Khan saw exhibited the manœuvre which he calls a *circular muster*, by which ten thousand men were counted and passed as eighteen thousand.

# MANNERS, CUSTOMS, &c.

## OF

### NATIONS AND CLASSES OF PEOPLE.

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#### ACCOUNT OF A SINGULAR SECT AT MYSOOR.

*From Historical Sketches of the  
South of India, by Lieut. Col.  
Mark Wilks.*

**I**N passing from the town of Silgut to Deonhully in the month of August, 1805, I became accidentally informed of a sect, peculiar, as I since understand, to the north-eastern parts of Mysoor, the women of which universally undergo the amputation of the first joints of the third and fourth fingers of their right hands. On my arrival at Deonhully, after ascertaining that the request would not give offence, I desired to see some of these women, and the same afternoon seven of them attended at my tent.

The sect is a subdivision of the *Murresoo wokul*, and belongs to the fourth great class of Hindoos, viz. the Souder. Every woman of the sect, previously to piercing the ears of her eldest daughter, preparatory to her being betrothed in marriage, must necessarily undergo this mutilation, which is performed by the blacksmith of the village for a regulated fee, by a surgical process sufficiently rude. The finger to be amputated is

placed on a block : the blacksmith places a chisel over the articulation of the joint, and chops it off at a single blow. If the girl to be betrothed is motherless, and the mother of the boy have not before been subjected to the operation, it is incumbent on her to perform the sacrifice.

After satisfying myself with regard to the facts of the case, I inquired into the origin of so strange a practice, and one of the women related with great fluency the following traditionary tale, which has since been repeated to me with no material deviation by several others of the sect.

A Rachas (or giant), named *Vrica*, and in after times *Busmaasoor*, or the giant of the ashes, had, by a course of austere devotion to *Mahadeo*, obtained from him the promise of whatever boon he should ask. The Rachas accordingly demanded, that every person, on whose head he should place his right hand, might instantly be reduced to ashes ; and Mahadeo conferred the boon, without suspicion of the purpose for which it was designed.

The Rachas no sooner found himself possessed of this formidable power, than he attempted to use it for the destruction of his

benefactor. Mahadeo fled; the Rachas pursued, and followed the fugitive so closely, as to chase him into a thick grove, where Mahadeo, changing his form and bulk, concealed himself in the centre of a fruit then called *tunda pundoo*, but since named *linga tunda*, from the resemblance which its kernel thenceforward assumed to the *ling*, the appropriate emblem of Mahadeo.

The Rachas, having lost sight of Mahadeo, inquired of a husbandman who was working in the adjoining field, whether he had seen the fugitive, and what direction he had taken. The husbandman, who had attentively observed the whole transaction, fearful of the future resentment of Mahadeo, and equally alarmed for the present vengeance of the giant, answered aloud, that he had seen no fugitive, but pointed at the same time with the little finger of his right hand to the place of Mahadeo's concealment.

In this extremity Vishnou descended in the form of a beautiful damsel to the rescue of Mahadeo. The Rachas became instantly enamoured: the damsel was a pure bramin, and might not be approached by the unclean Rachas. By degrees she appeared to relent; and as a previous condition to further advances, enjoined the performance of his ablutions in a neighbouring pool. After these were finished, she prescribed as a further purification the performance of the *Sundia*, a ceremony in which the right hand is successively applied to the breast, to the crown of the head, and to other parts of the body. The Rachas, thinking only of love, and forget-

ful of the powers of his right hand, performed the *Sundia*, and was himself reduced to ashes.

Mahadeo now issued from the *linga tunda*, and after the proper acknowledgment for his deliverance, proceeded to discuss the guilt of the treacherous husbandman, and determined on the loss of the finger with which he had offended as the proper punishment of his crime.

The wife of the husbandman, who had just arrived at the field with food for her husband, hearing this dreadful sentence, threw herself at the feet of Mahadeo. She represented the certain ruin of her family, if her husband should be disabled for some months from performing the labours of the farm, and besought the deity to accept two of her fingers, instead of one from her husband. Mahadeo, pleased with so sincere a proof of conjugal affection, accepted the exchange, and ordained, that her female posterity, in all future generations, should sacrifice two fingers at his temple, as a memorial of the transaction; and of their exclusive devotion to the god of the *ling*.

The practice is accordingly confined to the supposed posterity of this single woman, and is not common to the whole sect of Murresoo wokul. I ascertained the actual number of families who observed this practice in three successive districts through which I afterwards passed, and I conjecture that within the limits of Mysoor they may amount to about two thousand houses.

The hill of Seetee, in the talook of Colar where the giant was destroyed, is (according to this tra-

dution) formed of the ashes of Busmaasoor: it is held in particular veneration by this sect, as the chief seat of their appropriate sacrifice; and the fact of its retaining little or no moisture, is held to be a miraculous proof that the ashes of the giant continue to absorb the most violent and continued rain. This is a remarkable example of easy credulity. I have examined the mountain, which is of a sloping form, and composed of coarse granite.

The name of Sectee is stated by the bramins of the vicinity to be an abbreviation of Sree-puttee-Shweragerree, or the hill of the husband of Sree and Ishwara.

Siva's adventure with the giant of the ashes is stated by these bramins to be related in one of the Puranas, with some change in the circumstances, which does not seem to improve its merit as a tale. The flight of Siva is continued through the seven lower and seven upper regions to Vicunta, the paradise of Vishnou, who there appears in the form of a young Bramin, and with the aid of Maya (delusion) persuades the giant that Siva never yet uttered a truth, and that the boon was fallacious, as he might easily ascertain by placing his right hand on his own head.

Swatadry, or Belacul (the white mountain), a temple near the south-eastern frontier of Mysoor, claims, in common with many other places, the honour of possessing the ashes of Busmaasoor; and I am informed that the descent of Vishnou in the form of a damsel, as stated by the Murresoo wokul, is related in the Sthalla Purana, or local history of the origin of that temple; but

the bramins whom I have consulted have not been able to trace in any document the incident of the husbandman and his wife, nor the existence of any written authority for the sacrifice practised by this extraordinary sect.

It is not a little remarkable, that neither the Dewan of Mysoor, nor any of his suite, nor of the bramins belonging to the resident's office, had ever heard of this singular practice, or were acquainted with the existence of this subdivision, of the sect of Murresoo wokul.

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#### ON THE NAIRS. *From the same.*

The Nairs, or military class of Malabar, are, perhaps, not exceeded by any nation on earth in a high spirit of independence and military honour; but, like all persons stimulated by that spirit without the direction of discipline, their efforts are uncertain, capricious, and desultory. The military dress of the Nair is a pair of short drawers, and his peculiar weapon is an instrument with a thin but very broad blade, hooked towards the edge like a bill-hook, or gardener's knife, and about the length of a Roman sword; which the weapon of the chiefs often exactly resembles. This hooked instrument, the inseparable companion of the Nair whenever he quits his dwelling on business, for pleasure, or for war, has no scabbard, and is usually grasped by the right hand, as an ornamental appendage in peace, and for destruction in war. When the Nair employs his musquet, or his bow, the weapon which has been described is fixed in an in-



stant by means of a catch in the waist-belt, with the flat part of the blade diagonally across his back; and is disengaged as quickly whenever he drops his musquet in the wood, or slings it across his shoulders for the purpose of rushing to close encounter with this terrible instrument. The army of Hyder had not before engaged so brave or so formidable an enemy; their concealed fire from the woods could neither be returned with effect, nor could the troops of Hyder be prevailed on to enter the thickets, and act individually against them. In every movement through the forests, with which the country abounds, bands of Nairs rushed by surprise upon the columns of march; and, after making dreadful havoc, were in a moment again invisible. On one occasion they were so imprudent as to depart from their characteristic warfare, and openly defended the passage of one of those rivers with which the province is everywhere intersected to discharge the mountain torrents. Hyder, by passing a column of cavalry at a higher ford, and combining their charge on the flank of the Nairs with a heavy discharge of grape in front, made a dreadful carnage among them. As he advanced to the southward he secured his communications by a series of black houses; and the Nairs, perceiving the object of these erections, impeded his progress by the defence of their own small posts. One of these, which my manuscripts name Tamelpelly, was surrounded by Hyder in the following manner: first, a line of regular infantry, and guns with an abbatis; second, a line of peons; third, of cavalry. This disposition

was made for the purpose of striking terror, by not allowing a man to escape destruction. The Nairs defended themselves until they were tired of the confinement, and then leaping over the abbatis and cutting through the three lices with astonishing rapidity, they gained the woods before the enemy had recovered from their surprise,

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ON THE JUNGUM. *From the same.*

From conversation with some intelligent Jungum priests, I learn that they derive the name from a contraction of the three words, junnana, to be born; gummana, to move; murrana, to die. The word jungum thus constantly reminds them of the most important dogma of the sect, namely, that the man who performs his duties in this world shall be exempted from these changes in a future state of existence, and shall immediately after death be re-united with the divine spirit from which he originally emanated. This doctrine, not altogether unknown to the braminal code, is pushed by the jungum to the extent of denying the metempsychosis altogether. This sect condemns as useless and unmeaning the incessant detail of external ceremonies, which among the bramins of every persuasion occupies the largest portion of their time, and forms the great business of their lives. The jungum disclaim the authority of these gods upon earth, as they impiously and familiarly call themselves. The priests of the jungum are all of the fourth or servile cast, and habitually distinguish the bramins by the opprobrious appellation of dogs;

yet, strange to tell, in some districts, by reciprocal concessions, and a coalition of religious dogmas with temporal interests, they have descended to receive as their spiritual preceptors the cast of which they have been successively the martyrs and persecutors, and are consequently considered as heretics or renegades by the genuine Jungum.

The religion which inculcates what is real, in preference to the observance of form, is, according to this sect, of great antiquity; and they consider Chen Bas Ishwur, a native of Callian in the Deckan, the reputed founder of the sect in the eleventh century, to have been only the restorer of the ancient true belief; and in spite of the most sanguinary persecutions, they are found scattered in considerable numbers over the Concan, Canara, Deckan, Mysoor, and every part of the south of India, and constitute a considerable portion of the population of Coorg, the Rajah himself being of that persuasion, as were the former Rajas of Mysoor, Bednore, and Loonda.

The fanciful notions of internal and external purity and uncleanness (the former having a twofold division of bodily and mental) are the foundation of most of the distinction of casts which seem so absurd to Europeans. To the question of what is the difference between such and such a cast, the first answer will certainly be to indicate what they respectively can and cannot eat; but when we consider the plausible dogma not altogether unknown in Europe, that a regular and abstemious life (which they would name the internal purity of the body) contributes to mental

excellence, we may be disposed to judge with more charity of the absurdity of these distinctions. The Jungum priests and the elect among their disciples abstain altogether from animal food; while the Sheneveea bramins of the Concan and the Deckan indulge in fish; and many of Bengal, Hindostan, and Cashmire, eat the flesh of fawn, of mutton, and whatever is slain in sacrifice: the bramins of the south abhor these abominations, but the latter at least is distinctly authorized by Menu and all the ancient Smirtis, as the most bigoted are compelled to admit.

In the leading traits of the doctrine of the Jungum which have hitherto been noticed we recognize the hand of a rational reformer. The sequel is not so favourable. The Jungum profess the exclusive worship of Siva; and the appropriate emblem of that deity in its most obscene form, enclosed in a diminutive silver or copper shrine, or temple, is suspended from the neck of every votary as a sort of personal god; and from this circumstance they are usually distinguished by the name of Ling-ayet, or Lingevunt. They profess to consider Siva as the only god; but on the subject of this mode of devotion they are not communicative, and the other sects attribute to them not very decent mysteries. It is however a dogma of general notoriety, that if a Jungum has the mischance to lose his personal god, he ought not to survive that misfortune.

Poornia, the present minister of Mysoor, relates an incident of a Ling-ayet friend of his who had unhappily lost his portable god, and came to take a last farewell.

The Indians, like more enlightened nations, readily laugh at the absurdities of every sect but their own, and Poornia gave him better counsel. It is a part of the ceremonial preceding the sacrifice of the individual, that the principal persons of the sect should assemble on the bank of some holy stream, and placing in a basket the lingum images of the whole assembly, purify them in the sacred waters. The destined victim, in conformity to the advice of his friend, suddenly seized the basket and overturned its contents into the rapid Caveri. Now, my friends, said he, we are on equal terms: let us prepare to die together. The discussion terminated according to expectation. The whole party took an oath of inviolable secrecy, and each privately provided himself with a new image of the lingum.

Mr. Ellis considers the Jungum of the upper countries, and the Pandarum of the lower, to be of the same sect, and both to deny in the most unequivocal terms the doctrine of the metempsychosis. A manuscript in the Mackenzie collection ascribes the origin of the Pandarums, as a sacerdotal order of the servile cast, to the religious disputes which terminated in the suppression of the Jain religion in the Pandian (Madura) kingdom, and the influence which they attained, to the aid which they rendered to the bramins in that controversy; but this origin seems to require confirmation. In a large portion, perhaps in the whole, of the braminal temples dedicated to Siva in the provinces of Arcot, Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Madura, and Tinnevely, the Pandarum is the high priest of the temple, and

has the entire direction of the revenues, but allows the bramins to officiate in the ceremonial part according to their own good pleasure, as a concern altogether below his notice. He has generally the reputation of an irreproachable life, and is treated by the bramins of the temple with great reverence; while on his part he looks down with compassion at the absurd trifles which occupy their attention.

These facts seem to point to some former revolution in which a Jungum government obtained the superiority over the braminal establishments, and adopted this mild mode of superseding the substantial part of their authority. It is a curious instance of the sooder being the spiritual lord of the bramin, and is worthy of farther historical investigation.

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ON THE JAIN. *From the same.*

The following abstract is the result of several conversations with Dhermia, a Jain bramin far advanced in years, whom Lieutenant Colonel Mackenzie has discovered and taken into his service since that essay was written; and corresponds in what relates to their doctrines, with the notes of similar discussions taken by Pere Dubois, a worthy and intelligent missionary who has lived for seventeen years among the Hindoos as one of themselves.

The ancient religion of India, and, as Dhermia supposes, of the whole world, was uniform: namely, the worship of one God, a pure spirit, indivisible, without form, or extent, or any corporeal attribute, omniscient, all powerful,

possessing infinite wisdom, and infinite happiness. Absorbed in the contemplation of his own perfections, he interferes in no respect in the government of the universe, or in terrestrial concerns. Having originally given to all things their appointed order and course of action; having rendered punishment the inevitable result of vice, and happiness after death the sure reward of virtue; he leaves mankind to the consequences of their actions, and considers with indifference the complicated effects of good and evil upon earth which necessarily arise from the operation of free-will.

After death the virtuous go to Heordwaloga (Paradise), and the wicked to Ashdalogia (Hell), for a determined number of years, according to the measure of their actions upon earth; at the expiration of that period they return again on earth to a new state of existence, determined also by their conduct in the last; and thus to circulate through various transmigrations. But a superior degree of sanctity purifies the soul from the grossness of corporeal contact, and causes it to be reunited for ever with the divine spirit. The twenty-four Teeters, or saints, of this religion have thus been deified, and they are worshipped accordingly, as being intimately and inseparably united with God.

Although the fourfold division of casts prevails among the Jain, and they, like the ordinary Hindoos, have their bramins, we are obliged for want of more convenient terms to discriminate the sects, by calling the doctrine of the latter that of the bramins, and the former that of the Jain. To the

bramins the Jain attributes all the corruptions of the present state of religion; the fabrication of the four vedas; the eighteen Pooranas; the blasphemous doctrine of the Trimourty, or three Gods, and the monstrous fables which relate to it; the Avatars of Vishnoo; the obscene worship of the lingum, of cows and snakes, of the sun, the stars, the planets, and the elements; the sacredness of the waters of the Ganges, and other rivers; and the whole catalogue of modern superstition. These corruptions, as the Jain affirms, did not take place at once, but have been gradually introduced; and among them the crime of murder, in the sacrifice of animals, which though less frequent now than at some former times, is still practised in the Egniam.

Even the remnant of the Jain which had survived the repeated persecutions incited by the bramins has not escaped the corruption of the times; and the rites of their religion in the temples formerly most sacred (as those of Canara, Baligola, and Mudgery) are now performed by unqualified persons of the third cast; whom Dhermia considers as heretics. I have myself conversed with the Gooroos of the two former places, mentioned by Major Mackenzie and Doctor Buchanan in the ninth volume of the Asiatic Researches; and they have acknowledged to me that they are Vaysias. The Jain bramins appear to have been the select objects of persecution; and in all Mysoor not more than fifty or sixty families now remain. I have heard of none in any other part of the south, and the only temple where the rites of the reli-

gion are duly performed is in the small village of Maleyoor, of which Dhermia is one of the officiating priests.

The bramins relate with exultation the lacs of Jain who have been destroyed at different periods, in persecutions which appear to have been more sanguinary than any recorded in the western world: and the following brief notice of these persecutions is taken chiefly from the bramins, and from documents in the Mackenzie collection. The earliest persecutor of the Jain of whom I have received any distinct account, is Bhutt Acharya, who lived about or before the commencement of the Christian æra. This person had become the disciple of a Jain Gooroo for the express purpose of learning the philosophy of that sect (in which the bramins admit that they excelled), and thus defeating them with their own weapons. He betrayed what he found exceptionable in their doctrines; and after having excited against them the most active persecution, finally condemned himself to perish by a slow fire, as an expiation for the crime of having betrayed his Gooroo. In the act of sustaining this punishment at Hurdwar, where the Ganges enters Hindostan, he was visited by the celebrated Sancara Acharya, a native of Kerala or Malabar. In the midst of his sufferings Bhutt Acharya instructed this apt disciple, and exhorted him to continue the holy work of persecution: an injunction which Sancara Acharya effectually observed in his travels through every part of India. The Jain religion however continued to flourish to the south,

to the extent of being professed by several dynasties of kings, among whom we may enumerate with some certainty a very ancient dynasty which ruled at or near Conjeveram before that part of Drauveda was conquered or colonized by the Chola dynasty, and assumed the name of Tondamundelum, from the name of the son of the Chola king who commanded the expedition; the Pandean ruling at Madura; and a branch of it in Canara; and the Hoisala or Bellals who ruled at Doorasumoder, now called the Hallabede, near the western range of the hills of Mysoor. In 1133 Ramanuja or Ramanacharee, the famous Vishnavite reformer, flying from the persecution of a king of the Chola dynasty in Tanjore of the sect of Siva, who exacted a confession of faith from all his subjects, ascended to Mysoor, and converted to the Vishnavite religion the reigning king of the last mentioned dynasty, named Veera Narsa Bellal, who thenceforth assumed the name of Vishnoo Verdana; and it is to the persecution of this period that the bramins exultingly refer for the final extinction of the Jain, by the most extensive slaughter and unheard of torments, one of which was that of grinding them in an oil-mill.

The relative antiquity of the Jain and the bramins cannot perhaps at present be decided: there is little room to doubt that they were originally the same, and the question would relate to the doctrine which each of them pretend to have preserved unpolled. But it appears to me incontestable, that the distinction of doctrine and se-

paration of sects had taken place before the expedition of Alexander. On asking Dhermia the reason of prefixing the popular term Sramana to the names of all their temples, he tells me that the word is a corruption of Sramana, the most usual term for the sect, or rather for the holy persons belonging to it; he enumerated six other distinctive terms which are indiscriminately applied to them, viz. Arhata, Digumbara, Jenna, Jaina, and Pramâna. It will not probably be questioned that the Sramana are the Sarmanes, Germanes, Samanes; and Pramana the Pramnæ of the ancient authors of the west. Strabo would seem to consider the Germanes and the Pramnæ as distinct sects; but both are said to be opponents of the Brachmanes, and the latter particularly to ridicule their study of astrology. It may be noticed as a confirmation of the distinction of doctrine at this period, that Philostratus and Pliny speak of the Brachmanes as worshipping the sun; but although some obscurity may be expected in the imperfect information of the ancients, I do not find this worship any where attributed to the Sarmanes or Pramnæ, who to this day hold it in abhorrence. The Zarmanochagas, noticed so much by ancient authors for having publicly destroyed himself at Athens, was probably a Jain. In a note on Strabo, lib. 15—1048, on this name, we are told that old manuscripts (*Veteres libri*) have two distinct words, Zarmanas and Chagas, and Dion Cassius names this person Zarmanes without any addition. Sramana-ganna, as Dhermia informs me, is the usual form of speech to indicate the sect of Jain.

PRESENT STATE OF EDUCATION  
AND LITERATURE IN ICELAND,  
By HENRY HOLLAND, M. D.

*From Sir George Steuart Mackenzie's Travels in Iceland.*

In the Dissertation prefixed to this volume, an attempt has been made to explain the circumstances in which the literature of the Icelanders originated, and to trace its progress through the successive periods of the history of the island. It will be the object of this chapter to complete the view of Icelandic literature, by exhibiting the present state of mental cultivation among the people; their institutions for the promotion of learning; and the modes of education among different classes of the community. From the more minute description to which they lead, these circumstances could not with propriety form a part in the general history of the country; though, as a sequel to it, they may possibly be interesting to the reader.

The picture of the present state of literature in Iceland is much less imposing than that of its early condition and growth. The changes however, which the lapse of time has effected, are rather relative, than absolute in their nature; and though the glory of the Icelanders is now for ever sunk, and their name almost lost among nations, yet in their own island they still keep alive much of that spirit of literary pursuit by which the character of their ancestors was so greatly distinguished. A few of the names which adorn the modern history of the country have already been mentioned. At the present time there are many indi-

viduals living on this remote spot, and from their situation exposed to innumerable privations, whose talents and acquirements would grace the most refined circles of civilized society. The business of education is systematically carried on among all ranks of the inhabitants; and the degree of information existing, even among the lower classes, is probably greater than in almost any part of continental Europe.

This state of mental culture will appear more wonderful, when it is considered that the circumstances of the country do not allow of any extended scheme of public education, and that the transmission of knowledge can take place only through the private and domestic habits of the people. In the existence among the Icelanders of habits which are fitted to this end, we contemplate a feature which is justly entitled to admiration and esteem.

At the present time, the school of Bessestad is actually the only establishment for education in Iceland. About the middle of the 16th century, when the reformation of religion took place in the island, two schools were founded; one at Skalholt, the other at Hóolum in the northern province; and a landed property was attached to these institutions, sufficient for the support of between twenty and thirty scholars at each place. Towards the close of the last century, the two schools were united into one, and transferred to Reikiavik, while in lieu of the school lands, which were appropriated by the crown, an annual sum from the public money was allotted to the support of the establishment. A

few years ago, the school was again transferred to its present situation at Bessestad; the building being vacant which was formerly the abode of the governors of Iceland. This edifice, though by no means in good repair, is from its size better adapted than any other in the country for the purposes to which it is now applied; and, but for the intervention of the war between England and Denmark, would have been further improved by the completion of some additional buildings, which are yet in an unfinished state.

The establishment at Bessestad consists at present of three masters, and twenty-three or twenty-four scholars; the funds of the school not allowing the reception of a greater number. The headmaster, or Lector Theologiæ, has an annual salary of 600 rix-dollars. It is his office to superintend the general concerns of the school, and to conduct more especially the theological department, and the study of the Hebrew language. At the time of our arrival in Iceland, the person who held this situation was Mr. Steingrim Jonson; a man apparently not more than thirty-five years of age, but possessed of talents and learning which well fitted him for the discharge of its important duties. For several years he was the pupil and secretary of the late Bishop Finsson at Skalholt, after whose death he studied some time at Copenhagen, where, as a classical scholar, he acquired very great credit. His knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew languages is said to be accurate and extensive; and to theological studies he has given a very minute attention, being intimately

acquainted with the writings of the most eminent of the German theologians. This gentleman, during our stay in Iceland, was removed from Bessestad to the church of Oddè, in Rangaavallè Syssel, one of the most valuable livings in the island. He was succeeded by another person, of the same name, who is likewise reputed to be a man of learning and acquirements.

The two inferior masters of the school have salaries of 300 rix-dollars each. The office of the second master comprehends the instruction of the scholars in Latin, history, geography, and arithmetic; while the third is occupied in teaching the Greek, Danish, and Icelandic languages. It is a singular circumstance in the regulations of the school, that each scholar, whether intended for the pastoral office or not, is obliged to study the elements of Hebrew, and to undergo some examination in this language. By far the greater number, however, of those who attend the school, are preparing themselves for this future situation in life; and in the admission of scholars, a preference is always given to the children of priests. A youth is not allowed to enter until he has been confirmed; and a certificate of his talents and disposition is required from the minister of the parish in which he has resided. The period of annual study extends from the beginning of October to the end of May; the summer being made the season of vacation, to accommodate the rural occupations, in which all ranks among the Icelanders are obliged to partake. It is a part of the office of the Bishop to visit the school at the commencement and

close of each session; and at the latter time, to superintend the examinations of the scholars, which then take place. These examinations continue during several days, with a prescribed form of proceeding, of which a sketch has already been given in the narrative.

After a certain degree of progress in the studies allotted to him, each scholar becomes what is termed a *demissus*; leaving the school, and pursuing his future studies at home. No particular period is fixed for a *demission*. This is determined solely by the proficiency of the student, as ascertained by an examination; for which it is required that he should be able to read and write Latin with accuracy, that he should have some knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, and of the rules for interpreting the Old and New Testaments; and that he should be acquainted with the Danish language, with history, arithmetic, and geography. The knowledge of Greek and Hebrew, though officially required, is, however, in the practice of these examinations, by no means very rigorously exacted. Where the students are preparing for the priesthood, as is generally the case, they are farther questioned upon the Bible and ecclesiastical history, upon the doctrines of the Lutheran church, &c. If a youth has continued seven years without attaining the qualifications which entitle him to become a *demissus*, the Lector writes to his family, representing the matter to them, and he is not allowed to remain longer at the school.

A library is attached to the establishment at Bessestad, containing probably twelve or fourteen hun-



dred volumes, among which are a few good editions of the classics. The greater part of the library consists of Icelandic and Danish works; beside which there are a considerable number of volumes in the German language, and a few in the English and French. The number of manuscripts is very inconsiderable, and they appear to be of little value. The private library of the Lector Theologiæ, though smaller, is more select, and contains the works of Mosheim, Heinsius, Reinhard, Lowth, Griesbach, Michaelis, and numerous other authors of minor note, on ecclesiastical history and doctrine. It is the best theological collection in the island.

Among the young men educated at this school, there are some who afterwards go to Copenhagen, with the view of prosecuting their studies at the university there; this advantage being occasionally afforded to the children of those who hold civil offices, or possess landed property, and to the sons of some of the wealthier among the clergy of the country. The number of students, however, who enjoy such opportunities is very limited; and the remainder, oppressed by poverty and the necessities of their situation, are generally compelled to take up their abode for life in solitary spots, where their intercourse, even with each other, is almost wholly suspended, and where any future progress in knowledge can only be effected by their independent and unaided exertions. This is the condition of all the country priests in the island, and of many of the more respectable of the proprietors and farmers. Deprived, as they thus ap-

pear to be, both of the means and motives for mental cultivation, it could scarcely be expected that instances should occur, where the ardour of literary pursuit is still maintained, and the acquisitions of former study not only preserved, but even increased and improved. The occurrence, however, and even the frequency of examples of this kind, may render necessary some explanation of a fact so extraordinary. Among the more obvious of the causes which present themselves, is the long period of leisure which the Icelanders enjoy, during the protracted winters of their northern region. This leisure, those who have acquired in their youth the habits of literary pursuit, will naturally devote to a continuance in occupations, which are so well adapted to relieve the weariness of the passing time.—Their means of study are indeed very limited, and the enjoyments of participation almost wholly denied; but these comparative disadvantages are in some measure overcome by the habits of perseverance, which necessity creates, and which are maintained from an experimental sense of their value. Nor is the great name of their ancestors without its influence upon the present generation of Icelanders. There are few amongst them who cannot refer back to the times, when those born on the same soil with themselves, were raised to honours and renown in foreign lands: and never is this appeal made without an animated feeling of patriotic pride and satisfaction.

Among the class of priests, another motive to mental cultivation is the desire of maintaining in their

office an influence, which cannot be derived from any difference of external circumstances. The pastor must undergo the same labours and hardships as the meanest of his flock: he enjoys few additional comforts or refinements of life; and but for the superiority of his intellectual attainments, would speedily lose that station in society, which it is so necessary he should retain. It forms, too, an important part of his duty to superintend the business of domestic education in the families placed under his pastoral care. This office is not, indeed, strictly required by the ecclesiastical statutes of the country; but it is founded upon usage, and ultimately upon a sense of the necessity for such a superintendence, where the public means of education are so greatly limited by the poverty of the people, and the dispersion of their numbers. An interesting example of the attention with which this duty is sometimes exercised has been given in the journal; and the instance of the parish priest of Saurbar is by no means singular among the ministers of religion in Iceland. Their poverty, indeed, rather increases than lessens the influence of these exertions, by associating them more intimately with their parishioners, and promoting that free and unreserved communication, which a more refined state of society has so much tendency to preclude.

By this superintendence of the priests, and the long-established habits of the people, a regular system of domestic education is maintained; in the benefits of which, even the lowest ranks of

the community partake. With the exception of those who inhabit the coast, in the vicinity of the great fishing stations, it is a rare thing to meet with an Icelander who is unable to read and write, or who does not possess considerable intelligence on all subjects to which his situation allows him access. The instruction of his children forms one of his stated occupations; and, while the little earthen hut which he inhabits is almost buried by the snows of winter, and darkness and desolation are spread universally around, the light of an oil lamp illumines the page, from which he reads to his family the lessons of knowledge, religion, and virtue. The importance of these domestic habits has been well understood by the Icelanders themselves. In the ecclesiastical code of the country, an article is extant, singular perhaps in its nature, but admirable in its design, which gives to the Bishop, or even the inferior clergy, the power of preventing any marriage where the female is unable to read. This law, which provides so powerful a pledge for the instruction of the rising generation, is still occasionally acted upon, though probably not with so much strictness as in former times. The books in the possession of the lower classes are chiefly of a religious nature; a great number of these works having been printed in Iceland during the last two or three centuries and very generally circulated through the country. In many parishes there is a small collection of books belonging to the church; from which, under the superintendence of the priest,

each family in the district may derive some little addition to its means of instruction and improvement.

The historical and poetical writings which the early literature of Iceland produced, are by no means generally known among the Icelanders of the present time; such studies being principally confined to the priests, and to those of the higher classes. The calamities which oppressed the island during the 15th century, and which entirely extinguished the celebrity, and almost even the name of the people, interposed a sort of barrier between the ancient Icelanders and their posterity. Learning was restored under an altered form; the works of former genius were only partially revived; and these circumstances, together with the changes progressively taking place in the language of the country, have removed from the possession of the present race of people all the more striking evidences of the ancient condition of their community. A great number of manuscripts are still to be found in the churches, and in the houses of the priests and principal inhabitants; but, with few exceptions, they are all of modern date, and are merely the representatives of works which were intended for publication, but which the poverty of their writers, or other circumstances, have unavoidably suppressed. The greater proportion of the Icelandic manuscripts which derive value from their antiquity, have been gradually transferred to Copenhagen, and deposited in the public or private libraries of that metropolis. Here they have been carefully col-

lated, with a view to the publication of those which were found most remarkable or important; and it is principally through this channel that the earlier writings of the Icelanders are known to the present inhabitants of the country. The valuable editions of these writings printed at Copenhagen, have come into the possession of all who bear a literary character among the Icelanders; and a few editions of the works of this period, which have been printed in the island, have given a further diffusion to this branch of knowledge among the people. It is, however, by no means general; the tales and traditions which now prevail in the country relating for the most part to more recent times, and being in few instances derived from the Sagas and poems, in which the events of antiquity are described.

Among those individuals of the present day who have made the early literature of Iceland an object of study, the name of Finnur Magnuson may particularly be mentioned. This young man, who holds the situation of public pleader in the courts of law at Reikiavik, and is distinguished by his classical acquirements, has bestowed very great attention upon the early writings, and especially upon the ancient poetry of his country; and is considered to have a more intimate knowledge of them than any other person in the island. He has likewise been enabled, from his residence on the spot, and from his family connections with several eminent Icelanders, to collect some manuscripts of considerable value from their age and

rarity. The industry and success of Professor Thorkelin in the same pursuits are more generally known : but the long absence of this gentleman from Iceland has lessened, in some degree, his connection with the modern literature of the country.

In describing the state of knowledge among the present race of Icelanders, their attainments in languages and in classical literature must particularly be noticed. This is one of the first of those circumstances which engage the attention and admiration of the stranger, in visiting the island. He sees men whose habitations bespeak a condition little removed from the savage state ; who suffer an almost entire privation of every comfort or refinement of life ; and who, amid the storms of the surrounding sea, seek, in their little boats, the provision upon which alone their families can scarcely depend. Among these very men, he finds an intimate knowledge of the classical writings of antiquity ; a taste formed upon the purest models of Greece and Rome ; and a susceptibility to all the beauties which these models disclose. While traversing the country, he is often attended by guides who can communicate with him in Latin ; and, arriving at his place of nightly rest, he not unfrequently draws forth from the labours of his little smithy, a man who addresses him in this language with the utmost fluency and elegance. This cultivation of the ancient languages has been common among the Icelanders from an early period in their history ; and it will be seen from the Preliminary Dissertation, that many

of the principal works which distinguish their literature, and especially those of the historical kind, have been composed in Latin. At the present time, this language forms a part of the education of the priests, and of all the principal inhabitants of the island. It is still very frequently the vehicle of their writings ; and a great number of inedited Latin books, both in poetry and prose, may be found throughout the country, destined for ever to remain in the obscurity which gave them birth. Epigrams and short descriptive poems in the same language are exceedingly common ; and, through this medium, the Icelanders often indulge that tendency to personal satire, which it formerly required even the operation of the laws to restrain.

The study of Greek, as might be expected, is by no means equally general ; but there are notwithstanding, several very excellent Grecian scholars, who now do credit to the literature of the island. In the first place among these is the present Bishop, Geir Vidalin ; a man whose acquirements in every department of literary pursuit, would do honour to any country, or condition of society. To classical studies he has devoted peculiar attention ; and, in his colloquial Latin, he displays a facility and correctness of style, and a richness and propriety of quotation, which evince the most intimate acquaintance with the writers of the best ages of Rome. In Grecian literature, his reading has been almost equally extensive : and he is said to be a very excellent Hebrew scholar. Among the other Ice-

landers of the present time, who have distinguished themselves in classical literature, are, Steingrim Jonson, of Bessestad; the Rector Hialmarson, who formerly conducted the school at Hoolum; and Arnas Helgeson, the priest of Vatnsfiord, at the most northerly extremity of the island. Few translations from the classics have been published in the Icelandic language, though it is probable that many manuscripts of this kind exist in the country. The Transactions of the Icelandic Society, a work afterwards to be mentioned, contain translations of the *Idylls* of Theocritus, which possess very great merit; and, in the same work, there is a translation of Plutarch's *Paidagogia*, by the Assessor Einarson. The *Fables* of Æsop, and many of the *Odes* of Horace, have likewise been given to the Icelanders in their native verse.

It may be proper to notice here the great attention to the studies of philology and criticism which has existed among the learned men of Iceland during the last two centuries. Many valuable works connected with this department of literature, have been already published, either in the island or at Copenhagen; and numerous writings of the same kind are still to be found in manuscript, in different parts of Iceland.

In the study of the modern languages, the proficiency of the Icelanders is as great as can be expected from their limited intercourse with the continental nations. With the Danish language all the higher class of inhabitants are perfectly familiar; the German is understood by many; and of late years the English has been

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cultivated by a few individuals with much success. All these languages, as is well known, originate from the same root; and the resemblance still retained between the Icelandic and Danish, or still more the Norwegian, is such, that the natives of each country can, without much difficulty, make themselves mutually understood. Through these different channels, the Icelanders have acquired considerable information respecting the modern literature of Europe, particularly that of Germany and Denmark; and they possess not only the originals, but translations of many of the works which have acquired reputation in these countries in later times. Their knowledge of English literature is obtained chiefly through the medium of the Danish and German; in which languages the works of Addison, Pope, Richardson, and Young, are known and admired by many individuals in the island. They possess likewise a few translations of English works into their native language. Twenty or thirty years ago, the whole of Milton's *Paradise Lost* was translated into Icelandic verse by Jonas Thorlakson, a priest at Backa, in the northern part of the island; of which translation two books were published in the Acts of the Icelandic Society; the remainder are yet in manuscript. The merits of the poetry in this translation are spoken of in terms of high eulogium by the Bishop, who is, however, unacquainted with the original. The same Jonas Thorlakson has also translated Pope's *Essay on Man*, of which a considerable edition was printed at Leira in 1798, in a duodecimo form.

2 F

The cultivation of poetry in Iceland, though by no means so general as in ancient times, still forms a striking feature in the literature of the country. Among those of the natives who enjoy the reputation of talents or learning, there are few who have not occasionally tempted the Muse; and where such efforts have been seconded by the true inspiration of genius, the poet has received his reward in the unlimited applause and admiration of his fellow-citizens. The days indeed are past, when the bard 'poured forth his unpremeditated lay' to the assembled and admiring multitude; but in exchange for these rapid and irregular effusions of fancy, a more classical style has been acquired, and greater scope is given to the exercise of selection and taste in poetical compositions. A few only can be mentioned of those individuals who still adorn this branch of Icelandic literature. One of the most eminent is the Assessor Benedict Grondal, a judge in the higher court of justice, and a man of an elegant and cultivated mind. His published poems, which are regarded as the best modern specimens of the Icelandic language, are not, however, either very numerous or considerable in length; consisting chiefly of odes, epitaphs, and other detached pieces; among which are many excellent translations from Theocritus, Anacreon, and Horace. A translation of Pope's *Temple of Fame*, which was published some years ago, is greatly esteemed by the best judges of Icelandic poetry. He has composed also several poetical satires: in which, according to the information of the

Bishop, there is much successful ridicule, after the manner of Horace, of the follies and vices of his countrymen; but these satires, in consequence of the express prohibitory article in the laws of the island, he has not ventured to publish. The general style of his poetry is described to be terse, pointed, and elegant. Finnur Magnuson is another of the Icelandic writers of the present day; who has acquired much credit from the facility with which he composes in the Latin and Danish languages, and for the extreme accuracy of his Icelandic style. He has translated into Danish verse, the poem of his uncle Egger Olsson, on the rustic life of the Icelander, and published also several smaller pieces. Jonas Thorlakson, the venerable translator of Milton, is still living in a remote part of the Island, and has composed many original poems of great merit; of which, however, nearly all are unpublished. Another individual, possessing some reputation, is Sigurdar Peturson of Reikiavik, who has written, among other works, a poem in six books, called *Stella*; in which, under a fictitious form, the manners and habits of the Icelanders are minutely described; this poem is likewise unpublished, and will probably ever remain in obscurity. The poverty and other circumstances of the Icelanders, offer indeed, such multiplied obstacles to their literary progress, that it is impossible not to admire the ardour and industry which in pursuits of this nature they continue to display. In the department of poetry more especially, the number of manuscript works, doomed,

from the situation of their authors, to perpetual oblivion, is exceedingly great; yet the muse is still invoked; and the taste and feeling for such compositions are still awake in the minds of the people, though so little cherished by opportunity, or by the aspect of surrounding nature.

The religious character of the Icelanders has strongly disposed them to the cultivation of sacred poetry; and a great number of writings of this kind have appeared in the island during the last two centuries. Besides numerous collections of psalms and hymns, various parts of the Old and New Testament, as the books of the Pentateuch, the history of David, and the life of the Apostle Paul, have been published in the form of poetical paraphrase; and a few of these works may be found in the possession of almost every family in the country.

With the scanty materials for history which the Icelanders possess, it is scarcely wonderful that this branch of literature should be less cultivated now than it was in former times. Among those of the natives who have received patronage and support at Copenhagen, many, during the last century, have well maintained by their historical writings the reputation of their country; but in Iceland itself, few considerable works of this kind have lately appeared; and the greater number of these relate merely to the events of the passing age. The chief justice Stephenson is undoubtedly entitled to the first place among the present historical writers of the island. This gentleman, whose zeal in the pursuit of

knowledge has been seconded by better opportunities than most of his countrymen enjoy, has held during the last twenty years the most conspicuous place among the literary characters of Iceland; a situation to which his acquirements and influence would seem to justify his claim. The attainments he has made are various and extensive; a residence of several years at Copenhagen having afforded him access, not only to the literature, but also to some part of the science of modern times. To the English language he has paid particular attention, and besides speaking and writing it with facility, he is familiar with all the more eminent of our writers in the department of the belles-lettres. Mr. Stephenson himself is a very voluminous author. As President of one of the Literary Societies of Iceland, he has published many books for the use of the Society; and from the catalogue of his writings, it will be seen that his labours have comprehended a singular extent and variety of subjects; the most important among his writings is, the History of Iceland in the 18th century; a work which abounds in valuable information respecting the civil condition, the natural history, and the literature of the island during this period. In the style of the book, a singular example of the *prosopopeia* occurs; Iceland being made occasionally to tell her own tale, and to speak in a personal form of the various events which have befallen her: a mode of narrative, which though sometimes verging towards the ludicrous, has nevertheless a simplicity congenial to the subject, and capable even of

rising into the pathetic and sublime. Another historical work, edited and chiefly written by Mr. Stephenson, is a sort of political register, of which in the period between 1795 and 1802, a volume was published annually at the Leira printing-office, under an octavo form. This contained a narrative of the political events which had occurred in Europe during the preceding year; a separate article being allotted to the affairs of every state. The narratives appear to be drawn up with much care, and considerable minuteness. Under the article of England, as an example, not only are the more important national events described, but the state of parties is accurately detailed; extracts are given from the Parliamentary debates, and notice is taken of many provincial occurrences. The information necessary to this work was almost entirely obtained through the medium of Denmark. The greater number of the volumes were written by Mr. Stephenson; one by his brother the Amtmand Stephenson; and the last which was published, by Finnur Magnuson, of Reikiavik.

The vast number of works of divinity, which have appeared in Iceland since the period of the reformation of religion, testify the diligence with which such studies have been pursued by the learned men of the country; and from catalogues which are extant, it would appear that the writings on this subject, yet inedited, are much more numerous than those already published. Many of these works are translations from the German and Danish; with a few also from the English language.

Among the latter, may be mentioned, the translation of the 'Whole Duty of Man' by John Vidalin, a bishop of Skalholt at the beginning of the last century, very eminent for his piety and learning. The original writings of the natives are for the most part either commentaries on particular parts of scripture, or collections of prayers, homilies, and sermons; the doctrinal parts of theology being less frequently the subjects of discussion. At the present time the works of the bishop, whose name has just been mentioned, possess great reputation in the country; and of the collections of sermons which he published, some are to be found in almost every habitation. In all departments of literature, there is a strong disposition among the Icelanders to critical severity; and in theological writings more especially, this severity has occasionally assumed a very rigorous form. A curious instance of this kind occurred about a hundred years ago, when an unfortunate man was publicly whipped, as a punishment for the errors he had committed in a translation of the book of Genesis.

Metaphysical studies do not engage much attention among the learned men of Iceland. A few individuals, from their residence at Copenhagen, have become intimately acquainted with the metaphysics of the German schools, and have themselves published treatises connected with the subject; but these writings are by no means numerous, nor does it appear that they possess any peculiar value. Publications connected with practical morality are, however, very common in Iceland; and several



excellent books of this kind have lately appeared in the island, adapted chiefly to the use of the farmers, or those of the middle class; in which moral instruction is judiciously blended with amusing information in various branches of knowledge. The most valuable of these writings is a work, called 'Evening Hours,' which was published by the late Bishop Finsson, a few years before his death.

While the studies of literature are thus cherished among the Icelanders of the present time, science, strictly so called, engages but few votaries; and these follow with feeble and tardy steps the rapid progress which has been made among the European nations. Even in the department of natural history, where the situation of the people does not oppose the same obstacles as in other scientific pursuits, there are few individuals who have acquired more than a superficial knowledge of the subject, and few works have been published, which possess value either from the extent or accuracy of their information. Most of the writings of the Icelanders, upon the natural history of their own country, display indeed a singular vagueness of description, and more of superstitious belief than is entirely consistent with the other habits and attainments of the people. When considered, however, the latter circumstance will scarcely be thought surprising. In forming the scenes which surround them, nature seems to have deserted all her ordinary operations, and to have worked only in combining the most terrific extremes which her powers can command. Nor is it merely a passive and silent

desolation which marks this tremendous influence. After the lapse of ages, the fire of the volcano still bursts out among the regions of eternal snow, the earthquake still shakes the foundations of the island, and the impetuous thundering of the Geyser yet invades the stillness of the surrounding solitude. Living amidst so many wonders of nature, and ignorant of natural causes, the Icelanders are readily infected by superstition relating to these objects; and this influence is observable in most of the descriptions they have given of their own country. In later times, however, such superstitions have greatly declined; and during the last century, several works have appeared, descriptive of the natural history of the island, in which accurate observation is conjoined with some degree of scientific knowledge. The author of most reputation in this department is Eggert Olafson, who in 1749 printed his '*Enarrationes Historiæ de Islandiæ Naturâ et Constitutione*'; and afterwards, in conjunction with Paulson, another naturalist, published a larger work, under the title of 'Travels in Iceland;' in which the various objects in its natural history are carefully and minutely described. The mineralogical details in this book are very ample; but owing to the want of arrangement, and of suitable nomenclature, they are not easily intelligible to the reader. In 1780, a work by Olaf Olafson, intitled, 'Econometrical Travels through the northern parts of Iceland,' was published in two volumes quarto; containing much valuable information upon the natural history of this district. Two smaller

treatises are subjoined to the work; one on the Surturbrand, the other on the Sulphur beds of Iceland. Several descriptions have been published of the different volcanic eruptions during the last century; among which may be mentioned, the treatise of John Sæmundson on the eruptions around the lake of Myvatn, in 1724, 1725, 1727, and 1728; the treatise of Bishop, Finsson on the eruption from Hecla in 1766; and that of Mr. Stephenson on the great eruptions in 1783, at Cape Reikianes, and from the mountains of the Skaptaa Jokul. The person said at present to be the best naturalist in Iceland, and particularly intimate with botanical science, is Swein Paulson, one of the medical practitioners of the country, whose abode is near the volcano of Kattlegiau Jokul. on the southern coast. His principal original work is on the diseases of Iceland; but he has written also several treatises on the natural history of the island, and on the rural economy of the people, which are said to possess great merit. Mr. Stephenson has distinguished himself in the same department: and in many of his writings has laboured to make his countrymen avail themselves of all the means of improving their condition, which are rendered possible by the nature of their soil and climate.

The sciences of astronomy and mathematics are by no means generally cultivated among the Icelanders; though there are some individuals who have successfully pursued these studies, either in the island itself, or with the better opportunities which were afforded by a residence in

the Danish metropolis. The study of the mathematics, though prescribed by the regulations of the school at Bessestad, receives but little attention there; nor does it in general form a part of the private occupation of those who enjoy a literary character in the island. No purely mathematical work is extant in the Icelandic language; but in a book of arithmetic, which was written some time ago by the elder Mr. Stephenson, trigonometry and the elements of equations are briefly included. Stephen Biornson, formerly the master of the school at Hoolum, published in the Acts of the Icelandic Society a treatise on statics, which is well spoken of. This man, whose acquirements in various branches of science were very considerable, died at Copenhagen about the beginning of the present century.

After all that has been said in the preceding pages of the poverty of the Icelanders, and of the nature of the country upon which their destiny is cast, it will not be thought wonderful that the fine arts should desert a clime so little congenial to their growth. Painting exists here only in its rudest forms; the native music of the island is inharmonious and uncouth; while the art of sculpture is almost entirely unknown. In proof, however, that these deficiencies must be ascribed to the situation of the people, and not to a defect in original genius, it may be mentioned that Thorvaldson, the son of an Icelandic, dwelling on the classic ground of Rome, is at the present moment second only to Canova among the statuaries of Europe.

RELIGIOUS SERVICE AND CHARACTER OF THE ICELANDERS.  
*By the same.*

The ordinary service of the churches in Iceland consists of prayer, psalms, a sermon, and readings from the Scriptures. The prayers and readings are rather chaunted than spoken by the priest, who performs this part of the service at the altar of the church. The sermons appear in general to be previously composed, and are delivered from notes. Of the style and character of these compositions we had not the means of forming an accurate judgment; but in those instances where we attended the public worship of the country, it seemed, from the warm and impassioned manner of their delivery, and from the frequent use of the figure of interrogation, that a powerful appeal was made to the feelings, as well as to the understanding, of the audience. In the conduct of the religious service much decorum is generally maintained. One striking instance to the contrary occurred indeed to our observation; but the case was a singular one, and must be received merely in the light of an exception to a general statement.

The moral and religious habits of the people at large may be spoken of in terms of the most exalted commendation. In his domestic capacity, the Icelander performs all the duties which his situation requires, or renders possible; and while by the severe labour of his hands, he obtains a provision of food for his children, it is not less his care to convey to their minds the inheritance of

knowledge and virtue. In his intercourse with those around him, his character displays the stamp of honour and integrity. His religious duties are performed with cheerfulness and punctuality; and this even amidst the numerous obstacles, which are afforded by the nature of the country, and the climate under which he lives. The Sabbath scene at an Icelandic church is indeed one of the most singular and interesting kind. The little edifice, constructed of wood and turf, is situated perhaps amid the rugged ruins of a stream of lava, or beneath mountains which are covered with never-melting snows; in a spot where the mind almost sinks under the silence and desolation of surrounding nature. Here the Icelanders assemble to perform the duties of their religion. A group of male and female peasants may be seen gathered about the church, waiting the arrival of their pastor; all habited in their best attire, after the manner of the country; their children with them; and the horses, which brought them from their respective homes, grazing quietly around the little assembly. The arrival of a new-comer is welcomed by every one with the kiss of salutation; and the pleasures of social intercourse, so rarely enjoyed by the Icelanders, are happily connected with the occasion which summons them to the discharge of their religious duties. The priest makes his appearance among them as a friend; he salutes individually each member of his flock, and stoops down to give his almost parental kiss to the little ones, who are to grow up under his pastoral charge. These

offices of kindness performed, they all go together into the house of prayer.

**RURAL AFFAIRS OF THE ICELANDERS;** *by Sir George Mackenzie. From the same Work.*

The terms on which a tenant holds a farm in Iceland, are similar to what is called *steelbow* in Scotland. The rent is paid in two parts. First, there is a land rent, or Land-skuld as it is called, which is a fixed sum rated according to an old valuation; secondly, there is a certain rent paid for a permanent stock of cattle and sheep, which is transferred from tenant to tenant, every succeeding one being obliged to take it on certain conditions, and to leave the same number on his quitting the farm. The tenant, however, is at liberty to keep as much stock as he can support, without paying any additional rent. The Land-skuld is paid in various ways; in money, wool, tallow, &c. &c. That for the permanent stock chiefly in butter.

Leases for a term of years are not common in any part of the island. The same tenant continues to possess the land, unless the proprietor can prove that the farm has been neglected, or that the farmer has misconducted himself. The law is effectual in preventing abuses in the dismissal of tenants; for if a farmer can prove by a survey of the Hrepstiorè, or two respectable persons of his own profession, that his farm has not been neglected, he cannot be removed; but he may quit his farm whenever he pleases. The practice of letting farms from year to year

is not uncommon; six months notice being necessary for the tenant to quit.

A farm, the disposeable value of which is about 200 rix-dollars, pays a Land-skuld of from four to six. The nominal price of land has, in many instances, doubled within the last forty years; not, however, in consequence of any improvement, but of the depreciation of the government paper. The rix-dollar, which is paper, is worth four shillings English, when at par. A guinea in Iceland, at the time we left the island, was worth fifteen paper dollars; and since my arrival in Scotland, I have been offered twenty for a guinea. The increase of rent has taken place chiefly on the permanent stock of the farm.

Besides the rent payable to the proprietor, a farmer is obliged to pay a proportion to the parish priest, according to the rent of his farm; and to keep a lamb for him during the winter season, taking it in October, and returning it in good condition about the middle of May.

The servants are generally orphans, or the children of very poor farmers. As they are considered nearly on a level with their master's children, it is not uncommon for marriages to take place between them; and a poor farmer sends his son or daughter to serve in the house of one in more affluent circumstances, in hopes of such a connexion being formed.

The wages given to servants, male and female, amount to from four to six dollars a-year, sometimes more, besides food and clothes. By these, and the other members of the family, every thing

that is necessary for subsistence and clothing is prepared, and all business performed. During the winter season, the family rises about six or seven o'clock in the morning. One is sent out to look after the sheep; another attends the cattle; some are employed in making ropes of wool or horse-hair; one is in the smithy making horse-shoes and other articles. Spinning is performed with a spindle and distaff, and sometimes with a wheel; some, both men and women, knit and weave, and others prepare sheep-skins for fishing dresses. While so many are thus occupied, one generally reads aloud, in a singing tone, different tales and histories. Most farm-houses are supplied with books containing such tales; and the people exchange books with each other for the sake of variety. The only opportunity they have of making this exchange is when they meet at church, where, even during the most inclement part of the season, a few always contrive to be present. The people sometimes amuse themselves with a game somewhat like drafts; with cards; and many play chess extremely well.

The Icelanders divide the day and night into nine periods. From midnight to three o'clock in the morning they call Otta; from three to six, Midurmorgun; from six to nine, Dagmal; from nine to twelve, Hactei: the first hour and a half after noon, Midmunda; from half-past one to three o'clock, Noon; from three to six, Midu-raftur; from six to nine, Natt-nial; from nine to twelve, Midnat. There are but few clocks in the island, and they are not very good.

We saw in different places, particularly at Huaneyré, pieces of very good cloth which had been manufactured in the country. The sort called wadmal differs from cloth, it being what is called in this country, tweeled. Blue and black are the most common colours. One piece of cloth which we saw was a mixed black and white. Different shades of yellow are used, and not unfrequently for stockings. The processes of dyeing are very simple. The leaves of the *arbutus uva ursi*, the *lycopodium alpinum*, the *lichen Islandicus*, and some others, are employed. Stockings are filled with the lichen *Islandicus*, and boiled. When cloth is to be dyed, the vegetable substances are chopped small, and spread over the cloth, which is then rolled up and boiled. Black is obtained by strewing a rich black earth, found in some of the bogs, over the cloth, after it has been boiled with the *arbutus uva ursi*, when it is again rolled up and boiled. We saw none of this earth, but probably it contains a considerable proportion of iron, which, with the astringent matter of the plant, affords the black colour. Indigo is used for dyeing blue.

The skins of horses and cows, after having been steeped for some time in urine, are frequently put into the liquor which has been used for dyeing black; by which means they undergo a slight degree of tanning. Sheep-skins are prepared by being soaked in water till the wool loosens, which is removed; and then the skins are drawn over a ram's horn fastened to the roof by its ends.

Farm-houses are for the most part built on dry knolls, and the

ground immediately around them is allotted for hay. The extent is greater or less according to circumstances; and though hay is by far the most important article to a farmer in Iceland, I do not recollect to have seen any signs of exertion to improve a hay field by draining, or otherwise. All the manure is bestowed upon the little hillocks, which surround the houses like graves, into which the hay ground is generally partitioned. The people believe that a greater quantity of grass can grow upon an extended surface of this sort; and this erroneous notion is entertained even by the higher classes. That a greater surface is procured, is true; but as every plant grows perpendicularly, or as nearly so as circumstances will admit, a greater produce cannot be obtained. The speedy evaporation of moisture, occasioned by the smallness of the hillocks, and the air circulating between them, must render the grass that does grow, less luxuriant than it would be otherwise. About the time of our arrival in Iceland, the people were busy spreading the dung; and about the end of July, the hay harvest had begun in many places. The grass is neither close, nor long, at the time it is reckoned fit for cutting. We did not observe any field in which the useless or less nutritious plants did not exceed, or at least equal in number, those that were really valuable. Every thing that grows is cut down by means of a short narrow scythe, with which the Icelanders work expeditiously and neatly, making all the little knolls perfectly bare. When cut, the grass is commonly gathered together on some even place, where

it can be turned and tossed conveniently. I observed in many places that no more was cut at a time than what would employ the people on the farm to dry; and before any more was cut, the first portion was carried home. When bog-grasses are accessible, they are carefully cut and made into hay. The process of drying is the same as with us; and when carried home, the hay is made up into long and narrow stacks, often before it is perfectly dry, and consequently much of it is spoiled by heating. The hay is kept chiefly for the cows, on which the people depend for much of their subsistence. In severe weather, a little is given to the sheep and horses; but they often struggle through a hard winter without any sustenance but what they can procure for themselves.

As soon as the hay around the house is secured, the farmers give a feast, or harvest-home. This is a supper of which the chief delicacy is porridge, made of meal of some sort, and milk. When the whole hay-harvest is finished, another feast takes place, when a fat sheep is killed. Though neither dancing nor singing are called in aid, these feasts are cheerful and merry.

The immense extent of the bogs and swamps of Iceland renders it obvious to any one who has attended to the subject, that the climate must be greatly deteriorated by the evaporation from them. Were the people to set about draining the bogs, they would find not only the climate improve, but the quantity of grass fit for hay to increase largely. There seems to be some prejudice against draining, which a little intercourse with

Britain may probably remove. I do not know any place where draining could be more easily or more advantageously practised than in Indreholm, and in the country lying between Akkrefell and the Skardsheidè.

The cattle, in point of size and appearance, are very like the largest of our highland sorts, except in one respect, that those of Iceland are seldom seen with horns. As in other countries, we meet with finer cattle on some farms than on others; but, from every observation I could make, and information I could obtain, the Iceland farmers know nothing of the art of breeding stock. The bulls are in general ugly, and no use is made of them till after they are five years old. In rearing a bull-calf no more attention is paid to him than to others. Taking all the circumstances of management together, I had some reason to be surprised to find the cattle upon the whole so handsome. The cows in general yield a considerable quantity of milk, many of them ten or twelve quarts per day, and some a good deal more. Milk is usually made into what is called *skier*, which has been already mentioned.

Sour whey, mixed with water, is a favourite beverage of the Icelanders, and they seldom travel without a supply of it. Butter, however, is the chief article among the products of the farm, and of this the Icelanders eat a surprising quantity. They value it most after it has been barrelled, without salt, and kept several years. It is wonderful how well butter keeps in this manner; it arrives at a certain degree of rancidity, be-

yond which it does not pass. The smell and taste of the sour butter are very disagreeable to English palates, though Icelanders delight in it. When there is a scarcity of butter, the people eat tallow. The former was not very plentiful last summer, and consequently little tallow was brought to market; and I have seen children eating lumps of it with as much pleasure as our little ones express when sucking a piece of sugar-candy. When people go to the northern districts for the purpose of cutting hay, they are paid for their work in butter, at the rate of 30 lbs. per week. It is made in churns of the form most common in this country, in which the cream is agitated by the perpendicular motion of a plunger. Sometimes two are worked by one handle fastened to a cross-piece of wood, to which the plungers are connected by projecting arms, the cross-piece forming the angle between them and the handle, and turning on two pivots. There is not much cheese made in Iceland, and they do not begin to manufacture it till late in the season. It is of very inferior quality. The manufacture of butter and sour whey employs the farmer's wife during his absence, while he is engaged in fishing. In some parts of the country the servants or children are employed in gathering lichen and angelica root. The former is carefully dried and packed for use; and the latter is buried, and used more as an article of luxury than of subsistence.

The sheep of Iceland appear to be the same with the old Scotch highland sort, which is now nearly extinct. They are larger, however, and the wool is long and soft, but

not fine. Many of them are entirely black, and a great proportion are black and white. The wool is never shorn, but pulled off. Much of it is lost before it is taken off; and what remains, after hanging for a time on the animal's back, becomes spoiled and felted by the rain. The sheep are very much infested by vermin, known in England by the name of *ticks* and *keds*. The lambs are early restrained from sucking; and the ewes are milked, and butter is made from the produce.

It is part of the employment of the women, during winter, to pick and clean the wool, and to spin it. A considerable quantity is exported; and it is so valuable an article in Denmark, that it sells in Iceland for as much as coarse wool in the north of Scotland.

About the year 1756, an attempt was made to improve the wool in Iceland, by the introduction of Spanish rams; but, owing to negligence, it was unsuccessful. With that zeal for bettering the condition of his country which distinguishes him, Mr. Stephenson of Indreholm brought a few Merino rams and ewes from Norway in the year 1808. Their wool is tolerably fine, but by no means so good as that of the Merinos in England. I saw the lambs of the first cross between them and the Iceland ewes, and they promised very well. If Mr. Stephenson perseveres in his laudable exertions, and if the people can be made sensible of the advantages to be derived from improving the wool, he will have the satisfaction of having begun a most beneficial improvement.

The gathering of the sheep from

the mountains before the commencement of winter, is a very important part of the business of an Iceland farmer. As soon as the hay harvest is over, and when the Hreppstiorè, or parish officer, thinks that the farmers are ready, he informs the Sysselman of the district, who causes a notice to be given in the churches, that on a certain day the gathering of the sheep shall commence, and, at the same time, appoints a place of rendezvous. Every farmer who has a considerable part of his stock feeding on the mountains, must send one man; or, if the number of his sheep be very small, he may join with another whose case is similar, and together they send one. When the men destined for this service assemble, they choose one who has had much experience, whom they agree to obey, and they give him the title of king, and the power of selecting two associates as counsellors. On the appointed day they meet at the place fixed upon, perhaps to the number of 200, on horseback. Having pitched their tents, and committed their horses to the care of children who have accompanied them, the king, on horseback, gives his orders, and sends the men off two and two, strictly enjoining them not to lose sight of their comrades. Having collected as many sheep as they can find; they drive them towards the tents, and then shift their quarters. Thus they go on during a week, when they take all the sheep to one of the large pens constructed for the purpose, which consist of one large enclosure, surrounded by a number of smaller ones, for the purpose of separating the sheep be-



longing to different persons. This business is quite a rural festival; but the merriment is often mingled with the lamentations of those who have lost some of their sheep, or the quarrels of others who have accidentally fixed upon the same mark for their property. The search for sheep is repeated about the middle, and again about the end, of October. At this last time, those only who have failed in recovering their sheep on the former occasions, are engaged. Every animal that is unproductive, or which cannot be used, must, by a law which is strictly enforced, be sent to the mountains about the end of May, in order that as much fine grass as possible may be saved for the milch cows and ewes, and for making hay.

Mention has been made in the Journal, of the excellence of the riding horses of this country. When a young horse is thought to promise well, his nostrils are slit up, the Icelanders believing, that when exercised, or ridden hard, this operation will allow him to breathe more freely. I do not suppose that the horses of Iceland could run on our roads at the great rate at which I have seen them go, for any length of time. They are accustomed to scramble slowly through the bogs and over rocks, and to dart rapidly forward whenever they come to dry and smooth ground. In travelling, a man has generally two or three horses with him, and he changes from one to another as they become tired.

The saddle for the use of women resembles an elbow-chair, in which they sit with their feet resting on a board. Some of them

are highly ornamented with brass, cut into various figures. The common people all ride in the same way, with the legs astride, the women having their feet raised so high, that their knees are considerably above the back of the horse.

For grinding corn, the Icelanders use small handmills, the same with those known in Scotland by the name of quern.

Though here is little encouragement from the climate, yet there are some parts of Iceland where experiments might be made in cultivating barley, potatoes, and turnips. Along the shores, where the soil is sandy, and where seaweeds can be procured in abundance, something in this way might be done. But nothing can be effected without the superintendence of some active and intelligent person, able to combat the prejudices, and to encourage the exertions of the natives.

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ON THE OSAGE INDIANS. *From Major Pike's Exploratory Travels in North America.*

The Osage Indians appear to have emigrated from the north and west, and from their speaking the same language with the Kanzas, Ottos, Missouries, and Mashaws, together with one great similarity of manners, morals, and customs, there is left no room to doubt, that they were originally the same nation; but separated by those great laws of nature, self-preservation, the love of freedom, and the ambition of various characters, so inherent in the breast of man.

The government of the Osages is oligarchical, but still partakes of the nature of a republic; for although the power is nominally vested in a small number of chiefs, yet they never undertake any matter of importance without first assembling the warriors, and proposing the subject in council, there to be discussed and decided on by a majority. Their chiefs are hereditary in most instances, but there are many men who have risen to more influence than those of illustrious ancestry, by their activity and boldness in war. Although there is no code of laws, yet there is a tacit acknowledgment of the right which some have to command on certain occasions; whilst others are bound to obey, and even to submit to corporal punishment, as was instanced in the affair related in my diary of the 29th of July, when Has-ha-ke-da-tungar (or the Big Soldier) whom I had made a partizan to regulate the movements of the Indians, flogged a young Indian with arms in his hands. On the whole, the government may be termed an oligarchical republic, where the chiefs propose, and the people decide on all public acts.

The manners of the Osage are different from those of any nation I ever saw (except those before-mentioned of the same origin), having their people divided into classes, all the bulk of the nation being warriors and hunters, the terms being almost synonymous with them; the rest are divided into two classes, cooks and doctors, the latter of whom likewise exercise the functions of priests or magicians, and have great

influence on the councils of the nation, by their pretended divinations, interpretation of dreams, and magical performances, an illustration of which will be better given by the following incident, which took place during my stay. Having had all the doctors, or magicians, assembled in the lodge of Ca-ha-ga-tonga, (or Cheveu Blanc) and about five hundred spectators, they had two rows of fires prepared, around the spot where the sacred band was stationed. They commenced the tragic comedy, by putting a large butcher's knife down their throats, the blood appearing to run during the operation very naturally. The scene was continued by putting sticks through their nose, swallowing bones, and taking them out of the nostrils, &c.; at length one fellow demanded of me what I would give if he would run a stick through his tongue, and let another person cut off the piece? I replied, a shirt: he then apparently performed his promise seemingly with great pain, forcing a stick through his tongue, and then giving a knife to a bystander, who appeared to cut off the piece which he held to the light for the satisfaction of the audience, then joined it to his tongue, and by a magical charm, healed the wound immediately. On demanding of me what I thought of the performance? I replied, I would give him twenty shirts, if he would let me cut off the piece from his tongue. This disconcerted him a great deal, and I was sorry I made the observation.

The cooks are either for the general use, or attached particu-

larly to the family of some great man ; and what is the more singular is, that frequently persons who have been great warriors, and brave men, having lost all their families by disease or in war, and themselves becoming old and infirm, frequently take up the profession of a cook, in which they do not carry arms, and are supported by the public, or by their particular patron. They likewise exercise the functions of town criers, calling the chiefs to council, or to feasts ; and if any particular person is wanted, you employ a crier, who goes through the village calling his name, and informing him he is wanted at such a lodge.

When received into the Osage village, you immediately present yourself at the lodge of the chief, who receives you as his guest, where you generally eat first, after the old patriarchal style ; you are then invited to a feast by all the great men of the village, and it would be a great insult not to comply, at least so far as to taste of their victuals. In one instance I was obliged to taste of fifteen different entertainments in the same afternoon. You will hear the cooks crying, Come and eat, such a one gives a feast, come and eat of his bounty. Their dishes were generally boiled, sweet corn in buffalo grease, or boiled meat and pumpkins ; but Sans Oreille (or Tetohan) treated me with some tea in a wooden dish, new horn spoons, boiled meat and crullers ; he had been in the United States.

Their towns hold more people in the same space of ground than any place I ever saw ; their lodges

being posted with scarcely any regularity, each individual building in the manner, direction and dimensions that suit him best ; by which means they frequently leave only room for a single man to squeeze between them. Added to this, they have pens for their horses, all within the village, into which they always drive them at night, in case they think there is any reason to believe an enemy to be lurking in the vicinity. The Osage lodges are generally constructed with upright posts, put firmly in the ground, about twenty feet in height, with a crotch at the top. They are generally about twelve feet distant from each other. In the crotch of these posts are put the ridge poles, over which are bent small poles, the ends of which are brought down and fastened to a row of stakes, of about five feet in height ; these are fastened together with three horizontal bars, and form the flank walls of the lodge. The gable ends are generally broad slabs, and rounded off to the ridge pole. The whole of the building and sides is covered with matting made of rushes of two or three feet in length, and four feet in width, which are joined together, and entirely exclude the rain. The doors are in the side of the building, and there is generally one on each side : the fires are made in holes in the centre of the lodge, the smoke ascending through apertures left in the roof for the purpose. At one end of the dwelling is a raised platform, about three feet from the ground, which is covered with bear skins, and generally holds all the little choice furniture of the master, and on

this repose his honourable guests. In fact, with neatness and a pleasing companion, they compose a very comfortable and pleasant summer habitation; but they are left in the winter for the woods: they vary in length from thirty-six to one hundred feet.

The Osagenation is divided into three villages, and in a few years you may say nations, viz. the Grand Osage, the Little Osage, and those of the Arkansaw. The Little separated from the Grand Osage about two years since; and their chiefs, on obtaining permission to lead forth a colony from the grand council of the nation, moved on to the Missouri; but after some years, finding themselves too hard pressed by their enemies, they again obtained leave to return and put themselves under the protection of the Grand Village, and settled down about six miles off. The Arkansaw schism was effected by Mr. Pierre Chouteau, ten or twelve years ago, in revenge of M. Manuel de Liza, who had obtained from the Spanish government the exclusive trade of the Osage nation by the way of the Osage river, after it had been in the hands of M. Chouteau for nearly twenty years; the latter leaving the trade of the Arkansaw, thereby nearly rendered abortive, the exclusive privilege of his rival. He has been vainly promising to the government, that he would bring them back to join the Grand Village, but his reception at the Arkansaw village must have nearly cured him of that idea. And in fact every reason induces a belief, that the other villages are much more likely to join the Arkansaw, which is daily

becoming more powerful, than the latter return to its ancient residence; for the Grand and Little Osage are both obliged to proceed to the Arkansaw every winter to kill the summer provision: all the nations with whom they are now at war are besides situated to the westward of that river, from whence they get all their horses. These inducements are such, that the young, the bold, and the enterprising are daily emigrating from the Osage village to the Arkansaw village. In fact, it would become the interest of our government to encourage that emigration, if they intended to promote the extension of the settlement of Upper Louisiana; but their true policy is to use every method to prevent their elongation from the Missouri.

They are considered by the nations to the south and west of them, as a brave and warlike people, but are by no means a match for the northern nations, who make use of the rifle, and can combat them two for one, whilst they again may fight those armed with bows, arrows, and lances, at the same disproportion. The humane policy which the United States have held forth to the Indians of accommodating their differences, and acting as mediators between them, has succeeded to a miracle with the Osage of the Grand Village and the Little Osage. They have by this means become a nation of quakers, as it respects the nations to the north and east of them, the same time that they continue to make war on the naked and defenceless savages of the west. An instance of their forbearance was

exhibited by an attack made on a hunting party of the Little Osage some time since, on the grand river of the Osage, by a party of Potowatomies, who crossed the river Missouri by the Saline, and found the women and children alone and defenceless. The men, fifty or sixty in number, having found plenty of deer the day before, had encamped out all night. The enemy struck the camp about ten o'clock in the morning, killed all the women and boys who made resistance, also some infants, the whole number amounting to thirty-four, and led into captivity near sixty, forty-six of whom were afterwards recovered by the United States, and sent under my protection to the village. When the men returned to the camp, they found their families all destroyed or taken prisoners; my narrator had his wife and four children killed on the spot! and yet, in obedience to the injunction of their "Great Father," they forbore to revenge the blow!

The Pawnees are a numerous nation of Indians, residing on the rivers Plate and Kansas. They are divided into three distinct nations, two of them being now at war; but their manners, language, customs, and improvements, are in the same degree of advancement. On the La Plate reside the Grand Pawnee village, and the Pawnee Loups on one of its branches, with whom the Pawnee republicans are at war. Their language is guttural, and approaches nearer to that of the Sioux than the Osage; their figure is slim, and their high cheek bones clearly indicate their Asiatic origin; but their emigration south, and the ease with

which they live on the buffalo plains, have probably been the cause of a degeneracy of manners; for they are neither so brave nor so honest as their more northern neighbours. Their government is the same as that of the Osage, an hereditary aristocracy; the father handing his dignity of chieftain down to his own son: but their power is extremely limited, notwithstanding the long life they have to establish their authority and influence; they merely recommend and give counsel in the great assemblage of the nation. They are not so cleanly, neither do they carry their internal policy so far, as the Osage; but out of the bounds of the village, it appeared to me that they exceeded them, as I have frequently seen two young soldiers come out to my camp, and by the strokes of long whips instantly disperse a hundred persons, who were assembled there to trade with my men. In regard to the cultivation of the soil, they are about equal to the Osage, raising a sufficiency of corn and pumpkins to afford a little thickening to their soup during the year. Their pumpkins they cut into thin slices, and dry in the sun, which reduces them to a small size, and not more than a tenth of their original weight. With respect to raising horses, the Pawnees are far superior to the Osage, having vast numbers of excellent cattle, which they are daily increasing by their attention to their breeding mares, which they never use for labour; and in addition, they frequently purchase some from the Spaniards. Their houses are a perfect circle, excepting where

the door is placed, from whence there is a projection of about fifteen feet, the whole being constructed after the following manner: there is first an excavation of a circular form made in the ground; of about four feet deep, and sixty in diameter, where there is a row of posts, about five feet high, with crotchets at the top, set firmly in all round, and horizontal poles from one to another; there is then a row of posts forming a circle of about ten feet width in the diameter of the others, and ten feet in height. The crotchets of these are so directed, that horizontal poles are also laid from one to another, long poles are then laid slanting from the lower poles over the upper, and meeting nearly at the top, leaving only a small aperture for the smoke of the fire, which is made on the ground in the middle of the lodge. A number of small poles are then put up round the circle, so as to form the wall, and wicker-work run through the whole. The roof is thatched with grass and earth, thrown up against the wall, until a bank is made to the eaves; the thatch is also covered with earth, one or two feet thick, and rendered so tight as entirely to exclude any storm whatsoever, and make the lodge extremely warm. The entrance is about six feet wide, with walls on each side, and roofed like our houses in shape, but of the same materials as the main building. Inside there are numerous little apartments, constructed of wicker-work, against the wall, with small doors, having a great appearance of neatness; in these the members of the family sleep, and have their little deposits.

Their towns are by no means so much crowded as the Osage, giving much more space; but they have the same practice of introducing all the horses into the village at night, which makes it extremely crowded, they keeping guard with them during the day. They are extremely addicted to gaming, and have for that purpose a smooth piece of ground cleared out on each side of the village, for about one hundred and fifty yards in length, at which they play the following games: One is played by two players at a time, and in the following manner: they have a large hoop, of about four feet diameter, in the centre of which is a small leather ring attached to leather thongs, which are extended to the hoop, so as to keep it in its central position; they also have a pole, of about six feet in length, the player holding this in one hand, rolls the hoop from him, and immediately slides the pole after it, and the nearer the head of the pole lies to the small ring within the hoop, when they both fall, the greater is the cast. But I could not ascertain their mode of counting sufficiently to decide when the game was won. Another game is played with a small stick, with several hooks, and a hoop about four inches diameter, which is rolled along the ground, and the forked stick darted after it, when the value of the cast is estimated by the hook on which the ring is caught; this game is gained at a hundred. The third game alluded to, is that of La Plate, described by various travellers, and is played by the women, children, and old men, who, like grass-hoppers, crawl out to the circus, to bask in

the sun, probably covered only with an old buffalo robe.

The Pawnees, like the Osage, quit their villages in the winter, making concealments under ground of their corn, in which it keeps perfectly sound until spring. The only nation with whom the Pawnees are now at war, are the Ietans, Utahs, and Kyaways; the two latter of whom reside in the mountains of North Mexico; the former generally inhabiting the borders of the Upper Red River, Arkansaw, and Rio del Norte. The war has been carried on by those nations for years, without any decisive action being fought, although they frequently march with two or three hundred men. The Pawnees have much the advantage of their enemies in point of arms, having at least one half fire-arms, whilst their opponents have only bows, arrows, lances, shields, and slings. The Pawnees always march to war on foot, their enemies are all cavalry. This nation may be considered as the one equi-distant between the Spanish population and that of our settlements of Louisiana, but are at present decidedly under Spanish influence, and should a war commence to-morrow, would all be in their interests. This circumstance does not arise from their local situation, because they are all situated on the navigable waters of the Missouri; nor from their interests, because from the Spaniards they obtain nothing, except horses, and a few coarse blankets of West Mexico, whilst from us they receive all their supplies of arms, ammunition, and clothing; but all these articles in very small quantities, not more than half having

a blanket, many being without breech cloths to cover their nakedness. But the grand principle by which the Spaniards keep them in their influence is fear, frequently chastising their small parties on their frontiers. To this may be added, their sending out the detachment of six hundred horsemen, which had visited them just before our arrival. This has made such an impression, that they may safely calculate on them in case of war.

The Appaches are a nation of Indians who extend from the Black Mountains in New Mexico to the borders of Cogquilla, keeping the frontiers of three provinces in a continual state of alarm and dread, and employing nearly two thousand dragoons to escort the caravans, protect the villages, and revenge the various attacks they are continually making on the subjects of his catholic majesty. They formerly extended from the entrance of the Rio Grande to the Gulf of California, and have waged a continual warfare, with the exception of short truces, with the Spaniards from the time they pushed their conquests back from Mexico into the internal provinces. It is extremely difficult to say what their numbers are at the present day, but they must be extremely reduced by their long and constant hostilities, together with the wandering and savage life they lead on the mountains, which is so injurious to an increase of population, and in which they are extremely pinched by famine.

At the commencement of their warfare, the Spaniards used to take their prisoners, and make slaves of them, but finding that their un-

conquerable attachment to liberty made them surmount every difficulty and danger to return to their mountains, they adopted the practice of sending them to Cuba. This the Appaches no sooner learned than they refused to give or receive quarter, and in no instance have there been any taken since that period, except when surprised asleep, or knocked down and overpowered. Their arms are the bow and arrow, and the lance. The bow forms two semicircles, with a shoulder in the middle; the back of it is entirely covered with sinews, which are laid on in so nice a manner, by the use of some glutinous substance, as to be almost imperceptible; this gives great force to the elasticity of the weapon. Their arrow is more than the cloth yard of the English, being three feet and a half long, the upper part consisting of some light rush or cane, into which is inserted a shaft of about one foot, made of some hard seasoned light wood; the point is of iron, cane, or stone, and when the arrow enters the body in attempting to extract it, the shaft comes out of its socket, and remains in the wound. With this weapon they shoot with such force as to go through the body of a man, at the distance of one hundred yards; and an officer told me, that in an engagement with them, one of their arrows struck his shield, and dismounted him in an instant. Their other weapon of offence is a lance of fifteen feet in length, which with both hands they charge over their heads, managing the horse principally with their knees. With this they are considered as an overmatch for the Spanish dragoons

single handed, but for want of the tactic can never stand the charge of a body that acts in concert: they all have the shield. Some few are armed with guns and ammunition taken from the Spaniards. These, as well as the archers, generally march to war on foot, but the lancemen are always mounted.

Numerous are the anecdotes I heard of their personal bravery, and the spirit of their partizan corps. Not long before I passed through, as a cornet with sixty-three dragoons was passing between New Mexico and Biscay, he was surrounded by about two hundred Appaches infantry, and instead of charging through them (as it was on the plain,) he ordered his dragoons to dismount and fight with their carabines, by which means he and his whole party fell a sacrifice. Malgares related an instance when he was marching with one hundred and forty men, and was attacked by a party of Appaches, both horse and foot, who continued the fight for four hours. Whenever the Spanish dragoons made a general charge, the Appaches cavalry would retreat behind their infantry, who met the Spaniards with a shower of arrows, on which they immediately retreated, and even the gallant Malgares spoke of his cavalry breaking their infantry as a thing not to be thought of. How quickly would one full squadron of our troops have put them to flight, and cut them to pieces! Malgares assured me, that if the men had seconded the efforts and bravery of the Indian chieftain, they must have been defeated and cut to pieces; that in various instances he rallied his men, and



brought them up to the charge, and when they flew, retired indignantly in the rear. Seeing Margares very actively engaged in forming and bringing up the men, he rode out a-head of his party, and challenged him to single combat with his lance. This my friend refused, as he said the chief was one of the stoutest men he knew, carried a remarkably heavy lance, and rode a very fine charger; but one of his corporals, enraged to see them thus braved by the savage, begged permission to meet the "infidel." His officer refused his request, and ordered him to keep his ranks; but he reiterating his request, his superior in a passion told him to go.

The Indian chief had turned his horse to join his party, but seeing his enemy advancing, turned, and giving a shout, met him at full speed. The dragoon thought to parry the lance of his antagonist, which he in part effected, but not throwing it quite high enough, it entered his neck in front, and came out at the nape, when he fell dead to the ground, and his victorious enemy gave a shout of victory, in which he was joined by all his followers. This enraged the Spaniards to such a degree, that they made a general charge, in which the Indian cavalry again retreated, notwithstanding the entreaties of their gallant leader. In another instance a small smoke was discovered on the prairie, and three poor savages were surrounded by one hundred dragoons, and ordered to lay down their arms. They smiled at the officer's demand, and asked him if he could suppose that men who had arms in their hands would ever consent to become slaves? He

being loth to kill them, held a conference for an hour; when finding that his threats had as little effect as his entreaties, he ordered his men to attack them at a distance, keeping out of the reach of their arrows, and firing at them with their carabines, which they did, the Indians never ceasing to resist as long as life remained.

In a truce which was once held, a captain was ordered to treat with some of the bands; he received their deputies with hauteur, and they could not come to terms; the truce was broken, and the Indians retreated to their fastnesses in the mountains. In a day or two this same officer pursued them. They were in a place called the Door in the Mountains, where only two or three dragoons could enter at a time, and there were rocks and caves on the flanks. Between these the Indians secreted themselves, until a number of the Spaniards had come in, when the Indians sounded a trumpet, and the attack began, and continued on the side of the Appaches, until the captain fell, when the Indian chief caused the firing to cease, saying, that "the man who had so haughtily spurned the proffered peace was now dead." They made prisoner (for once) of a young officer who during the truce had treated them with great kindness, and sent him home safe and unhurt.

Some of the bands have made temporary truces with the Spaniards, and received from them twenty-five cents per diem each. These people hang round the fortifications of the country, drink, shoot, and dissipate their time; they are haughty and independent,

and great jealousy exists between them and the Spaniards. An officer was under trial when I was in the country for anticipating an attack on his fortress, by attacking the chiefs of the supposed conspiracy, and putting them to death before they had time to mature and carry their plan into operation. The decision of his case I never learnt; but those savages who have been for some time around the forts and villages, become by far the most dangerous enemies the Spaniards have when hostile, as they acquire the Spanish language, manners, and habits, and passing through the populated parts under the disguise of the civilized and friendly Indians, commit murders and robberies without being suspected. There is in the province of Cogquilla a partisan by the name of Ralph, who, it is calculated, has killed more than three hundred persons. He comes into the town under the disguise of a peasant, buys provision, goes to the gambling tables and to mass, and before he leaves the village is sure to kill some person, or carry off a woman, which he has frequently done. Sometimes he joins travellers on the road, insinuates himself into their confidence, and takes his opportunity to assassinate them. He has only six followers, and from their knowledge of the country, their activity, and cunning, he keeps about three hundred dragoons continually employed. The government has offered one thousand dollars for his head.

**MORALS AND MANNERS OF NEW SPAIN.** *From the same.*

For hospitality, generosity, docility, and sobriety, the people of

New Spain exceed any nation perhaps on the globe: but in national energy, or patriotism, enterprize of character, and independence of soul, they are perhaps the most deficient. Yet there are men who have displayed bravery to a surprising degree, and the Europeans who are there, cherish with delight the idea of their gallant ancestry. Their women have black eyes and hair, fine teeth, and are generally brunettes. I met but one exception to this rule at Chihuahua, of a fair lady, and she by way of distinction was called the girl with light hair. They are all inclining a little to *en bon point*, but none (or few) are elegant figures. Their dresses are generally short jackets and petticoats, and high heel-shoes, without any head dress; over this they have a silk wrapper, which they always wear, and when in the presence of men, affect to bring it over their faces; but as we approached the Atlantic and our frontiers, we saw several ladies who wore the gowns of our country women, which they conceive to be more elegant than their ancient custom. The lower class of the men are generally dressed in broad brimmed hats, short coats, large waistcoats and small clothes, always open at the knees, owing, I suppose, to the greater freedom it gives to the limbs on horseback, a kind of leather boot or wrapper bound round the leg, somewhat in the manner of our frontier men's leggins, and gartered on. The boot is of a soft pliable leather, but not coloured. In the eastern provinces the dragoons wear over this wrapper a sort of jack-boot made of seal leather, to which are fastened the spurs by a rivet, the gaffs

of which are sometimes near an inch in length. But the spurs of the gentlemen and officers, although clumsy to our ideas, are frequently ornamented with raised silver work on the shoulders, and the strap embroidered with silver and gold thread. They are always ready to mount their horses, on which the inhabitants of the internal provinces spend nearly half the day. This description will apply generally for the dress of all the men of the provinces for the lower class; but in the towns, amongst the more fashionable ranks, they dress after the European or United States mode, with not more distinction than we see in our cities from one six months to another. Both men and women have remarkably fine hair, and pride themselves in the display of it.

Their amusements are music, singing, dancing, and gambling; the latter is strictly prohibited, but the prohibition is not much attended to. The dance of — is performed by one man and two women, who beat time to the music, which is soft and voluptuous, but sometimes changes to a lively gay air, whilst the dancers occasionally exhibit the most indelicate gestures. The whole of this dance impressed me with the idea of an insulated society of once civilized beings, but now degenerated into a medium state, between the improved world and the children of nature. The fandango is danced in various figures and numbers. The minuet is still danced by the superior class only; the music made use of is the guitar, violin, and singers, who in the first described dance, accompany the music with their hands and voices, having al-

ways some words adapted to the music, which are generally of such a tendency as would in the United States occasion every lady to leave the room.

Their games are cards, billiards, horse-racing, and cock-fighting, the first and last of which are carried to the most extravagant lengths, the parties losing and winning immense sums. The present commandant-general is very severe with his officers in these respects, frequently sending them to some frontier post, in confinement for months, for no other fault than having lost large sums at play.

At every town of consequence is a public walk, where the ladies and gentlemen meet and sing songs, which are always on the subject of love, or the social board. The females have fine voices, and sing in French, Italian, and Spanish, the whole company joining in the chorus. In their houses the ladies play on the guitar, and generally accompany it with their voices. They either sit down on the carpet cross-legged, or loll on a sofa. To sit upright in a chair appeared to put them to great inconvenience, and although the better class would sometimes do it on our first introduction, they soon demanded liberty to follow their old habits. In their eating and drinking they are remarkably temperate. Early in the morning you receive a dish of chocolate and a cake; at twelve you dine on several dishes of meat, fowls and fish; after which you have a variety of confectionary, and indeed an elegant dessert: then drink a few glasses of wine, sing a few songs, and retire to take the siesta, or afternoon nap, which is

done by rich and poor; and about two o'clock the windows and doors are all closed, the streets deserted, and the stillness of midnight reigns throughout. About four o'clock they rise, wash and dress, and prepare for the dissipation of the night. About eleven o'clock some refreshments are offered, but few take any, except a little wine and water, and a little candied sugar.

The government have multiplied the difficulties for Europeans mixing with the Creoles or Mestis, to such a degree, that it is difficult for a marriage to take place. An officer wishing to marry a lady not from Europe, is obliged to acquire certificates of the purity of her descent for two hundred years back, and transmit them to the court, when the licence will be returned; but should she be the daughter of a person of the rank of captain or upwards, this nicety vanishes, as their rank purifies the blood of the descendants.

The general subjects of the conversation of the men are women, money, and horses, which appear to be the only objects in their estimation, worthy of consideration. Having united the female sex with their money and their beasts, and treated them too much after the manner of the latter, they have eradicated from their breast every sentiment of virtue, or of ambition, to pursue the acquirements which would make them amiable companions, instructive mothers, or respectable members of society. Their whole souls, with a few exceptions, like the Turkish ladies, are taken up in music, dress, and the little blandishments of voluptuous dissipation. Finding that the men only require these as ob-

jects of gratification to the sensual passions, they have lost every idea of the feast of reason and the flow of soul which arise from the intercourse of two refined and virtuous minds, whose inmost thoughts are open to the inspection and admiration of each other, and whose refinements of sentiment heighten the pleasures of every gratification.

The beggars of the city of Mexico alone are estimated at sixty thousand souls; what must be the number through the whole kingdom? And what reason can it be owing to, that, in a country superior to any in the world for riches in gold and silver, producing all the necessities of life, and most of its luxuries, there should be such a vast proportion of the inhabitants in want of bread and clothing? It can only be accounted for by the tyranny of the government, and the luxuries of the rich; the government striving by all the local restrictions possibly to be invented, without absolutely driving the people to desperation, to keep Spanish America dependant on Europe.

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#### MILITARY CONSTITUTION OF NEW SPAIN.

*From the same.*

The European troops are some of the choicest regiments from Spain, consequently we may put them on the supposition, that they are well disciplined and officered by men of honour and science. The regular troops of the kingdom, who are in the vice-royalty, acting from the stimulus of ambition and envy, are supposed to be equal to their brethren from Eu-

rope. The militia with the regular officers are likewise good troops, but are not held in such high estimation as the other corps. These three corps, forming a body of twenty-three thousand two hundred and eighty-eight men, may be called the regular force of the kingdom, as the militia of one hundred and thirty-nine thousand five hundred, would, in my estimation, be of no more consequence against the regular troops of any civilized power, than the ancient Aborigines of the country were against the army of Cortes. The particular observations which follow, must be considered as applying to the troops of the internal provinces, unless specified to the contrary. The appearance of the Spanish troops is certainly (at a distance) *à la militaire*. Their lances are fixed to the side of the saddle under the left thigh, and slant about five feet above the horse; on the right the carbine is slung in a case to the front of the saddle (or pommel) crossways, the breech to the right hand, and on each side of the saddle behind the rider is a pistol; below the breech of the carbine is slung the shield, which is made of sole leather trebled, sewed together with thongs, with a band on the inside, to slip the left arm through; those of the privates are round, and about two feet diameter. The officers and non-commissioned officers have them of an oval form, bending on both sides, in order to permit the arrow to glance, and they have in general the arms of Spain with Don Carlos the Fourth, gilt on the outside, with various other devices, which add much to the elegance of their appearance

on horseback, but are only calculated to be of service against savages, who have no fire-arms. The dragoons of the vice-royalty do not make use of the lance or shield, but are armed, equipped, and clothed after the modern manner, as are also the dragoons of the eastern provinces. When they recently expected to be opposed by the American troops, they were deprived of their lance and shield, and received the straight cutlass in their stead.

Their dress is a short blue coat, with a red cape and cuff without facings, leather or blue cotton velvet small clothes and waistcoat; the small clothes always open at the knees: the wrapping boot with the jack boot, and permanent spurs over it; a broad brimmed high-crowned wool hat, with a ribbon round it of various colours, generally received as a present from some female, which they wear as a badge of the favour of the fair sex, and a mark of their gallantry. Their horses are small and slender limbed, but very agile, and are capable of enduring great fatigue. The equipments of the horses are, to our ideas, awkward, but I believe them superior to the English, and they have the advantage over us, as to the skill of the rider, as well as the quality of the horse, as their bridles have a strong curb, which gives them so great a mechanical force, that I believe it almost practicable with it to break the jaw of the horse. The saddle is made after the Persian model, with a high projecting pommel, or, as anciently termed, bow, and is likewise raised behind; this is merely the tree. It is then covered by two or three coats of

carved leather, and embroidered workmanship, some with gold and silver in a very superb manner. The stirrups are of wood closed in front, carved generally in the figure of a lion's head, or some other beast; they are very heavy, and to us present a very clumsy appearance. The horseman seated on his horse has a small bag tied behind him, his blankets either under him, or lying with his cloak between his body and the bow, which makes him at his ease. Thus mounted, it is impossible for the most vicious animals to dismount them. They will catch another horse, when both are running nearly at full speed, with a noose and hair rope, with which they will soon choak down the beast they are pursuing. In short, they are probably the most expert horsemen in the world.

At each port is a store, called the king's, where it was the original intention of the government that the soldiers should be supplied with provisions, clothing, arms, &c. at a cheap rate; but it being a post generally given to some young officer to make his fortune, they are subject to great impositions. When a dragoon joins the service, he receives from the king five horses and two mules, and this number he is always obliged to keep good from his own pocket; but when he is discharged, the horses and mules receive the discharge mark, and become his private property. They engage for five or ten years, at the option of the soldier. But in the bounty there is a very material difference. It is extremely easy to keep up the corps, as a private dragoon

considers himself upon an equality with most of the citizens, and infinitely superior to the lower class; and it is not unfrequent to see men of considerable fortune marrying the daughters of sergeants and corporals.

The pay of the troops of New Spain varies with the locality, but may be averaged in the internal provinces as follows:

A colonel, four thousand five hundred dollars per annum; lieutenant-colonel, four thousand; major, three thousand; captain, two thousand four hundred; first lieutenant, one thousand five hundred; second lieutenant, one thousand; ensign, eight hundred; serjeant, three hundred and fifty; corporal, three hundred; private, two hundred and eighty-eight. With this pay they find their own clothes, provisions, arms, accoutrements, &c. after the first equipments.

Corporal punishment is contrary to the Spanish ordinances; they punish by imprisonment, putting in the stocks, and death: but as a remarkable instance of the discipline and regularity of conduct of the provincial troops, I may mention, that although marching with them, and doing duty as it were for nearly four months, I never saw a man receive a blow, or put under confinement for one hour. How impossible would it be to regulate the turbulent dispositions of the Americans with such treatment? In making the foregoing remark, I do not include officers, for I saw more rigorous treatment exercised towards some of them, than ever was practised in our army.

The discipline of their troops is

very different from ours: as to tactics, or military manœuvres, they are not held in much estimation; for during the whole of the time I was in the country, I never saw a corps of troops exercising as dragoons, but frequently marching by platoons, sections, &c. in garrisons, where they serve as infantry, with their carabines. In these manœuvres they were also very deficient. On a march, a detachment of cavalry generally encamp in a circle. They relieve their guards at night, and as soon as they halt, the new guard is formed on foot, with their carabines, and then march before the commandant's tent, where the commanding officer of the guard cries the invocation of the Holy Virgin threetimes. The commanding officer replies, it is well. They then retire and mount their horses, and are told off, some to act as guard of the horses, as cavalry; others as guard of the camp, as infantry. The old guards are then paraded and relieved, and the new centinels take post. The centinels are singing half their time; and it is no uncommon thing for them to quit their post to come to the fire, go for water, &c. In fact, after the officer is in bed, frequently the whole guard comes in; yet I never knew any man punished for these breaches of military duty.

Their mode of attack is by squadrons on the different flanks of their enemies, but without regularity or concert, shouting, hallooing, and firing their carabines, after which, if they think themselves equal to the enemy, they charge with a pistol, and then the lance. But from my observations on their discipline, I have no hesitation in

declaring, that I would not be afraid to march over a plain with five hundred infantry, and a proportionate allowance of horse artillery of the United States army, in the presence of five thousand of these dragoons. Yet, I do not presume to say, that an army with that inferiority of numbers would do to oppose them, for they would cut off your supplies, and harass your march and camp night and day, to such a degree, as to oblige you in the end to surrender to them, without ever having come to action; but if the event depended on one engagement, it would terminate with glory to the American arms. The conclusion must not however be drawn, that I infer from this, they are deficient in physical firmness more than other nations, for we see the savages, five hundred of whom would on a plain fly before fifty bayonets, on other occasions brave danger and death in its most horrid shapes, with an undaunted fortitude, never surpassed by the most disciplined and hardy veterans. But it arises solely from the want of discipline and confidence in each other, as is always the case with undisciplined corps; unless stimulated by the god-like sentiment of love of country, which these poor fellows know nothing of.

The travelling food of the dragoons in New Mexico consists of a very excellent species of wheat biscuit, and shaved meat well dried, with a vast quantity of red pepper, of which they make bouilli, and then pour it on their broken biscuit, when it becomes soft and excellent eating. Farther south they use great quantities of the

parched corn-meal and sugar, as practised by our hunters, each dragoon having a small bag. They thus live, when on command, on an allowance which our troops would conceive little better than starving, never, except at night, attempting to eat any thing like a meal, but biting a piece of biscuit, or drinking some parched meal and sugar, with water during the day.

From the physical as well as moral properties of the inhabitants of New Spain, I do believe they are capable of being made the best troops in the world, possessing sobriety, enterprize, great physical force, docility, and a conception equally quick and penetrating.

The modes of promotion in the internal provinces are singular, but probably productive of good effects. Should a vacancy of first lieutenant offer in a company, the captain commanding nominates, with the senior second lieutenant (who by seniority would fill the vacancy) two other lieutenants to the general, giving his comments on the three. The general selects two, for nomination to the court, from whom is selected the fortunate candidate, whose commission is made out and forwarded. As the letters of nomination are always kept secret, it is impossible for the young officers to say who is to blame, should they be disappointed; and the fortunate is in a direct way to thank the king only for the ultimate decision. The method is the same with the superior grades to the colonel.

The king of Spain's ordinances for the government of his army are generally founded on justice and a high sense of honour: I could not procure a set from any of the

officers to take to my quarters, consequently my observations on them were extremely cursory. They provide that no old soldier shall ever be discharged the service, unless for infamous crimes. When a man has served with reputation for fifteen years, and continues, his pay is augmented; twenty years he receives another augmentation; twenty-seven years he receives the brevet rank and pay of an ensign, and thirty-two those of a lieutenant, &c. These circumstances are a great stimulus, although not one in a thousand arrive at the third period, when they are permitted to retire from the service with full pay and emoluments. All sons of captains, or of grades superior, are entitled to enter the king's school as cadets, at the age of twelve years. The property of an officer or soldier, who is killed on the field of battle, or dies of his wounds, is not liable to be taken for debt, and is secured, as well as the king's pension, to the relatives of the deceased.

Court martials for the trial of a commissioned officer must be formed of general officers; but this clause subjects the officers of the provinces to a great species of tyranny, for the commanding-general has taken upon himself to punish for all offences not capital, consequently according to his own judgment and prejudices, and from which there is only an appeal to the king. Difficult indeed must it be for the complaints of a subaltern to reach the ears of his majesty through the numerous crowds of sycophants who surround him, one half of whom are probably in league with the op-



pressor. This practice likewise deprives an officer of the most sacred of all rights, the being tried by his peers; for should he be sent to Mexico or Europe for trial, it is possible he may not be able to take half the testimony which is necessary to his complete justification.

There is another principle defined by the ordinances, which has often been the cause of disputes in the service of the United States, viz. the commandant of a post in the Spanish service, if barely a captain, receives no orders from a general, should one arrive at his post, unless that general should be superior in authority to the person who posted him; for, says the ordinance, he is responsible to the king alone for his post. This principle, according to my ideas, is very injurious to the interest of any country that adopts it. We will say, for example, that a post of great importance, containing immense military stores, is likely to fall into the hands of the enemy; a superior officer to the com-

mandant receives the information, and repairs to the post, and orders him immediately to evacuate it. The commandant, feeling himself only responsible to the authority who placed him in that position, refuses to obey, and the magazines and place are lost! The principle is likewise subversive of the very foundation of military subordination and discipline, whereby an inferior should in all cases obey a superior, who alone should be responsible for the effect arising from the execution of his orders. It will readily be believed, that in thus advocating an implicit obedience to the orders of a superior, I do not suppose the highest improbabilities, or impossibilities, such as a command from him to turn your arms against the constituted authority of your country, or to be an engine of his tyranny, or the pander of his vices; these are cases wherein a man's reason alone must direct him, and are not, and cannot be, subject to any human rule whatever.

## NATURAL HISTORY.

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ACCOUNT OF THE PITCH-LAKE  
IN THE ISLAND OF TRINIDAD.  
*By Nicholas Nugent, M. D.*

[*From Transactions of the Geological Society, Vol. I.*]

**B**EING desirous to visit the celebrated lake of pitch, previously to my departure from the Island of Trinidad, I embarked with that intention in the month of October, 1807, in a small vessel at Port Spain. After a pleasant sail of about thirty miles down the Gulf of Paria, we arrived at the point la Braye, so called by the French from its characteristic feature. It is a considerable headland, about eighty feet above the level of the sea, and perhaps two miles long and two broad. We landed on the southern side of the point, at the plantation of Mr. Vessigny; as the boat drew near the shore, I was struck with the appearance of a rocky bluff or small promontory of a reddish-brown colour, very different from the pitch which I had expected to find on the whole shore. Upon examining this spot, I found it composed of a substance corresponding to the porcelain jasper of mineralogists, generally of a red colour where it had been exposed to the weather, but of light slate-blue in the interior; it is a very hard stone, with a conchoidal frac-

ture, some degree of lustre, and is perfectly opaque, even at the edges; in some places, from the action of the air, it was of a reddish, or yellowish-brown, and an earthy appearance. I wished to have devoted more time to the investigation of what in the language of the Wernerian school is termed the geognostic relations of this spot, but my companions were anxious to proceed. We ascended the hill, which was entirely composed of this rock to the plantation, where we procured a negro guide, who conducted us through a wood about three quarters of a mile. We now perceived a strong sulphureous and pitchy smell, like that of burning coal, and soon after had a view of the lake, which at first sight appeared to be an expanse of still water, frequently interrupted by clumps of dwarf trees or islets of rushes and shrubs: but on a nearer approach we found it to be in reality an extensive plain of mineral pitch, with frequent crevices and chasms filled with water. The singularity of the scene was altogether so great, that it was some time before I could recover from my surprise so as to investigate it minutely. The surface of the lake is of the colour of ashes, and at this season was not polished or smooth, so as to be slippery; the hardness or consistence was such

as to bear any weight; and it was not adhesive, though it partially received the impression of the foot; it bore us without any tremulous motion whatever, and several head of cattle were browsing on it in perfect security. In the dry season, however, the surface is much more yielding, and must be in a state approaching to fluidity, as is shown by pieces of recent wood and other substances being enveloped in it. Even large branches of trees which were a foot above the level, had in some way become enveloped in the bituminous matter. The interstices or chasms are very numerous, ramifying and joining in every direction, and in the wet season, being filled with water, present the only obstacle to walking over the surface: these cavities are generally deep in proportion to their width, some being only a few inches in depth, others, several feet, and many almost unfathomable: the water in them is good, and uncontaminated by the pitch; the people of the neighbourhood derive their supply from this source, and refresh themselves by bathing in it; fish are caught in it, and particularly a very good species of mullet. The arrangement of the chasms is very singular; the sides, which of course are formed of the pitch, are invariably shelving from the surface, so as nearly to meet at the bottom, but then they bulge out towards each other with a considerable degree of con-

vexity. This may be supposed to arise from the tendency in the pitch slowly to coalesce, whenever softened by the intensity of the sun's rays. These crevices are known occasionally to close up entirely, and we saw many marks or seams from this cause. How these crevices originate it may not be so easy to explain. One of our party suggested that the whole mass of pitch might be supported by the water which made its way through accidental rents; but in the solid state it is of greater specific gravity than water, for several bits thrown into one of the pools immediately sank.\* The lake (I call it so, because I think the common name appropriate enough) contains many islets covered with long grass and shrubs, which are the haunts of birds of the most exquisite plumage, as the pools are of snipe and plover. Alligators are also said to abound here; but it was not our lot to encounter any of these animals. It is not easy to state precisely the extent of this great collection of pitch; the line between it and the neighbouring soil is not always well defined, and indeed it appears to form the substratum of the surrounding tract of land. We may say, however, that it is bounded on the north and west sides by the sea, on the south by the rocky eminence of porcelain jasper before mentioned, and on the east by the usual argillaceous soil of

\* Pieces of asphaltum are, I believe, frequently found floating on the Dead Sea in Palestine; but this arises probably from the extraordinary specific gravity of the waters of that lake, which Dr. Marcet found to be 1.211. Mr. Hatchet states the specific gravity of ordinary asphaltum to vary from 1.023 to 1.165, but in two varieties of that of Trinidad it was as great as 1.336 and 1.744, which led Mr. Hatchet to form a conjecture which I shall afterwards notice.

the country; the main body may perhaps be estimated at three miles in circumference; the depth cannot be ascertained, and no subjacent rock or soil can be discovered. Where the bitumen is slightly covered by soil, there are plantations of casava, plantains, and pine-apples, the last of which grow with luxuriance, and attain to great perfection. There are three or four French and one English sugar estates in the immediate neighbourhood: our opinion of the soil did not, however, coincide with that of Mr. Anderson, who, in the account he gave some years ago, thought it very fertile. It is worthy of remark, that the main body of the pitch, which may probably be called the lake, is situated higher than the adjoining land, and that you descend by a gentle slope to the sea, where the pitch is much contaminated by the sand of the beach. During the dry season, as I have before remarked, this pitch is much softened, so that different bodies have been known slowly to sink into it: if a quantity be cut out, the cavity left will be shortly filled up; and I have heard it related, that when the Spaniards undertook formerly to prepare the pitch for æconomical purposes, and had imprudently erected their cauldrons on the very lake, they completely sank in the course of a night, so as to defeat their intentions. Numberless proofs are given of its being at times in this softened state: the negro houses of the vicinage, for instance, built by driving posts in the earth, frequently are twisted or sunk on one side. In many places it seems to have actually overflowed like

lava, and presents the wrinkled appearance which a sluggish substance would exhibit in motion.

This substance is generally thought to be the asphaltum of naturalists: in different spots, however, it presents different appearances. In some parts it is black, with a splintery conchoidal fracture, of considerable specific gravity, with little or no lustre, resembling particular kinds of coal, and so hard as to require a severe blow of the hammer to detach or break it; in other parts, it is so much softer as to allow one to cut out a piece in any form with a spade or hatchet, and in the interior is vesicular and oily: this is the character of by far the greater portion of the whole mass; in one place, it bubbles up in a perfectly fluid state, so that you may take it up in a cup; and I am informed that in one of the neighbouring plantations there is a spot where it is of a bright colour, shining, transparent and brittle like bottle-glass or resin. The odour in all these instances is strong, and like that of a combination of pitch and sulphur. No sulphur, however, is any where to be perceived; but from the strong exhalation of that substance, and the affinity which is known to exist between the fluid bitumens and it, much is, no doubt, contained in a state of combination: a bit of the pitch held in the candle melts like sealing-wax, and burns with a light flame, which is extinguished whenever it is removed, and on cooling the bitumen hardens again. From this property it is sufficiently evident that this substance may be converted to many useful purposes, and accordingly it is

universally used in the country wherever pitch is required; and the reports of the naval officers who have tried it are favourable to its more general adoption: it is requisite merely to prepare it with a proportion of oil, tallow, or common tar, to give it a sufficient degree of fluidity. In this point of view, this lake is of vast national importance, and more especially to a great maritime power. It is indeed singular that the attention of government should not have been more forcibly directed to a subject of such magnitude: the attempts that have hitherto been made to render it extensively useful have, for the most part, been only feeble and injudicious, and have consequently proved abortive. This vast collection of bitumen might in all probability afford an inexhaustible supply of an essential article of naval stores, and being situated on the margin of the sea could be wrought and shipped with little inconvenience or expense.\* It would be great injustice to Sir Alexander Cochrane not to state explicitly, that he has at various times during his long and active command on the Leeward Island station, taken considerable pains to insure a proper and fair trial of this mineral production for the highly important uses of which it is generally believed to be capable. But whether it has arisen from certain perverse occurrences or from

the prejudice of the mechanical superintendents of the colonial dock-yards, or really, as some have pretended, from an absolute unfitness of the substance in question; the views of the gallant admiral have, I believe, been invariably thwarted, or his exertions rendered altogether fruitless. I was at Antigua in 1809, when a transport arrived laden with this pitch for the use of the dock-yard at English Harbour: it had evidently been hastily collected with little care or zeal, from the beach, and was, of course, much contaminated with sand and other foreign substances. The best way would probably be, to have it properly prepared on the spot, and brought to the state in which it may be serviceable, previously to its exportation. I have frequently seen it used to pay the bottoms of small vessels, for which it is particularly well adapted, as it preserves them from the numerous tribe of worms so abundant in tropical countries.† There seems indeed no reason why it should not when duly prepared and attenuated be applicable to all the purposes of the petroleum of Zante, a well-known article of Commerce in the Adriatic, or that of the district in Burmah, where 400,000 hogsheads are said to be collected annually.‡

It is observed by Capt. Mallet, in his Short Topographical Sketch of the island, that "near Cape la Brea (la Brave) a little to the

\* This island contains also a great quantity of valuable timber, and several plants which yield excellent hemp.

† The different kinds of bitumen have always been found particularly obnoxious to the class of insects. There can be little doubt but that they formed ingredients in the Egyptian compost for embalming bodies, and the Arabians are said to avail themselves of them in preserving the trappings of their horses. Vide Jamésou's Mineralogy.

‡ Vide Aikin's Dictionary of Chemistry, quoted from Captain Cox in the Asiatic Researches.

south-west, is a gulf or vortex, which in stormy weather gushes out, raising the water five or six feet, and covers the surface for a considerable space with petroleum or tar:" and he adds, that "on the east coast in the Bay of Mayaro, there is another gulf or vortex similar to the former, which in the months of March and June produces a detonation like thunder, having some flame with a thick black smoke, which vanishes away immediately; in about twenty-four hours afterwards is found along the shore of the bay a quantity of bitumen or pitch, about three or four inches thick, which is employed with success." Captain Mallet likewise quotes Gumilla, as stating in his Description of the Orinoco, that about seventy years ago "a spot of land on the western coast of this Island, nearly half way between the capital, an Indian village sank suddenly, and was immediately replaced by a small lake of pitch, to the great terror of the inhabitants."

I have had no opportunity of ascertaining personally whether these statements are accurate, though sufficiently probable from what is known to occur in other parts of the world; but I have been informed by several persons that the sea in the neighbourhood of La Braye is occasionally covered with a fluid bitumen, and in the south-eastern part of the island there is certainly a similar collection of this bitumen, though of less extent, and many small detached spots of it are to be met with in the woods; it is even said that an evident line of communication may thus be traced between

the two great receptacles. There is every probability, that in all these cases the pitch was originally fluid, and has since become inspissated by exposure to the air, as happens in the Dead Sea and other parts of the East.

It is for geologists to explain the origin of this singular phenomenon, and each sect will doubtless give a solution of the difficulty according to its peculiar tenets. To frame any very satisfactory hypothesis on the subject, would require a more exact investigation of the neighbouring country, and particularly to the southward and eastward, which I had not an opportunity of visiting. And it must be remembered, that geological inquiries are not conducted here with that facility which they are in some other parts of the world: the soil is almost universally covered with the thickest and most luxuriant vegetation, and the stranger is soon exhausted and overcome by the scorching rays of a vertical sun. Immediately to the southward, the face of the country, as seen from la Braye, is a good deal broken and rugged, which Mr. Anderson attributes to some convulsion of nature from subterranean fires, in which idea he is confirmed by having found in the neighbouring woods several hot springs. He is indeed of opinion that this tract has experienced the effects of the volcanic power, which, as he supposes, elevated the great mountains on the main and the northern side of the island.\* The production of all bituminous substances has certainly with plausibility been attributed to the action

\* Vide Philos. Trans. vol. lxxix. or Ann. Register for 1789.

of subterranean fires on beds of coal, being separated in a similar manner as when effected by artificial heat, and thus they may be traced through the various transformations of vegetable matter. I was accordingly particular in my inquiries with regard to the existence of beds of coal, but could not learn that there was any certain trace of that substance in the island; and though it may exist at a great depth, I saw no strata that indicate it. A friend, indeed, gave me specimens of a kind of bituminous shale mixed with sand, which he brought from Point Cedar, about twenty miles distant, and I find Mr. Anderson speaks of the soil near the pitch lake containing burnt cinders, but I imagine he may have taken for them the small fragments of the bitumen itself.

An examination of this tract of country could not fail, I think, to be highly gratifying to those who embrace the Huttonian theory of the earth; for they might behold the numerous branches of one of the largest rivers of the world (the Orinoco) bringing down so

amazing a quantity of earthy particles as to discolour the sea in a most remarkable manner for many leagues distant;\* they might see these earthy particles deposited by the influence of powerful currents on the shores of the gulf of Paria, and particularly on the western side of the island of Trinidad; they might there find vast collections of bituminous substances, beds of porcelain, jasper, and such other bodies as may readily be supposed to arise from the modified action of heat on such vegetable and earthy materials as the waters are known actually to deposit. They would further perceive no very vague traces of subterranean fire, by which these changes may have been effected and the whole elevated above the ordinary level of the general loose soil of the country: as, for instance, hot springs, the vortices above-mentioned, the frequent occurrence of earthquakes, and two singular semi-volcanic mounds at Point Icaque, which, though not very near, throw light on the general character of the country. Without

\* No scene can be more magnificent than that presented on a near approach to the north-western coast of Trinidad. The sea is not only changed from a light green to a deep brown colour, but has in an extraordinary degree that rippling, confused, and whirling motion, which arises from the violence of contending currents, and which prevail here in so remarkable a manner, particularly at those seasons when the Orinoco is so swollen by periodical rains, that vessels are not unfrequently several days or weeks in stemming them, or perhaps are irresistibly borne before them far out of their destined track. The dark verdure of lofty mountains, covered with impenetrable woods to the very summits, whence, in the most humid of climates, torrents impetuously rush through deep ravines to the sea; three narrow passages into the gulf of Paria, between rugged mountains of brown micaceous schist, on whose cavernous sides the eddying surge dashes with fury, and where a vessel must necessarily be for some time embayed, with a depth of water scarcely to be fathomed by the lead,—present altogether a scene which may well be conceived to have impressed the mind of the navigator who first beheld it with considerable surprise and awe. Columbus made this land in his third voyage, and gave it the name of the *Bocas del Drago*. From the wonderful discolouration and turbidity of the water, he sagaciously concluded that a very large river was near, and consequently a great continent.

pledging myself to any particular system of geology, I confess an explanation similar to this appears to me sufficiently probable, and consonant with the known phenomena of nature. A vast river, like the Orinoco, must for ages have rolled down great quantities of woody and vegetable bodies, which from certain causes,—as the influence of currents and eddies,—may have arrested and accumulated in particular places; they may there have undergone those transformations and chemical changes which various vegetable substances similarly situated have been proved to suffer in other parts of the world. An accidental fire, such as is known frequently to occur in the bowels of the earth, may then have operated in separating and driving off the newly-formed bitumen more or less combined with siliceous and argillaceous earths, which forcing its way through the surface, and afterwards becoming inspissated by exposure to the air, may have occasioned such scenes as I have ventured to describe. The only other country accurately resembling this part of Trinidad, of which I recollect to have read, is that which borders on the gulf of Taman in Crim Tartary: from the representation of travellers, springs of naphtha and petroleum equally abound, and they describe volcanic mounds precisely similar to those of Point Icaque. Pallas's explanation of their origin seems to me very satisfactory; and I think it not improbable that the river Don and sea of Azof may

have acted the same part in producing these appearances in the one case, as the Orinoco and Gulf of Paria appear to have done in the other.\* It may be supposed that the destruction of a forest, or perhaps even a great savanna on the spot, would be a more obvious mode of accounting for this singular phenomenon; but, as I shall immediately state, all this part of the island is of recent alluvial formation, and the land all along this coast is daily receiving a considerable accession from the surrounding water. The pitch lake with the circumjacent tract being now on the margin of the sea, must in like manner have had an origin of no very distant date; besides, according to the above representation of Capt. Mallet, and which has been frequently corroborated, a fluid bitumen oozes up and rises to the surface of the water on both sides of the island, not where the sea has encroached on and overwhelmed the ready-formed land, but where it is obviously in a very rapid manner depositing and forming a new soil.

From a consideration of the great hardness, the specific gravity, and the general external characters of the specimens submitted a few years ago to the examination of Mr. Hatchett, that gentleman was led to suppose that a considerable part of the aggregate mass at Trinidad was not pure mineral pitch or asphaltum, but rather a porous stone of the argillaceous genus, much impregnated with bitumen. Two specimens of the more compact and earthy sort,

\* *Wide Universal Magazine* for February 1808, Mrs. Guthrie's Tour in the Tauroside, or *Voyages de Asie*.



analysed by Mr. Hatchett, yielded about 32 and 36 per cent, of pure bitumen: the residuum in the crucible consisted of a spongy, friable and ochraceous stone: and 100 parts of it afforded, as far as could be determined by a single trial, of silica 60, alumina 10, oxide of iron 10, carbonaceous matter by estimation 11; not the smallest traces of lime could be discovered; so that the substance has no similarity to the bituminous limestones which have been noticed in different parts of the world.\* I have already remarked, that this mineral production differs considerably in different places. The specimens examined by Mr. Hatchett by no means correspond in character with the great mass of the lake, which, in most cases, would doubtless be found to be infinitely more free from combination with earthy substances; though from the mode of origin which I have assigned to it, this intermixture may be regarded as more or less unavoidable. The analysis of the stone after the separation of the bitumen, as Mr. Hatchett very correctly observes, accords with the prevalent soil of the country; and I may add, with the soil daily deposited by the gulf, and with the composition of the porcelain jasper in immediate contact with the bituminous mass.

All the country which I have visited in Trinidad is either decidedly primitive or alluvial. The great northern range of mountains which runs from east to west, and is connected with the Highlands of Paria on the continent by the Islands at the Bocas, consists of

gneiss, of mica slate containing great masses of quartz, and in many places approaching so much to the nature of talc as to render the soil quite unctuous by its decomposition, and of compact blueish gray limestone, with frequent veins of white crystallized carbonate of lime. From the foot of these mountains, for many leagues to the southward, there is little else than a thick fertile argillaceous soil, without a stone or a single pebble. This tract of land, which is low and perfectly level, is evidently formed by the *detritus* of the mountains, and by the copious tribute of the waters of the Orinoco, which being deposited by the influence of currents, gradually accumulates; and, in a climate where vegetation is astonishingly rapid, is speedily covered with the mangrove and other woods. It is accordingly observed, that the leeward side of the island constantly encroaches on the gulf, and marine shells are frequently found on the land at a considerable distance from the sea. This is the character of Naparima and the greater part of the country I saw along the coast to la Braye. It is not only in forming and extending the coast of Trinidad, that the Orinoco exerts its powerful agency; co-operating with its mighty sister flood, the Amazons, it has manifestly formed all that line of coast and vast extent of country included between the extreme branches of each river. To use the language of a writer in the Philosophical Transactions of Edinburgh: "If you cast your eye upon the map, you will ob-

\* Vide Linnæan Trans. vol. viii.

serve from Cayenne to the bottom of the Gulf of Paria this immense tract of swamp, formed by the sediment of these rivers, and a similar tract of shallow muddy coast, which their continued operation will one day elevate. The sediment of the Amazons is carried down thus to leeward (the westward) by the constant currents which set along from the southward and the coast of Brazil. That of the Oroonoko is detained and allowed to settle near its mouths by the opposite island of Trinidad, and still more by the mountains on the main, which are only separated from that island by the Bocas del Drago. The coast of Guiana has remained, as it were, the great eddy or resting-place for the washings of great part of South America for ages; and its own comparatively small streams have but modified here and there the grand deposit.\*

Having been amply gratified with our visit to this singular place, which to the usual magnificence of the West Indian landscape unites the striking peculiarity of the local scene, we re-embarked in our vessel, and stood along the coast on our return. On the way we landed, and visited the plantations of several gentlemen, who received us with hospitality, and made us more fully acquainted with the state of this island: a colony which may with truth be described as fortunate in its situation, fertile in its soil, and rich beyond measure in the productions of nature; presenting, in short, by a rare combination, all which can gratify the curiosity of the

naturalist, or the cupidity of the planter; restrained in the development of its astonishing resources, only by the inadequacy of population, the tedious and ill-defined forms of Spanish justice, and the severe, though we may hope transient, pressure of the times.

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ACCOUNT OF THE SOUFFRIERE OF MONTERRAT. *By Nicholas Nugent, M. D.*

*From the same Work.*

On my voyage last year (Oct. 1810) from Antigua to England, the packet touched at Montserrat, and my curiosity having been excited by the accounts I received of a place in the island called the *Sulphur*, and which, from the descriptions of several persons, I conceived might be the crater of an inconsiderable volcano, I determined to avail myself of the stay of the packet to visit that place.

The island of Montserrat, so called by the Spaniards from a fancied resemblance to the celebrated mountain of Catalonia, is every where extremely rugged and mountainous, and the only roads, except in one direction, are narrow bridle-paths winding through the recesses of the mountains: there is hardly a possibility of using wheeled carriages, and the produce of the estates is brought to the place of shipment on the backs of mules. Accompanied by a friend, I accordingly set out on horseback from the town of Plymouth, which is situated at the foot of the mountains on the sea-shore. We proceeded by a

\* Vide Mr. Lochhead's Observ. on the Nat. Hist. of Guiana, Edin. Trans. vol. iv.

circuitous and steep route about six miles, gradually ascending the mountain, which consisted entirely of an uniform porphyritic rock, broken every where into fragments and large blocks, and which in many places was so denuded of soil, as to render it a matter of astonishment how vegetation, and particularly that of the cane, should thrive so well. The far greater part of the whole island is made up of this porphyry, which by some systematics would be considered as referable to the newest floëtz trap formation, and by others would be regarded only as a variety of lava. It is a compact and highly indurated argillaceous rock of a grey colour, replete with large and perfect crystals of white felspar and black hornblende. Rocks of this description generally pass in the West Indies by the vague denomination of fire-stone, from the useful property they possess of resisting the operation of intense heat. A considerable quantity of this stone is accordingly exported from Montserrat to the other islands which do not contain it, being essential in forming the masonry around the copper-boilers in sugar-works. We continued our ride a considerable distance beyond the estate called Galloway's (where we procured a guide), till we came to the side of a very deep ravine which extends in a winding direction the whole way from one of the higher mountains to the sea. A rugged horse path was traced along the brink of the ravine, which we followed amidst the most beautiful and romantic scenery. At the head of this ravine is a small amphitheatric

formed by lofty surrounding mountains, and here is situated what is termed *The Sulphur*. Though the scene was extremely grand, and well worthy of observation, yet I confess I could not help feeling a good deal disappointed, as there was nothing like a crater to be seen, or any thing else that could lead me to suppose the place had any connexion with a volcano. On the north, east and west sides were lofty mountains wooded to the tops, composed apparently of the same kind of porphyry we had noticed all along the way. On the south, the same kind of rock of no great height, quite bare of vegetation, and in a very peculiar state of decomposition. And on the south-eastern side, our path and the outlet into the ravine. The whole area, thus included, might be three or four hundred yards in length, and half that distance in breadth. The surface of the ground, not occupied by the ravine, was broken and strewed with fragments and masses of the porphyritic rock for the most part so exceedingly decomposed, as to be friable, and to crumble on the smallest pressure. For some time I thought that this substance, which is perfectly white, and in some instances exhibits an arrangement like crystals, was a peculiar mineral; but afterwards became convinced that it was merely the porphyritic rock singularly altered, not by the action of the air or weather, but, as I conjecture, by a strong sulphureous or sulphuric acid vapour, which is generated here, and which is probably driven more against one side by the eddy of wind up the ravine, the breeze

from any other quarter being shut out by the surrounding hills.

Amidst the loose stones and fragments of decomposed rock are many fissures and crevices, whence very strong sulphureous exhalations arise, and which are diffused to a considerable distance: these exhalations are so powerful, as to impede respiration, and near any of the fissures are quite intolerable and suffocating. The buttons of my coat, and some silver and keys in my pockets, were instantaneously discoloured. An intense degree of heat is at the same time evolved, which, added to the apprehension of the ground crumbling and giving way, renders it difficult and painful to walk near any of these fissures. The water of a rivulet, which flows down the sides of the mountain, and passes over this place, is made to boil with violence, and becomes loaded with sulphureous impregnations. Other branches of the same rivulet, which do not pass immediately near these fissures, remain cool and limpid; and thus you may with one hand touch one rill, which is at the boiling point, and with the other hand touch another rill, which is of the usual temperature of water in that climate. The exhalations of sulphur do not at all times proceed from the same fissures, but new ones appear to be daily formed, others becoming, as it were, extinct. On the margins of these fissures, and indeed almost over the whole place, are to be seen most beautiful crystallizations of sulphur, in many spots quite as fine and perfect as those from Vesuvius, or indeed as any other specimens I have ever met with. The whole mass of decom-

posed rock in the vicinity is, in like manner, quite penetrated by sulphur. The specimens which I collected of the crystalized sulphur, as well as of the decomposed and undecomposed porphyry, were left inadvertently on board the packet at Falmouth, which prevents my having the pleasure of exhibiting them to the society. I did not perceive at this place any trace of pyrites, or any other metallic substance, except indeed two or three small fragments of clay iron-stone at a little distance, but did not discover even this substance any where *in situ*. It is very probable that the bed of the glen or ravine might throw some light on the internal structure of the place; but it was too deep, and its banks infinitely too precipitous, for me to venture down to it. I understood that there was a similar exhalation and deposition of sulphur on the side of a mountain not more than a mile distant in a straight line; and a subterranean communication is supposed to exist between the two places.

Almost every island in the western Archipelago, particularly those which have the highest land, has, in like manner, its *Sulphur*, or, as the French better express it, its *Souffrière*. This is particularly the case with Nevis, St. Kitt's, Guadalupe, Dominica, Martinico, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent's. Some islands have several such places, analogous, I presume, to this of Montserrat; but in others, as Guadalupe, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent's, there are decided and well characterized volcanos, which are occasionally active, and throw out ashes, scoræ and lava with flame.

The volcano of St. Vincent's is represented by Dr. Anderson, and others who have visited it, as extremely large and magnificent, and would bear a comparison with some of those of Europe. These circumstances appear to have been entirely overlooked by geologists in their speculations concerning the origin and formation of these islands. It has indeed occurred to most persons, on surveying the regular chain of islands extending from the southern Cape of Florida to the mouths of the Orinoco, as exhibited on the map, to conclude that it originally formed part of the American continent, and that the encroachments of the sea have left only the higher parts of the land, as insular points above its present level. But this hypothesis, however simple, and apparently satisfactory in itself, will be found to accord very partially with the geological structure of the different islands. Many of them are made up entirely of vast accretions of marine organized substances; and others evidently owe their origin to a volcanic agency which is either in some degree apparent at the present time, or else may be readily traced by vestiges comparatively recent. There is every reason to believe, however, that some of the islands are really of contemporaneous formation with the adjacent parts of the continent, from which they have been disjoined by the incursions of the sea, or by convulsions of nature, and it is probably in those islands which contain primitive rocks, that we are chiefly to look for a confirmation of this supposition.

DESCRIPTION OF AN OURANG OUTANG. *From Annales du Museum d'Hist. Nat. By M. Frederick Cuvier.*

The female ourang outang which formed the subject of my observations belonged to the same species with the ourang outangs described by Tulpus, Edwards, Vosmaer, Allamand, and Buffon: it is the *Simia Satyrus* of Linnæus. When erect in its natural position its height did not exceed from 26 to 30 inches: the length of the arms from the arm-pits to the tips of the fingers was 18 inches, and the lower extremities from the top of the thigh to the tarsus were only from eight to nine inches. The upper jaw had four sharp incisors, the two in the middle were double the breadth of the lateral, two short canine teeth, similar to those of men, and three molaria on each side, with soft tubercles. The lower jaw had also four incisors, two canine teeth, and six molaria, but the incisors were of equal size. The number of the molaria was not complete. The germ of a tooth was seen on each side at the extremity of the upper and under jaws, and it is probable that others would be produced at subsequent periods. The form of these teeth was the same with that of the molaria of men and apes in general.

The hands had five fingers precisely like those of men, only the thumb extended no further than the first joint of the fore finger. The feet also had five toes, but the great toe was placed much lower than that of a man, and in its ordinary position, instead of

being parallel to the other toes, it formed with them nearly a right angle. All the toes were similar in structure to the fingers, and were very free in their motions, and the whole of them without exception had nails. It had almost no calves to the legs, or buttocks. The head resembled that of a man, much more than that of any animal; the forehead was high and salient, and the capacity of the cranium was great; but the neck was very short. The tongue was soft and similar to that of other apes; and although the lips were extremely thin, and scarcely apparent they possessed the power of extension in a considerable degree. The nose, which was completely flat, and on a level with the face at its base, was slightly salient at its extremity, and the nostrils opened downwards. The eyes were like those of other apes, and the ears completely resembled those of men.

The vulva was very small, its labia scarcely perceptible, and the clitoris entirely hid; but on each side of the vulva there was a flesh-coloured streak where the skin seemed to be softer than that of the other parts. Is this an indication of labia? Two mammæ were placed on the breast like those of females. The belly was naturally very large. This animal had neither tail nor callosities.

It was almost entirely covered with a reddish hair, more or less dark in colour, and of various thicknesses on the different parts of the body. The colour of the skin was generally that of slate; but the ears, the eye-lids, the muzzle, the inside of the hands and feet, the

mammæ, and a longitudinal band on the right side of the belly, were of copper-coloured skin. The hair of the head, of the fore-arms and of the legs, was of a deeper red than that of the other parts; and on the head, the back, and the upper part of the arms it was thicker than any where else: the belly was but scantily supplied with it, and the face still less: the upper lip, the nose, the palms of the hands, and the soles of the feet, alone were bare. The nails were black, and the eyes brown. All the hair was woolly, that of the fore-arm grew upwards as did that of the arm downwards to the elbow. The hair of the head, which was harder in general than that of the other parts, grew forward. The skin, but chiefly that of the face, was coarse and rough, and that under the neck was so flabby that the animal seemed to have a goitre when lying on its side.

The ourang outang in question was entirely formed for living among trees. When it wanted to ascend a tree, it laid hold of the trunk or branches with its hands and feet, making use of its arms only, and not of its thighs, as a man would do in similar circumstances. It could pass easily from one tree to another when the branches met, so that in a thick forest it would never be necessary for it to descend to the ground, on which it moves with considerable difficulty. In general, all its motions are slow but they seem to be painful when it is made to walk from one place to another: at first it rests its two hands on the ground, and brings its hinder parts slowly forward until its feet are

between its hands or fore paws ; afterwards, supporting itself on its hind legs, it advances the upper part of its body, rests again on its hands as at first, and thus moves forward. It is only when we take it by one hand that it walks on its feet, and in this case it uses its other hand to support it. I have scarcely ever seen it stand firmly on the sole of the foot; most frequently it only rested on the outer edge, apparently desirous of preserving its toes from all friction on the ground ; nevertheless it sometimes rested on the whole of the foot, but in this case it kept the two last phalanges bent inwards, except the great toe, which was stretched out. When resting, it sate on its buttocks with its legs folded under it in the manner of the inhabitants of the east. It lay indiscriminately on its back or on its side, drawing up its legs and crossing its hands over its breast ; and it was fond of being covered, for it drew over it all the clothes it could reach.

This animal used its hands in all the essential motions in which men employ theirs ; and it is evident that it only requires experience to enable it to use them on almost every occasion. It generally carried its food to its mouth with its fingers ; but sometimes also it seized it with its long lips ; and it was by suction that it drank, like all other animals which have lips capable of being lengthened. It made use of its sense of smelling in order to decide upon the nature of the aliments which were presented to it, and which it was not acquainted with, and it seemed to consult this sense with great

assiduity. It ate almost indiscriminately, fruits, pulse, eggs, milk, and animal food : bread, coffee, and oranges were its most favourite aliments ; and it once emptied an ink-bottle which came in its way without being incommoded. It had no particular times for going to meals and ate at all seasons like an infant. Its sight and hearing were good. Music made no impression upon it. The mammiferæ are not formed by nature to be sensible to its charms, none of their wants seem to require it, and even with mankind it is an artificial want ; on savages it has no other effect than a noise would have.

When defending itself, our orang outang bit and struck with its hands ; but it was only against children that it showed any roguery, and it was always caused by impatience rather than by anger. In general it was gentle and affectionate, and seemed to delight in society. It was fond of being caressed, gave real kisses, and seemed to experience a great deal of pleasure in sucking the fingers of those who approached it ; but it did not suck its own fingers. Its cry was guttural and sharp, but it was only heard when it eagerly wanted any thing. All its signs were then very expressive : it darted its head forward in order to show its disapprobation, pouted when it was not obeyed, and when angry it cried very loudly, rolling itself on the ground. On these occasions its neck was prodigiously swelled.

By the above description it will be seen that the ourang outang in question had attained a size suffi-

ciently great for its age, which was not more than 15 or 16 months: its teeth, limbs, and powers were almost perfect; whence it may be inferred that it had nearly acquired its full growth, and that its life does not extend beyond 25 years.

This ourang outang arrived at Paris in the beginning of March 1808. M. Decaen, an officer of the French navy, and brother to the governor of the Isles of France and Bourbon, brought it from the former place, and presented it to the Empress Josephine, whose taste for natural history is conspicuous. When it arrived in the Isle of France from Borneo where it was born, it was only three months old; it remained three months in the Isle of France, was three months on its voyage to Spain where it was landed, and having been two months in its journey to Paris, it must have been 10 or 11 months old when it arrived in the winter of 1808. The fatigues of a long sea voyage, but above all, the cold which the animal experienced in crossing the Pyrenees amid the snows, reduced it to the last extremity; and when it arrived at Paris several of its toes were frozen, and it laboured under a hectic fever brought on by obstructions in the spleen accompanied by a cough: it refused all sustenance, and was almost motionless. In this state it came into the possession of M. Godard, a friend of M. Decaen, who succeeded in partially restoring it to health.

I visited it almost every day while it lived; and Messrs. Godard and Decaen enabled me to add to the observations I made.

The means which succeeded in restoring this animal to some degree of health, were good vic-tuals, a proper temperature, and, above all, cleanliness. At first the disease was combated with tonics: bark being inadmissible in the usual way was administered in baths and frictions; but these remedies fatigued the animal more than they relieved it and they were given up. The constipation of the bowels was nevertheless obstinate, and it was necessary to have frequent recourse to bathing, and this treatment was pursued till the animal's death. The desire for sucking which it evinced, suggested the idea of suckling it again, but it refused the breast of a woman who volunteered on this singular service. It also refused to suckle the teats of a goat. At first it seemed fond of milk, but it soon got tired of it, and of every other aliment, which was given it in succession, with the exception of oranges, which it seemed fond of to the last. In about five months the animal died; and on opening its body, most of the viscera were found to be disorganized and full of obstructions.

Such was the animal who formed the subject of my observations; and, far different from those which have hitherto been described, it had never been subjected to any particular education, and was only influenced by the circumstances in which it happened to be placed: it owed nothing to habit, nothing mechanical entered into its actions, all of them were the simple effects of volition, or at least of nature. Now that I have de-



scribed the organs of this animal and their uses, I ought to make known the phenomena which its intelligence presented: but before entering upon these details I ought to say a word on the influence which the intellect is liable to from the modifications of our senses.

It appears to me, that some authors have made intelligence depend much more than was just on the greater or less perfection of the hands or fingers. Now although the hand of an ape and of an ourang outang differs very little from ours, and these animals could undoubtedly make the same use of them as we do, if they were actuated by the same ideas, yet an ourang outang would no more be a man with more perfect hands or fingers, than a man would be an ape because he was born without arms. The influence of the senses on the mind has been particularly exaggerated: some authors have thought that upon the degree of perfection of these organs the degree of the perfection of the understanding in a great measure depended. Nevertheless it must be admitted that several animals have senses completely similar to ours; and the description which we have given of the ourang outang shows that this animal, which certainly is not a man, has received senses equally numerous, and at least equally delicate with ours. Besides, if we consider the real influence exercised on the operations of the understanding by more or less delicate organs, we see that it is limited to the multiplying of ideas in a greater or less ratio, without making any change in the

manner of setting these elements at work. The most humble artisan, who has exercised his skill at least, and who cannot distinguish the most striking shades of colour, will not be less of the same species with the painter who has studied all the accidents of light, and who can recognize them in the slightest undulations of a drapery. Lastly, the understanding may have ideas without the aid of the senses: two thirds of the brute creation are moved by ideas which they do not owe to their sensations, but which flow immediately from their brain. Instinct constitutes this order of phenomena; it is composed of ideas truly innate, in which the senses have never had the smallest share. Every thing unites, therefore, in my opinion, to convince us that it is neither in the conformation of the limbs, nor in the greater or less perfection of the senses, that we must seek the principal cause of the intellectual qualities which distinguish us from the lower animals, and even the cause of those which perhaps distinguish the animals of certain classes. The operations, the phenomena of our intelligence which characterize us, must proceed from higher and more potent causes: faculties, even of the understanding, or of the organ in which these faculties reside, *i. e.* the brain. Consequently, we apply ourselves much more to appreciate the use which our ourang outang made of its sensations, the results which he knew how to draw from its ideas, than to analyse these sensations themselves, or to seek for the elements and the nature of these ideas.

All the faculties of animals concur to the same end,—the preservation of the species and of individuals. The individual is preserved by defending himself against dangers, and by procuring what is necessary for its existence. The preservation of the species is effected by generation. It is, therefore, to preserve his existence, and to propagate, that an animal employs all his faculties and refers all his actions; and it is with respect to defending itself against danger, and procuring necessities for its existence, that the following observations more particularly apply. Our ourang outang was not old enough to have experienced the calls of nature in respect to generation, and to exhibit their effects. This plan simplifies the study of the intellectual faculties of brutes. Hitherto the science which has had these faculties for its object, has consisted of isolated facts, the number of which might still increase indefinitely without increasing our knowledge, if we did not endeavour to subject them to fixed and proper rules, to regard them in their true point of view, and to appreciate their real value. We know that the faculties of the understanding are not developed until the organs are formed: we are at liberty to suppose, therefore, that if our ourang outang had arrived at an adult age, she would have exhibited phenomena still more curious than those which we have to detail: but if we reflect that this animal was scarcely 16 months old when it died, we shall find plenty of subjects of astonishment in the observations which it afforded, and

of which we are about to give an account.

*Of the intellectual Phenomena which have for their object to defend the Animal against Danger.*

Nature has given the ourang outang but few means of defence. Next to man, it is an animal perhaps which finds in its own resources the feeblest defence against dangers: but in recompense it has a great facility in ascending trees, and thus escaping the enemies which it cannot combat. These sole considerations would be sufficient for encouraging the presumption that nature has endowed the ourang outang with great circumspection. In fact, the prudence of this animal is conspicuous in all its actions, and chiefly in those which have for their object to save it from some dangers. Nevertheless its tranquil life, while under my inspection, and the impossibility of subjecting it to severe experiments in the weak state in which it was, prevented me from making many observations: but assisted by those which had been made by M. Decaen during the voyage from the Isle of France to Europe, my readers will obtain some idea of its intellectual faculties.

During the first week after its embarkation this ourang outang evinced great fears for its safety, and seemed greatly to exaggerate the dangers of the rolling of the vessel. It never ventured to walk, without firmly grasping in its hands the ropes or other parts of the vessel: it constantly refused to

ascend the masts, however solicitous the crew were to induce it, and it was only prevailed on to do so from a sentiment, or a want, which nature seems to have carried to a high degree of perfection in animals of this kind: this sentiment was that of affection, which our animal constantly evinced, and I have no doubt that it would lead the ourang outangs to live in society, and to defend themselves mutually, when certain dangers menaced them, like other animals which nature forms for herding together. However this may be, our ourang outang never had the courage to ascend the masts until M. Decaen did so himself: it followed him up for the first time; and having thus acquired some confidence in its own powers, it used frequently to repeat the experiment.

The means employed by the ourang outangs in defending themselves are in general those which are common to all timid animals,—artifice and prudence: but the former have a strength of judgment far superior to the latter, and which they employ occasionally to remove enemies from them who are stronger. This was proved to us in a very remarkable manner by the animal in question. Living in a state of liberty, he was accustomed in fine weather to visit a garden, where he could take exercise in the open air by ascending and sitting among the trees. One day that it was perched on a tree, a person approached it as if with an intention to catch it, but the animal instantly laid hold of the adjoining branches and shook them with all its force, as if it was his intention to frighten the person who attempted to ascend, by sug-

gesting the risk of his falling. This experiment was repeatedly made with the same results.

In whatever way we regard the above action, it must be impossible for us to overlook the result of a combination of acute intelligence, or to deny to the animal the faculty of *generalizing*. Our ourang outang, by an experiment which the wantonness of the sailors had frequently made on it, perceived that the violent agitation of bodies, which support men or animals, makes them lose their equilibrium, and fall; and it reflected that, when placed in analogous circumstances, others would experience what it had experienced itself, and that the fear of falling would hinder them from ascending. It extended, therefore, to beings who were strangers to it, an idea which was personal to itself: and from a particular circumstance it formed a general rule.

It was frequently fatigued with the numerous visits which it received, and would hide itself under its coverlid; but it never did this except when strangers were present.

My observations on the intellectual means resorted to by ourang outangs for their defence, are confined to these facts alone; but they are sufficient, in my opinion, to prove that these animals are able to make up by the resources of intellect for their feeble corporeal organization.

*On the intellectual phenomena which have for their object to procure for the Animal such Things as are necessary for its Subsistence.*

The natural wants of the ourang

outangs are so easily satisfied, that these animals must find in their organization enough of resources, not to compel them to a great exertion of their intellectual faculties in this respect. Fruits are their principal food, and, as we have already seen, their limbs are peculiarly adapted for ascending trees. It is probable, therefore, that, in their state of nature, these animals employ their intelligence much oftener to preserve themselves from harm than to procure food. But all their habits must change, the instant they are in the society or under the protection of men: their dangers must be diminished, and their wants increased. This is evinced by all the domestic animals, and *a fortiori* by our ourang outang. In short, its intelligence was much more frequently called into action to satisfy its wants than to avert danger. I ought to place in this first division a custom of this animal, which appeared to be a phenomenon of instinct, the only one of the kind which it exhibited. While the season did not admit of its leaving the house, it practised a custom which appeared singular, and which was at first difficult to account for; this consisted in mounting upon an old desk to perform the functions of nature; but as soon as the warmth of spring admitted of its going into the garden, this extraordinary custom was accounted for: it never failed to ascend a tree when it wanted to perform these functions, and this method has even been resorted to, with success, as a remedy for its habitual constipation: when it did not ascend the tree of itself, it was placed upon it; and if its efforts produced no evacuation, it

was a proof that bathing was necessary.

We have already seen that one of the principal wants of our ourang outang was to live in society, and to attach itself to persons who treated it with kindness. For Mr. Decaen it had a particular affection, of which it gave daily proofs. One morning it entered his apartment while he was still in bed, and threw itself upon him embracing him strongly, and applying its lips to his breast, which it sucked as it used to do his fingers. On another occasion it gave him a still stronger proof of its attachment. It was accustomed to come to him at meal times, which it knew very well, in expectation of victuals. With this view it leapt up behind his chair, and perched upon the back of it; when he gave it what he thought proper. On his arrival in Spain, M. Decaen went ashore, and another officer of the ship supplied his place at table: the ourang outang placed itself on the back of the chair as usual; but as soon as it perceived a stranger in its master's place, it refused all food, threw itself on the floor, and rolled about in great distress, frequently striking its head and moaning bitterly. I have frequently seen it testify its impatience in this way: when any thing was refused it which it wanted, not being able, or not daring, to attack those who opposed its wishes, it would throw itself on the floor, strike its head, and thereby endeavour to excite interest or pity in a more lively manner. This method of expressing sorrow or anger is not observable in any animal, man excepted. Was this ourang outang led to act in this manner from the

same motives which actuate us in similar circumstances? I am inclined to answer this question in the affirmative: for in its passion it would occasionally raise its head from the ground and suspend its cries, in order to see if it had produced any effect on the people around, and if they were disposed to yield to its entreaties: when it thought there was nothing favourable in their looks or gestures, it began crying again.

This desire for marks of kindness generally led our ourang outang to search for persons whom it knew, and to shun solitude, which seemed to displease it so much, that one day it employed its intelligence in a singular way to break loose from it. It was shut into a closet adjoining the room where the people of the house usually met: several times it ascended a chair in order to open the door, which it effected, as the chair usually stood near the door, which was fastened with a latch. In order to prevent it from repeating this operation, the chair was removed some distance from the door; but scarcely was it shut when it again opened, and the ourang outang was seen descending from the chair, which it had pushed towards the door in order to enable it to reach the latch. Can we refuse to ascribe this action to the faculty of generalizing? It is certain that the animal had never been taught to make use of a chair for opening doors, and it had never seen any person do so. All that it could learn from its own experience was, that by mounting upon a chair it could raise itself to a level with things that were higher than it;

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and it may have seen from the actions of others that chairs might be moved from one place to another, and that the door in question was moved by lifting the latch; but these very ideas are generalizations, and it is only by combining them with each other that the animal could have been led to the action which we have related. I do not think that any other animal ever carried the force of reasoning further. To conclude:—men were not the only beings of a different species to which the ourang outang attached itself: it conceived an affection for two cats which was sometimes attended with inconvenience: it generally kept one or other under its arm, and at other times it placed them on its head; but as in these various movements the cats were afraid of falling, they seized with their claws the skin of the ourang outang, which patiently endured the pain which it experienced. Twice or thrice indeed it attentively examined their feet, and after discovering their nails it attempted to remove them, but with its fingers only: not being able to accomplish this object, it seemed resigned to the pain they gave it, rather than renounce the pleasure of toying with the animals. This desire of placing the cats on its head was displayed on a great many other occasions, and I never was able to divine the cause of it. If some small pieces of paper fell into its hands, it raised them to its head, and it did the same with ashes, earth, bones, &c.

It has already been mentioned that it took its food with its hands or mouth: it was not very expert

in handling our knives and forks, and in this respect it resembled some savages whom we have heard of, but it made up for its awkwardness by its ingenuity: when the meat which was on its plate did not lie conveniently for its spoon, it gave the spoon to the person next it, in order that he might fill it. It drank very well out of a glass, which it could hold in its two hands. One day, after having put down the glass, it saw that it was likely to fall, and it instantly placed its hand at the side to which the glass inclined, and thereby saved it. Several persons were witnesses to these circumstances.

Almost all animals have occasion to protect themselves against the effects of cold, and it is probable that the ourang outangs are in this predicament in the rainy season. I am ignorant of the means resorted to by them in their state of nature, but our ourang outang almost continually kept itself covered. When on ship-board it laid hold of every thing that came in its way; and when a sailor had lost any of his clothes he was sure to find them in the ourang outang's bed. The care which it took to keep itself covered, furnished us with an excellent proof of its intelligence, and proved, not only that it could generalize its ideas, but that it had the sentiment of future wants. Its coverlid was spread every day on a piece of grass in the garden in front of the dining-room, and every day after dinner it went straight to the garden, took its coverlid upon its shoulders, and leaped upon the shoulders of a domestic that he might carry it to

bed. One day that the coverlid was not in its usual place it searched until it found it, and then threw it over its shoulders as usual.

I have already remarked that this animal was by far too young to exhibit any of the phenomena connected with generation, &c. I shall here terminate my observations, although I could add a great many more facts, but they would throw no additional light on the subject of our inquiries.

What has been just stated, ought to show that it is not necessary to multiply our experiments in order to obtain general and precise ideas as to the intellectual faculties of the mammiferæ. If we pick out one or two species in each genus, and examine them under the point of view which I have adopted, I am convinced that we might succeed in establishing the laws to which this faculty is subject in the whole class, and in appreciating the successive degradations which it undergoes, its connection with the senses, and the supplementary means which nature furnishes: in a word, we might lay the foundation of this interesting branch of natural history, which has been hitherto obscured by imaginary systems or obscure facts. For my part, I am happy in having had an opportunity of studying the animal which approaches most closely to man. I regard this as a point of comparison to which I shall in future refer all the other species of the mammiferæ, if circumstances admit of my continuing the inquiries, which I long ago commenced, into the intellectual characters which distinguish these species from each other.

NOTES RELATING TO BOTANY  
IN ENGLAND.*From Transactions of the Linnæan Society.*

Being lately on a visit to John Cator, Esq. of Beckenham place, and looking one day over his library, amongst a collection of books left him by his uncle, who married the daughter of the celebrated Peter Collinson, I discovered several which had formerly belonged to that eminent naturalist. One of them was his own copy of Miller's Gardener's and Botanist's Dictionary, the last edition published by the author, with the following note at the bottom of the title-page: "The gift of my old friend the author to P. Collinson, F. R. S." This book contains a great deal of his manuscript notes relating to the plants cultivated in those days, both in his own gardens, and in those of the most celebrated of his contemporaries; with a complete catalogue of the plants he had cultivated in his garden at Mill-Hill, and a list of all those which he had himself introduced into this country from Russia, Siberia, America, and other parts of the world; also some original letters from Dillenius, Miller, Bartram, and others: and a short account of his own life, which appears not to have been known to his biographers. Mr. Cator having obligingly permitted me to take a copy of the whole, I now submit to the Linnæan Society those parts which I think most worthy of their notice.

A. B. L.

I was born in the house against Church-alley, Clement's-lane,

Lombard-st. from whence my parents removed into Grace-church-street, where I have now lived many years. [July 18th, 1764.] Gardening and gardeners have wonderfully increased in my memory. Being sent at two years old to be brought up with my relations at Peckham, in Surrey, from them I received the first liking to gardens and plants. Their garden was remarkable for fine cut greens the fashion of those times, and for curious flowers. I often went with them to visit the few nursery gardens round London. To buy fruits, flowers, and clipped yews, in the shapes of birds, dogs, men, ships, &c. For these Mr. Parkinson in Lambeth was very much noted; and he had, besides, a few myrtles, oleanders, and other evergreens. This was about the year 1712. At that time, Mr. Wrench behind the earl of Peterborough's at Parson's Green near Chelsea, famous for tulip-trees, began the collecting of evergreens, arbutuses, phillyreas, &c.; and from him came the gold and silver hedgehog holly, being accidental varieties from the hedgehog variety of the common holly. He gave rewards to encourage people to look out for accidental varieties from the common holly; and the saw-leaved holly was observed by these means, and a variegated holly goes by his name to this day. He and Parkinson died about the year 1724. Contemporary with them were Mr. Derby and Mr. Fairchild; they had their gardens on each side the narrow alley leading to Sir George Whitmore's at the further end of Hoxton. As their gardens were small, they were the only people for exotics,

and had many stoves and green-houses for all sorts of aloes and succulent plants; with oranges, lemons, and other rare plants. At the other end of the town were two famous nurserymen, Furber and Gray, having large tracts of ground in that way, and vast stocks; for the taste of gardening increased annually. Dr. Compton, bishop of London, was a great lover of rare plants; as well such as came from the West Indies as from North America, and had the greatest collection then in England. After his death the see was filled by bishop Robinson, a man destitute of any such taste, who allowed his gardener to sell what he pleased, and often spoiled what he could not otherwise dispose of. Many fine trees, come to great maturity, were cut down to make room for produce for the table.

The abovementioned gardeners, Furber and Gray, availed themselves of making purchases from this noble collection and augmented their nurseries with many fine plants, not otherwise to be procured.

Brompton Park was another surprising nursery of all the varieties of evergreens, fruits, &c. with a number of others all round the town; for, as the taste increased, nursery gardens flourished.

Mr. Hunt at Putney, and Mr. Gray, are now living, aged about 73. But more modern cultivators are the celebrated James Gordon at Mile-End, whom for many years from my extensive correspondence, I have assisted with plants and seeds, and who, with a sagacity peculiar to himself, has raised a vast variety of plants from all parts

of the world; and the ingenious Mr. Lee of Hammersmith, who, had he the like assistance, would be little behind him. Mr. Miller of the Physic Garden, Chelsea, has made his great abilities well known by his works as well as his skill in every part of Gardening, and his success in raising seeds procured by a large correspondence. He has raised the reputation of the Chelsea garden so much, that it excels all the gardens in Europe, for its amazing variety of plants of all orders and classes, and from all climates, as I beheld with much delight this 19th of July, 1764.

October 3rd, 1759, after nine years absence from Goodwood, after the death of my intimate friend the late duke of Richmond, I accompanied the present duchess there, and to my agreeable surprise found the hardy exotic trees much grown. There were two fine great magnolias about twenty feet high in the American grove that flowered annually. (My tree flowered this year, 1760, that I raised from seed about 20 years before.) Some of the larches measured near the ground seventeen inches round, the rest fourteen inches and a half. I saw a larch of the old duke's planting cut down, that in twenty-five years was above fifty feet high, and cut into planks above a foot in diameter, and above twenty feet long; but there were some larches of the same date seventy feet high. They grow wonderfully in chalky soil.

October 30th, 1762, the young Lord Petre came of age. The late lord Petre, his father, died July 2nd, 1742: he was my intimate friend, the ornament and delight of the



age he lived in. He went from his house at Ingatestone in Essex to his seat at Thorndon-hall in the same county, to extend a large row of elms at the end of the park behind the house. He removed in the spring of the year 1734, being the 22nd of his age, twenty-four full-grown elms about sixty feet high and two feet diameter. All grew finely, and now are not known from the old trees they were planted to match. In the year 1738 he planted the great avenue of elms up the park from the house to the esplanade. The trees were large, perhaps fifteen or twenty years old. On each side the esplanade, at the head or top of the park, he raised two mounts, and planted all with evergreens in April and May 1740. In the centre of each mount was a large cedar of Lebanon of twenty years growth, supported by four larches of eleven years growth. On the same area on the mount were planted four smaller cedars of Lebanon, aged twenty years each, supported by four larches aged six years. On the sides Virginian red cedars of three years growth, mixed with other evergreens, which now (anno 1760) make an amazingly fine appearance.

In the years 1741 and 1742 from this very nursery, he planted out forty thousand trees of all kinds, to embellish the woods at the head of the park on each side of the avenue to the lodge, and round the esplanade. It would occupy a large work to give a particular account of his building and planting. His stoves exceed in dimensions all others in Europe. He, dying, his vast collection of rare exotic plants, and his extensive nursery were soon dispersed.

I paid to John Clarke for a thousand cedars of Lebanon, June the 8th, 1761, seventy-nine pounds six shillings, in behalf of the duke of Richmond. These thousand cedars were planted at five years old, in my sixty-seventh year, in March and April, anno 1761.

In September 1761 I was at Goodwood, and saw these cedars in a thriving state.

This day, October 20th, 1762, I paid Mr. Clarke for another large parcel of cedars for the duke of Richmond. It is very remarkable that Mr. Clarke, a butcher at Barnes, conceived an opinion that he could raise cedars of Lebanon from cones from the great tree at Hendon-place. He succeeded perfectly; and annually raised them in such quantities, that he supplied the nurserymen, as well as abundance of noblemen and gentlemen, with cedars of Lebanon: and he succeeded not only in cedars, but he had a great knack in raising the small magnolia, Warner's Cape jessamine, and other exotic seeds. He built a large stove for pine apples, &c.

Any person who has curiosity enough may go to Goodwood in Sussex, and see the date and progress of those cedars, which were at planting five years old. The duke's father was a great planter but the young duke much exceeds him, for he intends to clothe all the lofty naked hills above him with evergreen woods. Great portions are already planted, and he annually raises infinite numbers in his nurseries from seeds of pines, firs, cedars, and larches.

In the duke of Argyle's woods stands the largest New England or Weymouth pine. This, and his largest cedars of Lebanon now

standing, were all raised by him from seed in the year 1725 at his seat at Whitton near Hounslow.

This spring, 1762, all the duke of Argyle's rare trees and shrubs were removed to the princess of Wales's garden at Kew, which now excels all others, under the direction of lord Bute.

Mr. Vernon, Turkey merchant at Aleppo, transplanted the weeping-willow from the river Euphrates, brought it with him to England, and planted it at his seat at Twickenham-park where I saw it growing anno 1748. This is the original of all the weeping-willows in our gardens.\*

October the 18th, 1765, I went to see Mr. Rogers's vineyard, all of Burgundy grapes, and seemingly all perfectly ripe. I did not see a green half-ripe grape in all this great quantity. He does not expect to make less than fourteen hogsheads of wine. The bunches and fruit are remarkably large, and the vines very strong. He was formerly famous for ranunculuses.

October 18th, 1765, I visited Mrs. Gaskry, at Parson's Green, near Fulham. This long, hot, dry summer has had a remarkably good effect on all wall fruits. Apricots, peaches, and nectarines, ripened much earlier than usual, and have been excellent: but the most remarkable was the plenty of pomegranates, near two dozen on each tree, of a remarkable size

and fine ruddy complexion, of the size of middling oranges. One that was split showed the redness and ripeness within.

John Buxton, esq. of Shadwell, near Thetford in Norfolk, from the acorns of 1762, sowed or planted on forty-two acres of land 120 bushels, containing, as near as can be computed, 1,432,320 acorns; which is nearly 34,103 acorns on each acre. For this Mr. Buxton had a present of a gold medal from the Society of Arts, &c. Years or ages hence it may be worth a journey to go and observe the progress of vegetation in the dimensions and heights of this famous plantation, whose beginning is so certainly known.

By a letter (Nov. 28th, 1762) from Thomas Knowlton, gardener to the duke of Devonshire at his seat of Londesburgh near York, and director of his grace's new kitchen-garden, stoves, &c. at Chatsworth, I am informed that the duke of Devonshire is now sowing seventy quarters of acorns that is, 560 bushels; an immense quantity: but this year there was the greatest crop of acorns ever remembered. Besides this vast sowing, some hundred thousands of young seedling oaks are planting out this winter: between forty and fifty men are employed about this work. In the year 1761, as many oaks were transplanted from

\* This is the first authentic account we have had of its introduction; the story of its being raised from a live twig of a fruit-basket, received from Spain by Pope, being only on newspaper authority so late as August 1801.—See Miller's Dictionary by Martyn.—A. B. L.

Sir Thomas Vernon of London, knight, and some time member for that city, died in 1705, leaving two sons. Henry, the eldest, died unmarried at Aleppo in Syria, aged 31; his monument is in St. Stephen's church, Coleman-street. Thomas Vernon, the second son, resided at Twickenham-park, Middlesex.

The Above communicated to me by sir William A'Court, bart. nephew to Mr. Vernon.—A. B. L.

the nursery, of two, three, and four years old.

1761. Our last winter, if it may be called so, exceeded for mildness 1759. The autumnal flowers were not gone before spring began in December with aconites, snowdrops, polyanthus-es, &c. and continued without any alloy of intervening sharp frosts, all January, except two or three frosty nights and mornings: a more delightful season could not be enjoyed in southern latitudes. In January and February my garden was covered with flowers.

This summer, 1762, I was visiting Mr. Wood of Littleton, Middlesex. He shewed me a curiosity which surprised me. On a little slender twig of a peach-tree about four inches long that projected from the wall, grew a peach, and close to it, on the other side of the twig, a nectarine. This Mr. Miller also assured me he had himself known, although not mentioned here (in his Dictionary); and another friend \* assured me, that he had a tree which produced the like in his garden at Salisbury: but this I saw myself, and it induces me to think that the peach is the mother of the nectarines; the latter being a modern fruit, as there is no Greek or Latin name for it.

Copied from my nephew Thomas Collinson's Journal of his Travels, 1754—"In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, anno . . ., the first orange and lemon trees were introduced into England by two

curious gentlemen, one of them sir Nicholas Carew, at Bedington, near Croydon, in Surrey." (The title is lately extinct, anno 1763). These orange-trees were planted in the natural ground; but against every winter an artificial covering was raised for their protection. I have seen them some years ago in great perfection. But this apparatus going to decay, without due consideration a green-house of brick-work was built all round them, and left on the top uncovered in the summer. I visited them a year or two after, in their new habitation, and to my great concern found some dying; and all declining; for, although there were windows on the south side, they did not thrive in their confinement; but, being kept damp with the rains, and wanting a free, airy full sun all the growing months of summer, they languished, and at last all died.

A better fate has hitherto attended the other fine parcel of orange-trees, &c. brought over at the same time by sir Robert Mansell, at Margam; late lord Mansell's, now Mr. Talbot's, called Kingsey-castle, in the road from Cowbridge to Swansea, in South Wales. My nephew counted 80 trees of citrons, limes, burgamots, Seville and China orange-trees, planted in great cases all ranged in a row before the green house. This is the finest sight of its kind in England. He had the curiosity to measure some of them. A China orange measured in the ex-

\* I well knew the gentleman here alluded to, Dr. Hancock of Salisbury, who assured me of this fact; and a drawing shewing both the fruits on the same branch is now in the possession of H. P. Wyndham, esq. of Salisbury.

Dr. Hancock told me that he had the tree taken up to send to the earl of Harburgh but it was killed by removing.—A. B. L.

tent of its branches fourteen feet. A Seville orange was fourteen feet high, the case included, and the stem twenty-one inches round. A China orange twenty-two inches and a half in girth.

July 11th, 1777. I visited the orangery at Margam in the year 1766, in company with Mr. Lewis Thomas, of Eglews Nynygt in that neighbourhood, a very sensible and attentive man, who told me that the orange trees, &c. in that garden were intended as a present from the king of Spain to the king of Denmark; and that the vessel in which they were shipped being taken in the Channel, the trees were made a present of to sir R. Mansell.

December 10th, 1765. A few days ago died my friend Mr. Bennet, who was very curious and industrious in procuring seeds and plants from abroad. He had a garden behind the Shadwell water-works, near the spot where he lived, and built several very handsome stoves at a great expense, filling them with fine exotics of all kinds; but the erecting a fire-engine to raise the water, so hurt his plants by the smoke, that he removed to a large garden of two or three acres in the fields at the back of White-chapel laystalls. Here he built a large house for pines and other rare exotics, which he left well stocked. In this garden he raised water melons to a great size and perfection; I have told above forty lying ripe on the ground. They were raised in frames, and transplanted out under bell-glasses. A basket of these melons was sent to the king. Mr. Bennet had besides a great collection of hardy-ground plants.

His garden and all his plants were sold by auction April 14, 1766.

The seeds of the rhubarb with broad curled leaves were first raised by me. They were sent by Dr. Amman, professor of botany at Petersburg, whose father-in-law was Russian governor of the province near which the rhubarb grows. The seed of that with long narrow curled leaves was sent by the Jesuits in China to my friend Dr. Tanches, at Petersburg, by the Russian caravan, and he sent it to me.

Lord Rochefort, our ambassador in Spain, in a letter dated Madrid, November 1765, says, that in the parts where he had been, there are very few forest-trees worth notice: but the ilexes about the Escorial are fine. One sort produces acorns of a monstrous size, which they eat in Spain at their best tables, and they are as sweet as chesnuts.

May 17th, 1761. I was invited by Mr. Sharp, at South Lodge, on Enfield Chase, to dine, and see the Virginia dog-wood (*Cornus florida*). The calyx of the flowers, is as large as those figured by Catesby, and (what is remarkable) this is the only tree that bears these flowers amongst many hundreds that I have seen: it began to bear them in May, 1759.

Anno 1747. Raised a new species of what appears to be a three-thorned acacia, from seeds from Persia, that came with Azad or Persian hornbeam, given me by Mr. Baker: it thrives well in my garden. I gave seed to Mr. Gordon, and he also raised it.

The eastern hornbeam (Miller's Dictionary, edition 8th) was raised from seed given to me, which came

from Persia by the name of *Azad*. I gave it to Mr. Gordon, gardener at Mile-End, who was so fortunate as to have it come up anno 1747, and from him my garden and other gardens have been supplied. There is a large tree in my field at Hendon, Middlesex.

Mr. Miller is greatly mistaken in saying the *Arundo*, No. 2, or *Donax*, dies down every year. In my garden the stalks have continued for some years, making annually young green shoots from every joint, and bear a handsome tassel of flowers. The first time I ever saw it in flower was September 15th, 1762. This very long hot dry season has made many exotics flower.

*Donax seu Arundo* flowered this year also (1762) at Mr. Gordon's at Mile-End.

October the 22nd, 1746, I received the first double Spanish broom that was in England, sent me by my friend Mr. Brewer at Nuremberg: it cost there a golden ducat; and, being planted in a pot nicely wickered all over, came from thence down the river Elbe to Hamburg, from whence it was brought by the first ship to London. I inarched it on the single-flowered broom, and gave it to Gray and Gordon, gardeners, and from them all have been supplied.

Anno 1756. Some roots of Siberian martagon sent me by Mr. Demidoff, proprietor of the Siberian iron mines, flowered for the first time, May 24, 1756. The flower is but little reflexed, and is, I think, the nearest to black of any flower that I know.

In the year 1727, my intimate friend sir Charles Wager, first lord of the admiralty, brought plants from Gibraltar-hill, of the *Linaria*

*procumbens Hispanica flore flavescente pulchrè striato, labiis nigro-purpureis*, which I have yet in my garden, anno 1761; and at the same time he brought the broad-leaved *Teucrium*, and a species of periwinkle, neither of which were in our gardens before; and some roots of what is called *Hyacinths of Peru*.

In the year 1756, the famous tulip-tree in Lord Peterborough's garden at Parson's Green, near Fulham, died. It was about seventy feet high, the tallest tree in the ground, and perhaps a hundred years old, being the first tree of the kind that was raised in England. It had for many years the visitation of the curious to see its flowers, and admire its beauty, for it was as straight as an arrow, and died of age by a gentle decay. But it was remarkable, that the same year that this died, a tulip-tree, which I had given to sir Charles Wager, flowered for the first time in his garden, which was opposite lord Peterborough's. This tulip-tree I raised from seed, and it was thirty years old when it flowered.

April 8th, 1749. I removed from my house at Peckham, Surrey; and was for two years in transplanting my garden to my house at Mill-Hill, called Ridgeway-House, in the parish of Hendon, Middlesex.

Anno 1751. I raised the China or paper-mulberry from seed given me by Dr. Mortimer.

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VISIT TO THE SULPHUR MOUNTAIN IN ICELAND. From Sir G. Mackenzie's *Travels in Iceland*.

The weather being warm and

calm, we slept very comfortably in our tent, which was pitched near the banks of a small stream, at a short distance from the church. The 25th of May was a delightful day, and having taken an early breakfast of biscuit, cheese, and milk, we set out towards the Sulphur Mountain, which is about three miles distant from Krisuvik. At the foot of the mountain was a small bank composed chiefly of white clay and some sulphur, from all parts of which steam issued. Ascending it, we got upon a ridge immediately above a deep hollow, from which a profusion of vapour arose, and heard a confused noise of boiling and splashing, joined to the roaring of steam escaping from narrow crevices in the rock. This hollow, together with the whole side of the mountain opposite, as far up as we could see, was covered with sulphur and clay, chiefly of a white or yellowish colour. Walking over this soft and steaming surface we found to be very hazardous; and I was frequently very uneasy when the vapour concealed my friends from me. The day, however, being dry and warm, the surface was not so slippery as to occasion much risk of our falling. The chance of the crust of sulphur breaking, or the clay sinking with us was great, and we were several times in danger of being much scalded. Mr. Bright ran at one time a great hazard, and suffered considerable pain from accidentally plunging one of his legs into the hot clay. From whatever spot the sulphur is removed, steam instantly escapes; and in many places the sulphur was so hot that we could scarcely handle it. From the smell

I perceived that the steam was mixed with a small quantity of sulphurated hydrogen gas. When the thermometer was sunk a few inches into the clay, it rose generally to within a few degrees of the boiling point. By stepping cautiously, and avoiding every little hole from which steam issued, we soon discovered how far we might venture. Our good fortune, however, ought not to tempt any person to examine this wonderful place, without being provided with two boards, with which any one may cross every part of the banks in perfect safety. At the bottom of this hollow we found a cauldron of boiling mud, about fifteen feet in diameter, similar to that on the top of the mountain, which we had seen the evening before; but this boiled with much more vehemence. We went within a few yards of it, the wind happening to be remarkably favourable for viewing every part of this singular scene. The mud was in constant agitation, and often thrown up to the height of six or eight feet. Near this spot was an irregular space filled with water boiling briskly. At the foot of the hill, in a hollow formed by a bank of clay and sulphur, steam rushed with great force and noise from among the loose fragments of rock.

Further up the mountain, we met with a spring of cold water, a circumstance little expected in a place like this. Ascending still higher, we came to a ridge composed entirely of sulphur and clay, joining two summits of the mountain. Here we found a much greater quantity of sulphur than on any other part of the surface we had gone over. It formed a

smooth crust from a quarter of an inch to several inches in thickness. The crust was beautifully crystallized. Immediately beneath it we found a quantity of loose granular sulphur, which appeared to be collecting and crystallizing as it was sublimed along with the steam. Sometimes we met with clay of different colours, white, red, and blue, under the crust; but we could not examine this place to any depth, as the moment the crust was removed, steam came forth, and proved extremely annoying. We found several pieces of wood, which were probably the remains of planks that had been formerly used in collecting the sulphur, small crystals of which partially covered them. There appears to be a constant sublimation of this substance; and were artificial chambers constructed for the reception and condensation of the vapours, much of it might probably be collected. As it is, there is a large quantity on the surface, and by searching, there is little doubt that great stores may be found. The inconvenience proceeding from the steam issuing on every side, and from the heat, is certainly considerable; but by proper precautions, neither would be felt so much as to render the collection of the sulphur a matter of any great difficulty. The chief obstacle to working these mines is their distance from a port, whence the produce could be shipped. But there are so many horses in the country, whose original price is trifling, and whose maintenance during summer costs nothing, that the conveyance of sulphur to Reikiavik presents no difficulties,

which might not probably be surmounted.

Below the ridge on the further side of this great bed of sulphur, we saw a great deal of vapour escaping with much noise. We crossed to the side of the mountain opposite, and found the surface sufficiently firm to admit of walking cautiously upon it. We had now to walk towards the principal spring, as it is called. This was a task of much apparent danger, as the side of the mountain, for the extent of about half a mile, is covered with loose clay, into which our feet sunk at every step. In many places there was a thin crust, below which the clay was wet, and extremely hot. Good fortune attended us; and we reached, without any serious inconvenience, the object we had in view. A dense column of steam, mixed with a little water, was forcing its way impetuously through a crevice in the rock, at the head of a narrow valley, or break in the mountain. The violence with which it rushes out is so great, that the noises thus occasioned, may often be heard at the distance of several miles, and during the night, while lying in our tent at Krisuvik, we more than once listened to them with mingled awe and astonishment. Behind the column of vapour was a dark coloured rock, which gave it its full effect.

It is quite beyond my power to offer such a description of this extraordinary place, as to convey adequate ideas of its wonders, or its terrors. The sensations of a person, even of firm nerves, standing on a support which feebly sustains him, over an abyss where, literally, fire and brimstone are in

dreadful and incessant action ; having before his eyes tremendous proofs of what is going on beneath him ; enveloped in thick vapours ; his ears stunned with thundering noises ; these can hardly be expressed in words, and can only be well conceived by those who have experienced them.

Earthquakes are said to occur frequently at Krisuvik, limited, however, to a small district in their extent and effects. It was remarked to us, also, that they happen generally after a continuance of wet weather ; but whether these statements are accurate or not, we had no means of ascertaining.

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ACCOUNT OF SNAEFELL JOKUL.  
*From the Same.*

The weather having now become more favourable, the ascent of the Snaefell Jokul was accomplished by my friends on the 3rd of July ; and I give the following narrative of the expedition in the words of Mr. Bright :

After a hesitation of an hour or two, on account of the doubtful appearance of the day, Mr. Holland and myself, with our interpreter, and one of our guides, who was very desirous of accompanying us, put ourselves under the direction of a stout Icelander, who undertook to be our leader in the ascent of the Jokul. He, however, honestly confessed, that he had never been higher up the mountain than the verge of the perpetual snow, as the sheep never wandered beyond that limit ; but this was also the case with the other inhabitants of the district. Every one of us provided himself

with an Iceland walking staff, furnished with a long spike at the end ; and, in case of need, we carried some pairs of large coarse worsted stockings of the country manufacture. We likewise had our hammers and bags for specimens, a compass and thermometer, a bottle of brandy, with some rye bread and cheese.

“ Thus equipped, we set forward on our march ; and having passed two or three cottages, whose inhabitants gazed with wonder at our expedition, we directed our course in nearly a straight line towards the margin of the snow. The nearer we approached it, vegetation became more and more scanty, and at length almost entirely disappeared. After walking at a steady pace for two hours, in which time we had gone about six miles, we came to the first snow, and prepared ourselves for the more arduous part of our enterprise. The road being now alike new to all, we were as competent as our guides to the direction of our further course. The summits of all the surrounding mountains were covered with mist ; but the Jokul was perfectly clear ; and as the sun did not shine so bright as to dazzle our eyes with the reflection from the snow, we entertained good hopes of accomplishing our purpose. During the first hour the ascent was not very difficult, and the snow was sufficiently soft to yield to the pressure of our feet. After that time the acclivity was steeper, the snow became harder, and deep fissures appeared in it, which we were obliged to cross, or to avoid by going a considerable way round. These fissures presented a very beautiful spectacle :



they were at least thirty or forty feet in depth, and though not in general above two or three feet wide, they admitted light enough to display the brilliancy of their white and rugged sides. As we ascended, the inferior mountains gradually diminished to the sight, and we beheld a complete zone of clouds encircling us, while the Jokul still remained clear and distinct. From time to time the clouds, partially separating, formed most picturesque arches, through which we descried the distant sea, and still farther off, the mountains on the opposite side of the Breið-Fiord, stretching northwards towards the most remote extremity of the island.

‘In the progress of our ascent we were obliged frequently to allow ourselves a temporary respite, by sitting down for a few minutes on the snow. About three o’clock, we arrived at a chasm, which threatened to put a complete stop to our progress. It was at least forty feet in depth, and nearly six feet wide; and the opposite side presented a face like a wall, being elevated several feet above the level of the surface on which we stood; besides which, from the falling in of the snow in the interior of the chasm, all the part on which we were standing was undermined, so that we were afraid to approach too near the brink lest it should give way. Determined, however, not to renounce the hope of passing this barrier, we followed its course till we found a place that encouraged the attempt. The opposite bank was here not above four feet high and a mass of snow formed a bridge, a very insecure one indeed

across the chasm. Standing upon the brink, we cut with our poles three or four steps in the bank on the other side, and then, stepping as lightly as possible over the bridge, we passed one by one to the steps, which we ascended by the help of our poles. The snow on the opposite side became immediately so excessively steep, that it required our utmost efforts to prevent our sliding back to the edge of the precipice, in which case we should inevitably have been plunged into the chasm. This dangerous part of our ascent did not continue long; and we soon found ourselves on a tolerably level bank of snow, with a precipice on our right about sixty feet perpendicular, presenting an appearance as if the snow on the side of the mountain had slipped away, leaving behind it the part on which we stood. We were now on the summit of one of the three peaks of the mountain; that which is situated farthest to the east. We beheld immediately before us a fissure greatly more formidable in width and depth than any we had passed, and which, indeed, offered an insuperable obstacle to our further progress. The highest peak of the Jokul was still a hundred feet above us; and after looking at it some time with the mortification of disappointment, and making some fruitless attempts to reach, at least, a bare exposed rock which stood in the middle of the fissure, we were obliged to give up all hope of advancing further.

‘The peak of the Jokul we had now attained, is about 4,460 feet above the level of the sea. The extensive view which we might

have obtained from this elevated point, was almost entirely intercepted by the great masses of cloud, which hung upon the sides of the mountain and admitted only partial and indistinct views of the landscape beneath. It has been said by Egbert Olsson, and others, that from one part of the channel which lies between Iceland and Greenland, the mountain of Snæfell Jokul may be seen on one side, and a lofty mountain in Greenland on the other. It is difficult to ascertain how far this is an accurate statement. The distance between the two countries at this place cannot be less than eighty or ninety leagues.

‘The clouds now began rapidly to accumulate, and were visibly rolling up the side of the mountain; we were therefore anxious to quit our present situation as speedily as possible, that we might repossess the chasm before we were involved in mist. Our first object, however, was to examine the state of the magnetic needle which Olsson in his travels asserts to be put into great agitation at the summit of this mountain, and no longer to retain its polarity. What may be the case a hundred feet higher, we cannot affirm; but at the point we reached, the needle was quite stationary, and as far as we could judge, perfectly true. We then noted an observation of the thermometer, which we were surprised to find scarcely so low as the freezing point; and after an application to the brandy bottle, began with great care to retrace the footsteps of our ascent. We found re-crossing the chasm a work of no small danger; for

whenever we stuck our poles into the snow bridge, they went directly through. The first person, therefore who crossed struck his pole deep into the lower part of the wall, thus affording a point of support for the feet of those who followed; Mr. Holland, however, who was the second in passing over, had, notwithstanding, a narrow escape, for his foot actually broke through the bridge of snow and it was with difficulty he rescued himself from falling into the chasm beneath. We were scarcely all safe on the lower side of the chasm, when the mist surrounding us, made it extremely difficult to keep the track by which we had ascended the mountain. When we came opposite to a small bank which we had remarked in our ascent as being free from snow, we desired our guide to remain where he was, that we might not lose the path, while we went to examine that spot. We found the bank to be almost entirely composed of fragments of pumice and volcanic scoræ. After our return to the former track we made the best of our way back to Olafsik which we reached at about a quarter past six, to the great surprise of every one; for we were scarcely expected till the following morning; such is the reverential awe inspired by the Jokul. None of our party seemed more gratified with the exploit than our guide, who having always been accustomed to look upon the Jokul as some invincible giant, greatly exulted in this victory over him; but we afterwards learned, that he found considerable difficulty in making his friends credit his narrative of the ascent.’

THE HOT SPRINGS OF REIKHOLT.  
*From the same.*

The hot springs in the valley of Reikholt, or Reikiadal, though not the most magnificent, are not the least curious among the numerous phenomena of this sort that are found in Iceland. Some of them, indeed, excite a greater degree of interest than the Geyser, though they possess none of the terrible grandeur of that celebrated fountain; and are well calculated to exercise the ingenuity of natural philosophers. On entering the valley we saw numerous columns of vapour ascending from different parts of it. The first springs we visited, issued from a number of apertures in a sort of platform of rock, covered by a thin coating of calcareous incrustations. I could not procure any good specimens, but from those we broke off, the rock appeared to be greenstone. From several of the apertures the water rose with great force and was thrown two or three feet into the air. On plunging the thermometer into such of them as we could approach with safety, we found that it stood at  $212^{\circ}$ .

A little further up the valley, there is a rock in the middle of the river, about ten feet high, twelve yards long, and six or eight feet in breadth. From the highest part of this rock a jet of boiling water proceeded with violence. The water was dashed up to the height of several feet. Near the middle, and not more than two feet from the edge of the rock, there is a hole, about two feet in diameter, full of water boiling strongly. There is a third hole near the other end of the

rock, in which water also boils briskly. At the time we saw these springs, there happened to be less water in the river than usual, and a bank of gravel was left dry a little higher up than the rock. From this bank a considerable quantity of boiling water issued.

About two miles further up the valley on the opposite side of the river, whose windings rendered it necessary for us to cross it several times, are the church of Reikholt, and the minister's house. We went thither for the purpose of examining a bath which was built nearly 600 years ago by the celebrated Snorro Sturleson. The bath is a circular bason, constructed of stones, apparently without any cement, but nicely fitted together. It is about fourteen feet in diameter, and altogether about six feet deep, the water being allowed to fill it to the depth of about four feet. The hot water is brought from a spring about 100 yards distant, by means of a covered conduit, which has been somewhat injured by an earthquake. We were told that cold water had been brought to it, so that, by mixing the hot and cold together, any desired temperature might be obtained. All round the inside, a little way under the surface of the water, was a row of projecting stones, placed apparently to serve the purpose of steps. Steps were constructed as an entrance to the bath, close to the orifice by which the hot water entered. At present it is not much used, and the bottom is covered with vegetable matter and soil.

In the absence of the minister we were politely received by his

wife, who gave us some excellent cream; a good proof of the quality of the pastures of this valley.

Proceeding down the valley on the side opposite to that on which we entered it, we came to a group of cottages, situated close to some hot springs. In the water of one of them we saw some pots, containing milk and curds. There is a sort of natural dome, several feet in diameter, formed over part of this spring of clay and stones. It intermits at short, and pretty regular intervals. Having sat down near an orifice in the dome from which steam was rushing, we observed that the noise suddenly ceased, and the water, when it was visible, sunk down amongst the stones in its channel, leaving them dry. After a short interval the noise recommenced, steam rushed forth, and boiling water followed. We observed many repetitions of this phenomenon; and the intervals were scarcely two minutes. It may be easily explained in the same manner as that of ordinary intermittent springs, connecting such an apparatus as is supposed to belong to them, with one in which steam may be brought into action in order to force the water upwards. Upon part of the mound or dome mentioned above, and extending a little way beyond, a hut was constructed the entrance to which was by a long, narrow, and low passage. The heat of the earth occasioned by the hot water was here confined, so that the temperature of the air was 73°. No use was made of this hut except for the drying of clothes. It is singular that the people have not contrived the means of heating

their apartments by the hot springs that are steady in their operations. One would think, that the great scarcity of fuel and the difficulty of procuring it, would have suggested this long ago. The fear of danger does not exist, for the habitations are close to the springs; and near the place where boiling water is thrown out with the most terrible violence, and which will afterwards be described, the natives quietly repose. Their not having taken advantage of this natural source of comfort, must proceed from that want of enterprise, which is so conspicuous in the character of the Icelanders.

About a mile further down, at the foot of the valley, is the Tungahver, an assemblage of springs the most extraordinary, perhaps, in the whole world. A rock (*wacke*?) rises from the bog, about twenty feet, and is about fifty yards in length, the breadth not being considerable. This seems formerly to have been a hillock, one side of which remains covered with grass while the other has been worn away, or perhaps destroyed at the time when the hot water burst forth. Along the face of the rock are arranged no fewer than sixteen springs, all of them boiling furiously, and some of them throwing the water to a considerable height. One of them however deserves particular notice. On approaching this place we observed a high jet of water, near one extremity of the rock. Suddenly this jet disappeared, and another, thicker, but not so high rose within a very short distance of it. At first we supposed that a piece of the rock had given way,

and that the water had at that moment found a more convenient passage. Having left our horses, we went directly to the place where this had apparently happened; but we had scarcely reached the spot, when this new jet disappeared, and the one we had seen before was renewed. We observed that there were two irregular holes in the rock within a yard of each other; and while from one, a jet proceeded to the height of twelve or fourteen feet, the other was full of boiling water. We had scarcely made this observation, when the first jet began to subside, and the water in the other hole to rise; and as soon as the first had entirely sunk down, the other attained its greatest height, which was about five feet. In this extraordinary manner, these two jets played alternately. The smallest and highest jet continued about four minutes and a half, and the other about three minutes. We remained admiring this very remarkable phænomenon for a considerable time, during which we saw many alternations of the jets, which happened regularly at the intervals already mentioned.

I have taken the liberty to give a name to this spring, and to call it, the 'Alternating Geyser.'

These springs have been formerly observed, though the singularity of the alternations does not seem to have been attended to as any thing remarkable. Olafson and Paulson mention, that the jets appear and disappear successively in the second, third, and fourth openings. We observed no cessation in any of the springs

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but in the two under consideration.

To form a theory of this regular alternation is no easy matter; and it seems to require a kind of mechanism very different from the simple apparatus usually employed by nature in ordinary intermittent or spouting springs. The prime mover in this case is evidently steam, an agent sufficiently powerful for the phænomena. The two orifices are manifestly connected; for, as the one jet sinks towards the surface, the other rises; and this in a regular and uniform manner. I observed once, that when one of the jets was sinking, and the other beginning to rise, the first rose again a little before it had quite sunk down; and when this happened, the other ceased to make any efforts to rise, and returned to its former state, till the first again sunk, when the second rose and played as usual. This communication must be formed in such a manner, that it is never complete, but alternately interrupted, first on one side, and then on another. To effect this without the intervention of valves seems to be impossible; and yet it is difficult to conceive the natural formation of a set of permanent valves; so that this fountain becomes one of the greatest curiosities ever presented by nature, even though, in attempting to explain the appearances it exhibits, we take every advantage that machinery can give us. If it is occasioned by natural valves, these must be of very durable materials, in order to withstand continual agitation and consequent attrition.

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ACCOUNT OF THE GEYSERS. *By*  
*Sir G. Mackenzie.*

We were occupied this morning in examining the environs of the Geysers: and at every step received some new gratification. Following the channel which has been formed by the water escaping from the great bason during the eruptions, we found some beautiful and delicate petrifications. The leaves of birch and willow were seen converted into white stone, and in the most perfect state of preservation; every minute fibre being entire. Grass and rushes were in the same state, and also masses of peat. In order to preserve specimens so rare and elegant, we brought away large masses, and broke them up after our return to Britain; by which means we have formed very rich collections; though many fine specimens were destroyed in carrying them to Reikiavik. On the outside of the mount of the Geyser, the depositions, owing to the splashing of the water, are rough, and have been justly compared to the heads of cauliflowers. They are of a yellowish brown colour, and are arranged round the mount somewhat like a circular flight of steps. The inside of the bason is comparatively smooth; and the matter forming it is more compact and dense than the exterior crust; and when polished, is not devoid of beauty, being of a grey colour, mottled with black and white spots and streaks. The white incrustation formed by the water of the beautiful cavity before described, had taken a very curious form at the edge of the

water, very much resembling the capital of a Gothic column. We were so rapacious here, that I believe we did not leave a single specimen which we could reach; and even scalded our fingers in our eagerness to obtain them. We found the process of petrification in all its stages; and procured some specimens in which the grass was yet alive and fresh, while the deposition of the silicious matter was going on around it. These were found in places at a little distance from the cavity, where the water running from it had become cold.

About a hundred yards from the Great Geyser towards the north, in the cleft where the disruption already mentioned had taken place, and which has probably been formed by an earthquake, are banks of clay, in which there are several small basons full of boiling mud. The mud is thin, and tastes strongly of sulphate of alumina, of which we observed many films attached to the clay, which seems to have been forced up from below, through fissures in the ancient incrustations. The clay contains also iron pyrites; the decomposition of which has given it very rich colours. Almost directly above this place, under the rock at the top of the hill, are several orifices, from which steam rushes; and there are some slight appearances of sulphur. Almost the whole of this side of the hill is composed of incrustations and clay.

The depositions of the present and former springs are visible to a great extent, about half a mile in every direction; and, from their great thickness in many places, it

is probable that they are spread under the surface now covered with grass and water, to a very considerable distance. About half a mile up the rivulet, in the direction of Haukardal, where there is a church, another hot spring appears, which deposits silicious matter. From thence we obtained one of the most curious specimens we collected; it almost perfectly resembles opal. I mention the situation of this spring to show the probability that the extent of the matter, which may for ages have been collecting, is very great; and its depth, from what is seen in the cleft near the Geyser, where it is visible to the thickness of ten or twelve feet, is probably also very considerable.

It is somewhat curious, that no particular notice has been taken by the early Icelandic authors of this, the most remarkable spot in all the island. Though hot springs are without number, and occur in every part of the country, and may be regarded with indifference, yet the Geysers must have been remarkable at all times; for the extent of the old incrustations shows them to have been deposited by springs of no ordinary dimensions. They are, it is true, on the verge of that vast district of uninhabited and desolate country which forms the interior of Iceland. In looking around as we approached the place, nothing was seen but rugged mountains, far extended swamps, and frightful Jokuls rearing their frozen summits to the sky. Nothing in this direction seemed to invite the curiosity or enterprize of people already accustomed to the horrors of volcanic eruptions, and fully aware that their only

sure subsistence was to be derived from the sea. The indifferent and casual manner in which the Geysers are mentioned by Arngrim Jonas, shows this want of curiosity even among the learned of the Icelanders. He speaks of some great springs near Haukardal, to the north of Skalholt, which he had never himself seen, but of which he had heard that they deposited incrustations, and changed vegetable matter into stone. At the present day, the number of the natives who have visited these springs is comparatively very small; and, by those who live near them, their extraordinary operations constantly going on, are regarded with the same eye as the most common and indifferent appearances of nature. Towards the north-east, and east, the country is low; the only elevated ground that appears towards the south-east being the summits of Hekla, and Eyafialla Jokul. Several Jokuls break the view towards the north; and we remarked one mountain which had several rugged and peaked summits soaring to a great elevation.

However strongly the feelings excited by the productions of the springs, and by the appearance of the surrounding country, were impressed upon us, we often turned anxiously towards the Geysers, longing for a repetition of their wonderful operations. To them all our wishes and hopes were directed; and we felt as if our eyes could never tire of beholding, nor our minds weary of contemplating them. The descriptions we had read, and the ideas we had formed of their grandeur, were all lost in the amazement excited on their

being actually before us; and, though I may perhaps raise their attributes in the estimation of the reader, I am satisfied that I cannot convey the slightest idea of the mingled raptures of wonder, admiration, and terror, with which our breasts were filled; nor do I fear that any conception which may arise of the astonishing effect of the Geysers, will leave the traveller disappointed, who trusts himself to the tempestuous ocean, and braves fatigue, in order to visit what must be reckoned among the greatest wonders of the world.

After yielding a little to impatience, we were gratified by symptoms of commotion in the Great Geyser. At three minutes before two o'clock we again heard subterraneous discharges, and the water flowed over the edge of the basin; but no jet took place. The same happened at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock, and at five minutes before seven. At thirty-five minutes past eight, it boiled over again, and immediately the new Geyser began to play, and continued till a quarter past nine. This Geyser gives no warning before it spouts, and it is therefore necessary to be cautious in looking down the pipe, unless it is known what time has elapsed since the preceding jet. While the spray and vapour are rushing out, one may approach with perfect safety, and stand quite close to the very brink of the pipe on the windward side. The pipe is nine feet in diameter, not perfectly round, and rough and uneven within.

Having been busily engaged in packing our specimens, and being somewhat tired, we went to sleep a little earlier than usual. We lay

with our clothes on, separated from the ground by sheep-skins and a rug, in order that we might start up at a moment's notice. Mr. Fell and Mr. Floed had left us to return at Reikiavik; and we had soon cause to regret that they had departed before the next eruption of the Great Geyser took place. On lying down, we could not sleep more than a minute or two at a time; our anxiety causing us often to raise our heads to listen. At last the joyful sound struck my ears; and I started up with a shout, at the same moment when our guides who were sleeping in their Iceland tent at a short distance opposite to us, jumped up in their shirts, and hallooed to us. In an instant we were within sight of the Geyser; the discharges continuing, being more frequent and louder than before, and resembling the distant firing of artillery from a ship at sea. This happened at half past eleven o'clock; at which time, though the sky was cloudy, the light was more than sufficient for showing the Geyser; but it was of that degree of faintness which rendered a gloomy country still more dismal. Such a midnight scene as was now before us, can seldom be witnessed. Here description fails altogether. The Geyser did not disappoint us, and seemed as if it was exerting itself to exhibit all its glory on the eve of our departure. It raged furiously, and threw up a succession of magnificent jets, the highest of which was at least ninety feet. At this time I took the sketch from which the engraving is made; but no drawing, no engraving, can possibly convey any idea of the noise and velocity of the jets, nor



of the swift rolling of the clouds of vapour, which were hurled, one over another, with amazing rapidity.

After this great exertion the water, as before, sunk into the pipe, leaving the bason empty. At seven minutes before seven o'clock on Sunday morning, the Geyser boiled over; and again at twenty minutes past nine; and this was the last time we saw it in motion.

At thirty-two minutes past nine, the new Geyser began its operations by throwing the water out of the pipe at three or four short jets, and then some longer ones. As soon as the bulk of the water was thrown out, the steam rushed up with amazing force, and a loud thundering noise, tossing the water frequently to a height of at least seventy feet. So very great was the force of the steam, that although a brisk gale of wind was blowing against it, the column of vapour remained as perpendicular as it is represented in the engraving. It proceeded in this magnificent play for more than half an hour, during which time I had an opportunity of taking a correct

sketch of this beautiful Geyser. A light shower fell from the vapour, which has been attempted to be expressed; but the imitation is very far short of the fine effect it produced. Sir John Stanley saw it throw up water to the height of one hundred and thirty-two feet. When stones are dropped into the pipe while the steam is rushing out, they are immediately thrown up, and are commonly broken into fragments, some of which are projected to an astonishing height.

This Geyser, we were told, had formerly been a comparatively insignificant spring, like many which we saw around. There is no bason round the pipe, but there are some remains of incrustations on its brink, similar to those round several of the smaller springs. The water constantly boils violently, about twenty feet below the mouth of the pipe: but no subterraneous discharges take place to announce its operations; and this circumstance seems to render a different theory from that of the great Geyser, necessary for explaining the phenomena.

## USEFUL PROJECTS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

### DRAINAGE OF THE BOGS IN IRELAND.

**O**NE of the grandest and most useful projects that has been lately adopted in the British empire is the reclaiming of the bogs in Ireland. Commissioners having been appointed in Ireland for the purpose of inquiring into the practicability of this scheme, the first report on the subject was delivered to the House of Commons in the summer of 1810, from which the following particulars concerning the nature and extent of those morasses are extracted.

“An object, on the due attainment of which depended in a great degree the success of our undertaking, was the proper division of the bogs of Ireland into the districts referred to in the first article of the instructions; and further, to determine in what part we should first apply those means intrusted to us, and which we at once perceived were utterly inadequate to the execution of any plan that should embrace the entire extent of Ireland.

From inspection of the map executed by General Vallancey, we

were enabled to consider these bogs as forming one connected whole, and to come to the general conclusion, that a portion of Ireland, of little more than one fourth of its entire superficial extent, and included between a line drawn from Wicklow-head, to Galway, and another drawn from Howth-head to Sligo, comprizes within it about six sevenths of the bogs in the island, exclusive of mere mountain-bogs and bogs of less extent than 500 acres; in its form resembling a broad belt drawn across the centre of Ireland, with its narrowest end nearest to the capital, and gradually extending in breadth as it approaches to the western ocean. This great division of the island extending from east to west, is traversed by the Shannon from north to south, and is thus divided into two parts; of these, the division to the westward of the river contains more than double the extent of the bogs which are to be found in the division to the eastward; so that if we suppose the whole of the bogs of Ireland (exclusive of mere mountain bog, and of bogs under 500 acres) to be divided into

twenty parts, we shall find about seventeen of them comprized within the great division we have now described, twelve to the westward, and five to the eastward, of the Shannon; and of the remaining three parts, about two are to the south, and one to the north, of this division. Of the positive amount of their contents we have as yet no data that can enable us to speak with any precision; but we are led to believe, from various communications with our engineers, that the bogs in the eastern division of the great district above described amount to about 260,000 English acres, which, on the proportion already mentioned, would give rather more than one million of English acres as the total contents of the bogs of Ireland; excluding however from consideration mere mountain-bogs, and also all bogs of less extent than 500 acres, of each of which description the amount is very considerable: of the extent of the latter some idea may be formed from a fact which we have learned from Mr. Larkin; that in the single county of Cavan which he has surveyed, there are above 90 bogs, no one of which exceeds 500 Irish acres, but which taken collectively contain above 11,000 Irish, which is equivalent to above 17,600 English acres, besides many smaller bogs varying in size from five to twenty acres.

Most of the bogs which lie to the eastward of the Shannon, and which occupy a considerable portion of the King's county and county of Kildare, are generally known by the name of the Bog of Allen: it must not however be supposed that this name is applied

to any one great morass: on the contrary, the bogs to which it is applied are perfectly distinct from each other, often separated by high ridges of dry country, and inclining towards different rivers, as their natural directions for drainage, so intersected by dry and cultivated land, that it may be affirmed generally, there is no spot of these bogs, to the eastward of the Shannon, so much as two Irish miles distant from the upland and cultivated districts.

With this first and general view of the subject, we had no hesitation in selecting at once the whole of the eastern portion of the great district above referred to, as the object of our first inquiries, forming in itself one whole, whose parts had more or less connexion with each other, lying in the centre of Ireland, in the immediate vicinity of some of the richest and best cultivated counties; intersected also by the two great lines of navigation, the Grand and the Royal canals, and presenting in common apprehension very considerable obstacles to improvement, the overcoming of which would in itself demonstrate the practicability of the improvement of the bogs of Ireland in most other cases."

The commissioners then proceed to state the particulars of their parcelling out the bogs to be surveyed, to different engineers, with the pay allotted to them, and the persons employed under them; and they then give some observations derived from the first report delivered in, that of Mr. Griffith, to whom was consigned a district forming the eastern end of the bog of Allen, and containing 36,430

English acres of bog. Of these we shall transcribe some of the most instructive.

"There are many, we believe, who consider the bogs of Ireland to be low and marshy tracts of country, not very dissimilar in their composition from the fens of Lincolnshire; others, aware that the substance of which they are formed greatly differs from that of the fen districts, attribute nevertheless the origin of both to pretty nearly the same causes; while an opinion, more prevalent, and perhaps not less erroneous than either of the foregoing, attributes their formation to fallen forests, which are supposed at some former period to have covered these districts, and to have been destroyed either by the effects of time, or by hostile armies in the early wars of Ireland.

The facts stated in Mr. Griffith's report are obviously inconsistent with any of these suppositions; the bogs which he has surveyed being every where in elevated situations; and the trees which have hitherto been so constantly found buried in the edges of these bogs, where alone it is probable they have generally been sought for, are very rarely to be found in the interior parts, at least of this district.

Without entering in this report into any inquiry as to the origin of these peat bogs, we are however anxious to give such persons as have not had an opportunity of examining them, some idea of the general appearances which they actually present.

It appears from Mr. Griffith, that each of the four bogs included in the subject of his report, is a

mass of the peculiar substance called peat, of the average thickness of 25 feet, no where less than 12, nor found to exceed 42; this substance varying materially in its appearance and properties, in proportion to the depth at which it lies; on the upper surface, covered with moss of various species, and to the depth of about ten feet, composed of a mass of the fibres of different vegetables in different stages of decomposition proportioned to their depth from the surface, generally however too open in their texture to be applied to the purposes of fuel: below this, generally lies a light blackish brown turf, containing the fibres of moss still visible, though not perfect, and extending to a further depth of perhaps ten feet under this. In the instance exhibited in the section at the close of Mr. Griffith's report, are found small branches and twigs of alder and birch; but we do not understand him as being of opinion that such is by any means generally the case. At a greater depth the fibres of vegetable matter cease to be visible, the colour of the turf becomes blacker, and the substance much more compact, its properties as fuel more valuable, and gradually increasing in the degree of blackness and compactness proportionate to its depth. Near the bottom of the bog it forms a black mass, which when dry has a strong resemblance to pitch, or bituminous coal, and having a conchoidal fracture in every direction, with a black shining lustre, and susceptible of receiving a considerable polish. Immediately below this lower stratum there is generally found a thin stratum of yellow or

blue clay, varying in thickness from one to six feet; in some places the peat rests on a thinner stratum of yellowish white marl, containing upon an average about 60 per cent. of calcarious matter. This stratum of clay in this district universally rests on a solid mass of clay and lime-stone gravel mixed together, and extending to an unknown depth.

We should further consider the peat moss as partaking in its general nature of the property of sponge, completely saturated with water, and giving rise to different streams and rivers for the discharge of the surplus waters which it receives from rain or snow. These streams in this district almost universally have worn their channels through the substance of the bog down to the clay or limestone gravel underneath, dividing the bog into distinct masses, and presenting in themselves the most proper situations for the main drains, and which, with the assistance of art, may be rendered effectual for that purpose.

Such is the internal structure of the bogs in this district.

Viewing them externally they present surfaces by no means level, but with plains of inclination amply sufficient for their drainage. The highest summit of any part of the bogs in this district is 298 feet above the level of the sea, taken at an ordinary spring-tide in the bay of Dublin; while the lowest point any where on their surface is 84 feet lower than the highest, and therefore 214 feet above the level of the sea. It requires a mere inspection of the map and sections to be convinced that there is no part of these

bogs from which the water may not be discharged into rivers in their immediate vicinity, and with falls adequate to their drainage; and we observe, in the instance of the bog of Timahoe, that a part of its water is discharged into the sea at Drogheda, and another part below Waterford."

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#### REPORT MADE TO THE INSTITUTE, &C. ON WRITING INK.

*From Annales de Chimie, in the Philosophical Magazine.*

The object proposed by M. Tarry in his memoir is to explain :

1. The processes employed for discharging writing from paper.
2. The processes for reviving writings which have been apparently obliterated,
3. The best way to improve common ink.
4. Finally, the discovery of an ink which should resist all chemical agents.

We shall now give an abridgement of these four articles.

#### ARTICLE I.

##### *Processes for discharging Writing.*

The art of discharging writing is very ancient, and the means employed are very simple. In fact, we know that it is sufficient to moisten a written paper with any acid, when the writing will gradually disappear. But all the acids cannot be employed with equal success. Some leave a stain on the paper, which is not easily removed; others corrode, and render the paper unserviceable. The way to avoid these inconveniences is to make choice of an acid which shall act on the writing only, without

injuring the paper, or giving it a colour different from that which it had before it was written upon.

In order to discover such of the acids as are best suited for the operation in question, the author determined to submit common writing ink to the action of different acids, and to observe carefully the phenomena which these bodies present at the time of their mixture. According to him, the sulphuric acid easily takes out writing, but at the same time it gives an oily tint to the paper.

The acid oxalate of potash produces more certain and more prompt effects. The oxygenized muriatic acid, if it be newly made, seems to be preferable to the above two acids, because at the same time that it takes out the writing, it bleaches the paper without altering it.

It is not the same case with the nitric acid, which always takes out the ink, but soon penetrates the paper, and forms above it undulated lines of a yellow colour.

We may succeed, however, in softening both these effects, by taking the precaution to dilute the nitric acid with a sufficient quantity of water, or to wash the paper immediately after the writing has been taken out.

A mixture of the muriatic and nitric acids has but a slow action upon writing. It bleaches the paper, and does not oppose its desiccation, as when we employ the nitric acid alone.

In general, whatever be the kind of acid employed to discharge writing, it is always proper, when the operation is performed, to dip the paper in water, in order to dissolve the new combinations

which the acids have formed with the particles of ink which have been discharged.

M. Tarry, at the conclusion of this article, does not fail to observe, that China ink does not act like common ink with the acids, as its composition is quite different from that which we use for writing of all kinds. So far from the acids attacking China ink, they make it, on the contrary, of a deep black: it cannot be discharged therefore without erasing it.

#### ARTICLE II.

*Processes for ascertaining what Writing has been substituted for something taken out, and Methods of reviving the Writing which has disappeared.*

All the methods which have been given for discharging writing consist, as abovementioned, in decomposing the ink, and in forcing its constituent parts to form other combinations. These combinations, being decomposed in their turn by different agents, may regain a tint, which, if it be not that of ink, at least exhibits a shade which becomes perceptible enough for ascertaining the letters and words which had been traced on the paper before it was touched by the acids.

The gallic acid is, according to the author, one of those agents, which in this case succeeds very well.

The liquid prussiate of lime also produces a good effect.

It is the same case with the alkaline hydrogenated sulphurets. But it is very certain that we never obtain any success from the employment of these agents, when

we have left any acid long in contact with the writing, and particularly if we have washed the paper afterwards.

In short, we may easily conceive, that in this case the constituent parts of the ink which were combined with the acid, and had formed with it compounds soluble in water, having been taken up by this fluid, ought not to leave any trace of their existence longer; and consequently it is impossible that the agents employed for discovering them can render them visible.

It is also for this reason that the gallic acid, the liquid prussiate of lime, the alkaline hydrogenated sulphurets, and so many other reagents which have been so much praised, can no longer be regarded as infallible methods for reviving writing.

#### ARTICLE III.

##### *Improvement of Common Ink.*

Most of the inks now in use are of a bad quality. Some are spontaneously destroyed; others imperceptibly lose their black colour, and assume a yellow one; several, after a length of time, enter into the paper, and spoil it: lastly, there are some which are first pale, and then become very black.

All these differences arise from the nature of the substances which have been employed in the making of the ink.

Convinced of the advantage of having a good article of this kind, the author commenced a series of experiments, but is forced to admit that he has not discovered any recipe superior to that which has been published by Lewis. This

ink, according to our author, combines every advantage: but we must observe, that it is no more exempt than the rest from being dissolved in the acids, and in this respect it has an inconvenience which those who wish to discharge writing from paper know very well how to profit by. This circumstance, no doubt, induced M. Tarry to make some new experiments, in order to obtain an ink which should be inalterable by chemical agents; and he appears to us to have succeeded in his object.

#### ARTICLE IV.

##### *Discovery of an Ink which resists the action of chemical agents.*

The author describes his invention in the following words:

“My ink is founded upon principles different from those of all others. It contains neither gall-nuts, Brazil wood, or Campeachy gum, nor any preparation of iron; it is purely vegetable, resists the action of the most powerful vegetables, the most highly concentrated alkaline solutions, and, finally, all the solvents.

“The nitric acid acts very feebly upon the writing performed with this ink. The oxymuriatic acid makes it assume the colour of pigeons' dung. After the action of this last acid, the caustic alkaline solutions reduce it to the colour of carburet of iron: the characters of the writing nevertheless remain without alteration, and it cannot pass through these different states, except after long macerations. The principles of which it is composed render it incorruptible, and it can retain its properties many years.”

The results which we obtained coincided entirely with those of the author, and we have no hesitation in saying, that his is the best we have ever seen of the kind which is called indelible ink. It is liable, however, to deposit a sediment, a disadvantage which we think might be removed by M. Tarry after a few more experiments. We have tried to discharge it with all the known chemical agents, but without effect; and we think the inventor deserves the thanks of the Institute, and of the community at large.

#### ON THE CULTURE OF PARSNEPS.

*By Charles Le Hardy, Esq. of the Island of Jersey.*

*From the Transactions of the Society of Arts.*

Having observed in the book of premiums offered by the Society, that they wished for information on the culture of Parsneps, which are much used in the island of Jersey; as having practised it for many years, I take the liberty to communicate what I know on the subject, with the result of some comparative experiments.

The culture of parsneps and beans is looked upon as one of the regular courses of crops in the island. There is no farmer, be the extent of his grounds ever so small, who does not yearly plant a proportionate quantity, for the purpose of fattening his hogs and cattle, or feeding his milch cows.

A few years ago, the culture of potatoes was substituted by some farmers to that of parsneps, and apparently with advantage; but further experience has brought them back again to their former

practice. Potatoes produce more weight and measure on a given extent of ground, and may be cultivated with less expense; still the parsnep is found to answer best for the farmer's purpose. A perch of the island, which is twenty-four square feet, will produce on an average crop seven cabots of potatoes, each weighing forty pounds; the same extent in parsneps will only average six cabots, which weigh only thirty-five pounds each, making twenty pounds weight in favour of the potatoes, but they are not so nutritious as parsneps.

Parsneps will thrive almost any where, but better in a deep stiff loam. They are generally cultivated in the island after a crop of barley, in the following manner: At the end of January, or the beginning of February, the soil, which requires for this purpose to be stirred from the bottom, is either dug with spades after a skimming plough, or with two ploughs of different shapes following one another. The latter of the two, invented some years ago by a farmer in the island, will go to a depth of fifteen inches. In both these ways the neighbouring farmers assist each other: in the season, it is not uncommon to see forty or fifty men in one field, digging after a plough. When the large plough is used, fewer men are required, but more strength of cattle: two oxen and six horses are the team generally used. Those days are reckoned days of recreation, and tend to promote social intercourse among that class of men.

After the ground has been tilled in this way, it is coarsely harrowed, and a sufficient number of wo-



men are provided to plant beans. These are dibbled in rows three

by three . . . . . at the dis-

tance of five feet from row to row. Two women may plant one vergee in a day; two verges and a half being equal to an English acre. Three sextenniers of parsnep seed (about one quarter of a Winchester bushel) are then sown upon each vergee, and the whole is finely harrowed.

This crop now requires no attendance till the month of May, when weeding becomes necessary. This is the most expensive part of the culture. It is generally done by hand, with a small weeding-fork; and as the parsneps require to be kept very clean, the expense is proportionate to the quantity of weeds. This latter summer four women were employed twenty-eight days each in weeding about five verges. I tried a few perches with the hand hoe, and thinned them like turnips; they proved finer than those which were hand-weeded. In Guernsey they make use of the spade for this purpose.

In the beginning of September, the beans are pulled up from among the parsneps, and about the latter end the digging begins. The instrument used is the common three-pronged fork. This work is done gradually as the cattle want them, till the ground requires to be cleared for sowing wheat; which after parsneps is generally done about the middle of December. They are reckoned an excellent fallow for that kind of grain, and the finest crops are generally those which succeed them; as it is a tap-rooted plant, it does not, like the

potatoe, impoverish the surface, but leaves it mellow and free from weeds, to a succeeding crop.

When parsneps require to be kept for the use of cattle, they are brought under dry sheds, and will keep good without any care till the end of March. Should they require to be kept longer, they are laid in double rows over one another, their heads outward, with alternate strata of earth, which, when finished, have the appearance of small walls, or, if made circular, of small towers. Those for seed are always preserved in this manner, and sometimes carrots and beets for culinary purposes.

Parsneps are not injured by frost; after having been frozen, they are fit for vegetation; the only sensible alteration is their acquiring a sweeter taste, and by this perhaps becoming more nutritive. They are given raw to hogs, and to horned cattle. Though horses are fond of these roots, they are not suffered to eat them, as they make them languid, and are apt to injure their sight. Their leaves when wet, are so caustic as to blister the hands of the weeders, and sometimes to occasion a violent inflammation in the eyes and udders of the cattle feeding upon them.

Cows fed on parsneps in the winter months, give a greater quantity of milk and butter, and of better flavour, than those fed upon potatoes. The butter is nearly equal to that from spring grass. Though the root of this plant has the quality of improving that article, it must be observed, that the leaves give it a very disagreeable taste, which, however,

is of no consequence when intended to be potted, as it goes off in a short time.

Parsneps are dangerous food for sows before they farrow, and might occasion them to lose their litter. Hogs may be fattened with them in about six weeks. It is the custom during that time to thicken their swill with the meal of beans and oats ground together. Pork fattened in this way is very firm, and does not waste in boiling.

Horned cattle may be fattened with parsneps in about three months. I never knew them used for sheep.

It is the general opinion in the island, that hogs or cattle fed on parsneps, may be brought to a condition for slaughtering, in less time, and with half the quantity, that would be required of potatoes. The butchers are sensible of the superiority of the former, and will give a halfpenny per pound more for cattle fattened with them, than for such as have been fed any other way. Upon inquiry, I was informed, they always contained a greater quantity of tallow.

This I believe to be a full account of the culture and use of the parsnep, and a just comparison with the potatoe.

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ON THE HORTICULTURAL MANAGEMENT OF THE SWEET OR SPANISH CHESNUT-TREE. *By Sir Joseph Banks.*

*From Trans. of the Horticultural Society.*

In all the northern parts of Europe, where chesnuts are used for food, the practice of grafting the trees that bear them has been

known from time immemorial; the wild or ungrafted chesnut is called in French châtaignier, the grafted or cultivated sort, maronnier.

Though the grafting of chesnuts has been little, if at all used in this part of the island, it is not an uncommon practice in Devonshire, and other western counties. The nurserymen there deal in grafted chesnut-trees, and the gentlemen have no doubt introduced them into their gardens.

About sixteen years ago, Sir William Watson sent some of these grafted trees from Devonshire to Spring Grove, with an assurance, that the fruit would be plentiful and good. They were at first neglected and ill treated, owing to the disinclination most gardeners have to the introduction of novelties, the management of which they are unacquainted with: it was, therefore, six or seven years before they began to bear fruit.

Since that time, as the trees have increased in size, the crop has every year become more abundant; last autumn, the produce, though they are only six in number, was sufficient to afford the family a daily supply from the beginning of November till after Christmas. The nuts are much smaller than the Spanish imported fruit, but they are beyond comparison sweeter to the taste. The crops are little subject to injury, except from very late frosts. The trees are in general covered with blossoms to a degree that retards their annual increase. They are now so low, that a part of the crop is gathered from the ground, and the remainder by a step-ladder. They require no care or attendance on the part of

the gardener, except only the labour of gathering the fruit. Most people prefer the taste of the fruit to that of the imported, but there can be no doubt that, when the usage of grafting chesnuts becomes common in this country, grafts of all other sorts will in due time be procured from the continent.

The kernels of these chesnuts, and of all others ripened in England, are more liable to shrivel and dry up than those imported, owing to a deficiency of summer heat in our climate to mature the fruit; this must be guarded against by keeping the nuts always in a cool place, rather damp than dry; the vessel best suited to preserve them is an earthenware jar with a cover; this will not only keep them cool, but it will restrain the loss of moisture without entirely preventing perspiration, and thus endangering the loss of vitality, the immediate consequence of which is the appearance of must and mouldiness.

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ON THE CULTIVATION AND MANUFACTURE OF WOAD. *By Mr. John Parrish.*

*From the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society's Papers.*

Woad is a plant which, combined with indigo, gives the best and most permanent blue dye hitherto discovered. It is of great importance to our commerce, as well as to agriculture, being in nature one of the best preparers of land for a corn crop that has hitherto been discovered; and, if the land is properly chosen for it,

and well managed, will be found very profitable, more particularly at this time, when its price is advanced to almost an unprecedented degree: therefore I conceive that in rendering its cultivation and preparation better known and understood, it may be greatly beneficial to the nation.

I have the honour to be a member of the Bath and West of England Agricultural Society, where many noble and exalted characters unite their talents to promote the public benefit. And to one of its earliest and most respectable members I presume to address this information.

I have been many years a considerable consumer of woad, and have also cultivated it with much success; and though I am well experienced in the usual method of its preparation, I was induced to depart from it in consequence of the great waste of its juices in the old method of grinding and balling. But I shall endeavour to give instructions for carrying on each process, and leave those who shall undertake it to proceed as they think best.

This plant is cultivated in different parts of England for the use of the dyers, as well as in France, Germany, &c. It is best to sow the seeds in the month of March, or early in April, if the season invite, and the soil be in condition to receive it; but it requires a deep loamy soil, and is better still with a clay bottom, such as is not subject to become dry too quickly.

It must never be flooded, but situated so as to drain its surface, that it may not be poisoned by any water stagnant upon it.

If (at any reasonable price)

meadow land to break the turf can be obtained, it will be doubly productive. This land is generally freest from weeds and putrid matter, though sometimes it abounds with botts, grubs, and snails. However, it saves much expense in weeding; and judicious management will get rid of these otherwise destructive vermin. A season of warm showers, not too dry or too wet, gives the most regular crop, and produces the best woad.

If woad is sown on corn-land, much expense generally attends hoeing and weeding: and here it will require strong manure, though on leys it is seldom much necessary, yet land cannot be too rich for woad. On rich land dung should be avoided, particularly on leys, to avoid weeds. Some people sow it as grain, and harrow it in, and afterwards hoe it as turnips, leaving the plants at a distance in proportion to the strength of the land: others sow it in ranks by a drill-plough; and some dibble it in (in quincunx form, by a stick with a peg crossways, about two, or two and a half inches from the point, according to the land), putting three or four seeds in a hole, and these holes to be from twenty inches to two feet apart, according to the richness of the land; for good land, if room be given, will produce very luxuriant plants in good seasons; but if too nearly planted, so that air cannot circulate, they do not thrive so well; attention to this is necessary in every way of sowing it. I have been most successful in this last process. Woad very often fails in

its crop, from the land not being in condition, or from want of knowing how to destroy the botts, snails, wire-worms, &c. that so often prey upon and destroy it, as well as from inattention to weeding, &c. Crops fail also from being sown on land that is naturally too dry, and in a dry season; but as the roots take a perpendicular direction and run deep, such land as I have described (with proper attention to my observations) will seldom fail of a crop; and if the season will admit sowing early enough to have the plants strong before the dry and hot weather comes on, there will be almost a certainty of a great produce.

These plants are frequently destroyed in the germination by flies, or animalculæ, and by grubs, snails, &c. as before observed; and in order to preserve them, I have steeped the seeds with good success, in lime and soot, until they began to vegetate; first throwing half a load or more of flour lime\* on the acre, and harrowing it in. Then plant the seeds as soon as they break the pod, taking care not to have more than one day's seed ready: for it is better to be too early, than to have their vegetation too strong before it is planted, lest they should receive injury; yet I have never observed any injury in mine from this, though I have often seen the shoot strong. Either harrows or rollers will close the holes. If the ground be moist it will appear in a few days; but it will be safe, and a benefit to the land, to throw more lime on the surface, when, if showers invite snails and grubs to

\* If the seeds are not sown within a day after the time, it will lose much effect.

eat it, they will be destroyed, which I have several times found; particularly once, when the leaves were two inches long, and in drills very thick and strong, but the ground was dry. When a warm rain fell, in less than two hours I found the ranks on one side attacked by these vermin, and eaten entirely off by a large black grub, thousands of which were on the leaves, and they cleared as they went, not going on until they had destroyed every leaf where they fixed. They had eaten six or seven ranks before I was called by one of my people to observe it. Having plenty of lime, I immediately ordered it in flour to be strewed along those ranks which were not begun. This destroyed them in vast numbers, and secured the remainder. Another time, having had two succeeding crops on four acres of land, I considered it imprudent to venture another. However, as the land after this appeared so clean and rich, I again ventured, but soon found my error. On examining the roots (for after it had begun to vegetate strong, it was observed to decay and wither) I found thousands of the wire-worm at them, entwined in every root. I immediately strewed lime (four loads, of six quarters each, on the four acres), and harrowed it; when rain coming on soon after, washed it in, and destroyed them all, and gave me an extraordinary crop; but the first sown side of the field, where they had begun, never quite recovered like the rest. And I am fully satisfied, that when the grub is seen in wheat, &c. the same treatment (if the weather suited) would destroy them all, as well as

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change the nature of the land. I need not enter on the wide and extensive field of observations on the causes of weeds, grubs, &c. (which so often counteract the labours of the husbandman), that occur so differently in different seasons, and after different treatment and improper crops—further than to observe, that when your land has *not a proper change*, then it is that these are experienced in a more destructive degree.

Further, it is in vain to expect a good crop of woad, of a good quality, from poor and shallow land. The difference of produce and its value is so great, that no one of any experience will waste his labour and attention on such lands upon so uncertain a produce. Warm and moist seasons increase the quantity every where, but they can never give the principle which only good land affords.

In very wet seasons, woad from poor land is of very little value. I once had occasion to purchase at such a time, and found that there was no possibility of regulating my vats in their fermentation; and I was under the necessity of making every possible effort to obtain some that was the produce of a more genial season. I succeeded at last; but I kept the other three and four years, when I found it more steady in its fermentation; but still it required a double quantity, and even then its effect was not like that from good woad.

At this time several dyers experienced much difficulty, and one of eminence in the blue-trade suffered so much by woad of his own growth, that he declared his resolution to decline the trade altogether. When I pointed out to

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him that it was the woad that occasioned his bad blues, and that I had from the same defect purchased such other woad as would do, and informed him where he could get it, he succeeded as usual. His own he disposed of to a drysalter, who sold it again somewhere in the country : and it occasioned such a cause of complaint, as I believe rendered the claim of payment to be given up, or partly so : of this I am not certain, having it only from report. I mention this in order to give those who wish to become growers of woad, such information as may properly direct them.

The leaves of woad on good land in a good season grow very large and long, and when they are ripe, show near their end a brownish spot, inclining to a purple towards its centre, while other parts of the leaves appear green, but just beginning to turn of a more yellowish shade ; and then they must be gathered, or they will be injured.

Woad is to be gathered from twice to four and even five times in the season, as I once experienced (it was an early and a late season), and for the next spring I saved an acre for seed, of which I had a fair crop. I picked the young seedlings sprouts off the rest, and mixed with my first gathering of what was newly sown ; this was very good. During one season I let these shoots grow too long ; the consequence was, that the fibrous parts became like so many sticks, and afforded no saponaceous juices. When you design to plant woad on the same land the second season, it should be as soon as your last gathering (before winter is finished) be ploughed ; that is, as

soon as the weather will permit, and in deep furrows or ridges, to expose and ameliorate it by the vegetative salts that exist in the atmosphere, and by frost and snow. This, in some seasons, has partly the effect of a change of produce ; but if intended for wheat, the last gathering should not be later than September.

The land, after woad, is always clean, and the nature of the soil appears to be greatly changed in favour of the wheat crop ; for I have always experienced abundant increase of produce after woad, and observed that it held on for some time, if proper changes were attended to, and good husbandry. Keeping land clean from weeds, certainly produces an increase of corn ; but in the hoeing and gathering woad (for hoeing and earthing up the plants often renders them abundantly more prolific, even if there are no weeds), many nests of animalculæ are destroyed, as well as grubs and insects, which are destructive to vegetation. All this is favourable to corn ; but I am disposed to believe that woad in itself furnishes such a principle of change in favour of corn (and wheat in particular), as in a high degree to merit the attention of that Society who are so honourably united to promote and encourage the first interests of the British empire.

Having said all I conceive necessary on the cultivation of woad, I now proceed to say something on its preparation for the use of the dyer.

Woad, when gathered, is carried to the mill, and ground. I need not describe this mill, because they are to be seen in open sheds in

several parts of England, only that I conceive some improvement might be made in their construction, so as not so much to press out and waste the sap, which contains the very essence of the dyeing principle. These mills grind or cut the leaves small, and then they are cast into heaps, where they ferment, and gain an adhesive consistence;\* they are then formed into balls, as compact as possible; and placed on hurdles lying horizontally in a shed one over the other, with room for air between, to receive from the atmospheric air a principle which is said to improve them as a dye, as well as to dry them to a degree proper for being fermented; but in summer these balls are apt to crack in drying, and become fly-blown, when thousands of a peculiar maggot generate, and eat or destroy all that is useful to the dyer. Therefore they require attention as soon as any are observed to crack, to look them all over well, close them again, so as to render them as compact and solid as possible; and if the maggot or worm has already generated, some fine flour-lime strewed over it will destroy them, and be of much service in the fermentation. These balls, if properly preserved, will be very heavy; but if worm-eaten, they will be very light, and of little value. They are then to be replaced on the hurdles, and turned, not being suffered to touch each other, until a month or more after the whole that is intended for one fermenting couch

is gathered in, ground, and balled, and often until the hot weather of summer is past, to render the offensive operation of turning it less disagreeable, and not so apt to overheat; and though temperature herein is necessary, yet a certain degree of heat must be attained, before it is in proper condition for the dyer's use. This is easily distinguished by a change of smell—from that which is most putrid and offensive, to one which is more agreeable and sweet (if I may be allowed the term), for few people at first either can approve of the smell of woad, or of a woad vat; though, when in condition, they become quite agreeable to those whose business it is to attend them. Woad is in this state of fermentation more or less time, according to the season and the degree of heat it is suffered to attain, whether at an early period, or according to the opinion of those who attend the process; but the best woad is produced from a heat temperately brought forward in the couch until at maturity, and turned (on every occasion necessary), which a proper degree of attention will soon discover.

These balls, when dry, are very hard and compact, and require to be broken to pieces with a mallet, and put into a heap, and watered to a due degree, only sufficient to promote fermentation, but not by too much moisture, which would retard it; and here is a crisis necessary to be attended to. When the couch has attained its due point, it is opened, spread, and

\* In a dry place, if these leaves remain a fortnight, being occasionally turned, they will become more adhesive, and have less juices to squeeze out in balling. The balls must be compact.

turned, until regularly cooled, and then it is considered in condition for sale; but the immediate use of woad new from the couch is not advised by dyers who are experienced; for new woad is not so regular in its fermentation in the blue vat. This is the common process. Woad oftentimes is spoiled herein, by people who know nothing of the principles of its dye, following only their accustomed process of preparing it; and hence the difference in its quality is as often seen as it is in the real richness or poverty of the leaves, from the quality of the land. The process for preparing woad which I have followed, and which I consider beyond all comparison best, is as follows:

Gather the leaves, put them to dry, and turn them, so as not to let them heat, and so be reduced to a paste; which, in fine weather, children can do. In wet weather, my method was to carry them to my stove, and when I had got a quantity sufficiently dry, I proceeded to the couch, and there put them in a large heap, where, if not too dry, they would soon begin to ferment and heat: if too wet, they would rot, but not properly ferment, nor readily become in condition for the dyer. These leaves not having been ground, nor placed in balls on the hurdles, their fermenting quality was more active, and required more attention; and also the application of lime occasionally to regulate the process with the same kind of judgment as used in the blue dyeing woad vat. When the heat

increases too rapidly, turning is indispensably necessary, and the application of very fine flour-lime regularly strewed over every laying of them; or, if the couch is getting too dry, lime-water instead of common water, applied by a gardener's watering-pot, may have an equal effect,\* without loading the woad with the gross matter of the lime; though I conceive that the gross dry flour-lime, and the oxygen in the air, will furnish more carbonic acid gas to the woad, and retain such principles as are essential, to a better effect. For I have experienced, that woad which requires the most lime to preserve a temperate degree of fermentation, and takes most time, is best, so that at length it comes to that heat which is indispensable to the production of good woad.

In this couch it is always particularly necessary to secure the surface as soon as the leaves begin to be reduced to a paste, by rendering it as smooth as possible, and free from cracks: this prevents the escape of much carbonic acid gas (which is furnished by the lime and the fermentation), and also preserves it from the fly, maggots, and worms, which often are seen in those parts where the heat is not so great, or the lime in sufficient quantity to destroy them; it is surprising to observe what a degree of heat they will bear. This attention to rendering the surface of the couch even and compact is equally necessary in either process, and to turning the woad exactly as a dung-heap, digging perpendicularly to the bottom.

\* There is in lime-water so little of its salt, that its effect is proportionably small, and water will take up but a certain quantity.



The couching-house should have an even floor of stone or brick, and the walls the same; and every part of the couch of woad should be beaten with the shovel, and trodden, to render it as compact as possible.

The grower of woad should erect a long shed in the centre of his land, facing the south, the ground lying on a descent, so as to admit the sun to the back part; and here the woad should be put down as gathered, and spread thin at one end, keeping children to turn it towards the other end. In the course of a week, every day's gathering will be dry for the couch, which should be at the other end; therefore it will be necessary to calculate how long the shed should be; but this can be erected as you gather, and then it will soon be known.

I never used the thermometer to discover or determine the heat which is necessary to produce that change of smell which finishes a couch of woad properly for the dyer,\* but I am convinced it cannot be regularly obtained but by temperance and time.

Good woad, such as the richest land produces, if properly prepared, will be of a blackish green, and mouldy; and when small lumps are pulled asunder the fracture and fibres are brown; and these fibres will draw apart like small threads, and the more stringy they are, and the darker the external appearance and on the green hue, the better the woad; but poor land produces it of a light-brown-

ish green. The fibres only serve to show that it has not suffered by putrefaction.

Considerable fortunes have been acquired by the culture of woad in the North of England, and those who have not in possession land sufficient of proper staple, will give an extra rent for leave to break pasturage; and such as is old, and its sod worn out and full of ant-hills from long feeding, is equally good, when lime is applied to destroy these and other insects, which here exist more than in such as is in full proof to bear grass; for here they generate and become destructive, so as often to render it very necessary to plough such land, corn it, and form a new turf; and though this is so often prohibited, yet it is often consistent with the best principles of husbandry. Here woad is every thing, and corn after it to a certain degree, which experience will determine, according to the kind of land. Those who grow woad in large quantities, have moveable huts for their work-people; and also all their apparatus so easily put together, as to be of little expense except in carriage.

A friend of mine in London took a large quantity of land whereon had been wood just grubbed up. He planted woad on it, and engaged a person from the north to manage it; and the produce was so abundant as to afford immense profit. I believe he only woaded two years, and then let it. His tenant's produce did not by any means equal his, because the land began to want change. I know not how he succeeds in corn, but I presume he did well, as it is a fine preparative for it.

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\* I suppose from 100 to 120 degrees.

REPORT FROM THE COMMITTEE OF FIELD OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY, CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF THE EXPERIMENTS MADE AT WOOLWICH, ON THE 18th AND 20th MAY LAST, ON CAPTAIN MANBY'S INVENTION FOR SAVING THE LIVES OF SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.

*Printed by Order of the House of Commons.*

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich,

"SIR, 22nd May, 1811.

"In obedience to the honourable board's commands, transmitted in your letters of the 29th ultimo and the 3rd instant, I assembled the committee of colonels and field officers of royal artillery, named below,\* on the 18th and 20th instant, to take into consideration, and to give their opinion on, Capt. Manby's discovery of an instantaneous manner of discharging pieces of ordnance for the relief of shipwrecked persons, without the application of fire; and further, to investigate the several subjects stated in Captain Manby's letter to the honourable board, of the 2nd instant, wherein he requests the report to extend 'to the whole of his various productions, as they are now considered by him complete, and to the fullest of his wishes.'

"The committee having communicated with Captain Manby on the subject of their meeting, he submitted to them his arrangement of the proposed experiments; after which they adjourned to the ground for mortar-practice,

in the barrack-field, where he exhibited them in the following order :

"1st.—'A person completely equipped with every necessary apparatus to effect a communication with a vessel driven on a lee shore.'

"A man mounted on horseback was exhibited, accoutred with a deal frame, containing 200 yards of log line, ready coiled for service, which was slung as a knapsack, with a brass howitzer of a three-pounder bore on its carriage, and two rounds of ammunition, the whole weighing 62 pounds, strapped on the fore part of the saddle. The person thus equipped, is supposed to be enabled to travel with expedition to the aid of ships in danger of being wrecked, on parts of the coast intermediate to the mortar stations: and with this small apparatus the log line is to be projected over the vessel in distress, from which a rope should be attached to it to haul the crew on shore.

"Captain Manby caused the howitzer to be dismounted from the horse, and in a very few minutes fired it, when the shot was thrown, with the line attached, to the distance of 143 yards, with  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of powder. In this experiment, Captain Manby used a kind of pear shot  $1\frac{1}{2}$  diameter in length, and weighing 4lbs. 12oz. 12dr. by which additional weight the shot's momentum and power over the line is considerably augmented, though the recoil is increased in proportion; which does

\* Present. Lieut. Gen. Lloyd, Major Gen. Ramsay, Col. Borthwick, Lieut. Col. Riou, Lieut. Col. Spicer, Lieut. Col. Colebrooke, Lieut. Col. Beever, Major Gold, Major Buckner.

not appear to be a consideration of moment, when compared with the importance of communicating with the distressed vessel.

"At a subsequent trial, the horseman, fully equipped, travelled  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile, the howitzer was dismounted, and the line projected 153 yards in six minutes.

"2nd—'Insuring the means of firing ordnance, and thereby affording relief, by a rope being projected, when the severities of storm prevent the possibility of a match being kept alight for that purpose; as on the success of this service every thing depends.'

"Captain Manby exhibited a mode of firing ordnance by the chemical agency of two substances, which ignite when coming in contact with each other. The effect was certain and instantaneous, and particularly well adapted to the services he proposes, which frequently happens during severities of weather, when it is most difficult to keep matches alight, or to make the fire of a lock take effect; and in situations where, from the impossibility of renewing a light, the delay might prove fatal.

"3rd—Captain Manby showed the construction and mode of laying and firing a piece of ordnance from a boat, when the sea is continually breaking over it, to communicate with a vessel that has grounded on a bar, in running for a harbour in a storm, to approach which, from the broken water, it has been found impossible to get to her without such aid."

"On this occasion, a 12-pound-

er howitzer was fired with six ounces of powder, which projected a shot and a deep sea-line 74 yards. The explosion shattered a wooden cover to pieces, which was placed over the howitzer to preserve it from the waves, and struck several by-standers with violence, proving its application at the moment of firing to be dangerous, and particularly in a boat where the men must be very close to the piece. The committee think the cover may be of great service, provided the necessary precaution is adopted of removing it at the time of firing.

"4th—The next experiment consisted of 'the readiest method of giving assistance, by the rope being laid and conveyed to the spot in a basket; and another certain method of firing the piece.'

"The committee are of opinion, the application of the basket must be attended with considerable advantage, from its portability, and saving much time that would be required for coiling the rope on the ground.

"5th—A rope-ladder was exhibited, 'intended to be projected or conveyed to a crew wrecked under a cliff or inaccessible cliff.'

"This ladder consists of a single rope, with loops spliced to it at convenient distances, for the support of the feet and hands when climbing. The ladder of this construction was attached to a 24-pounder shot, and fired from a  $5\frac{1}{2}$  inch mortar at  $19^\circ$  elevation with 12 ounces of powder. Though this experiment failed, by the ladder breaking, which Captain Manby attributes to the hardness of

the rope, the committee see no reason why it may not be of the greatest utility when formed of proper materials: and they have to add, that on the following day Captain Manby repeated the same experiment with perfect success, projecting the ladder to the distance of 194 yards with the before-mentioned charge and elevation.

"6th—In order to show 'a method of affording certain relief to vessels stranded in the darkest night, with an improved mode of rendering the life-rope more distinguishable.'

"Light balls were thrown into the air from a mortar, at 80° elevation, with three ounces and two ounces of powder, and the 5½ inch mortar, charged with eight ounces of powder, projected a deep-sea-line, attached to a shell with four fuzes, to the distance of 159 yards. Though this trial was not attended with the desired effect, there can be no difficulty in rendering light balls efficacious in Captain Manby's service, as has already been stated in my Report of the 3rd May, 1809, when they succeeded perfectly; and at which time the committee also expressed their entire approbation of his method of illuminating the life-rope, as above described.

"7th—'The distance a deep-sea-line can be projected from the shortest constructed 8-inch mortar, as a deep-sea-line is of sufficient strength to send a hawser to a vessel stranded on a very flat shore, which is consequently a considerable distance from the land.'

"With this view Captain Manby

charged an 8-inch mortar with two pounds of powder, and with an elevation of 23 degrees projected a 68-pound shot, with the deep-sea-line, to the distance of 439 yards. The committee consider this application of the 8-inch mortar to promise great utility in the situations Captain Manby has described.

"8th—'To illustrate by experiment the method and distance an 8-inch barbed shot can be projected, for the purpose (when it is impossible without such aid) to haul a boat from a beach over a high raging surf, to go to ships in distress at a distance from the land, with a patent Sunderland 2-inch rope of uncommon strength, and which has actually saved, this winter, 29 persons.'

"Captain Manby had previously placed two anchors and buoys, united by a hawser, at two cables length distance from the mortar, the explosion of which, with two pounds of powder, broke the patent rope, and caused the experiment to fail in the first instance. Captain Manby afterwards repeated the trial with success, projecting the shot and rope 336 yards.

"The committee therefore consider this last proposition as being practicable, as far as the projection of the rope is concerned; the want of success at the first trial appearing to have arisen from accident in the mismanagement of the rope, to which casualties such experiments must always be subject.

"After the most careful attention to the experiments exhi-

bited by Captain Manby, and the fullest consideration of all the improvements which he has made, the committee are of opinion they cannot too strongly recommend an invention, the partial application of which has been attended with such beneficial effects.

"It is also the wish of the committee to render their full tribute of praise to Captain Manby, for his ingenuity in so much improving and bringing into practical use this invention, to the perfecting of which he has so zealously and skilfully devoted himself.

"But the committee at the same time feel that they should not entirely discharge their duty, were they to omit observing, that the committee of the honourable House of Commons do not seem to have been informed of all the means proposed by the late Lieutenant Bell, of the royal artillery, for the attainment of the same laudable object; it being stated in that honourable committee's Report, that Mr. Bell's invention 'is totally inapplicable in cases of vessels being stranded,' and that Captain Manby's invention is new.

"In justice therefore to the memory of Lieutenant Bell, and to his surviving family, and with respectful deference due to the judgment of that honourable committee, the concluding of the seven observations inserted in one of the papers of Lieutenant Bell's account to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, is subjoined in his own words as published in that Society's Transactions, and in

the Repertory of Arts for 1808, page 318; by which observations it appears that Lieutenant Bell then proposed what Captain Manby has since so ably and so successfully carried into effect.

"There is every reason to conclude that this contrivance would be very useful at all ports of difficult access both at home and abroad, where ships are liable to strike ground before they enter the harbour; as Shields Bar, and other similar situations; when a line might be thrown over the ship, which might probably be the means of saving both lives and property: and moreover, if a ship was driven on shore near such a place, the apparatus might easily be removed to afford assistance; and the whole performance is so exceedingly simple, that any person once seeing it done, would not want any further instruction.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

"VAUG. LLOYD, Col. Com.  
Lt. Gen."

"R. H. Crew, Esq," &c. &c. &c.

In consequence of the preceding Report, a motion was made by Mr. Wilberforce, on the 14th June, and carried, for an address to the Prince Regent, praying that he would be graciously pleased to order that Captain Manby's invention should be stationed on different parts of the coast, &c. and assuring him that the house would make good the expense.

ANTIQUITIES.

## ANTIQUITIES.

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### MEMORANDUM ON THE EARL OF ELGIN'S PURSUITS IN GREECE.

**I**N the year 1799, when lord Elgin was appointed his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary to the Ottoman Porte, he happened to be in habits of frequent intercourse with Mr. Harrison, an architect of great eminence in the west of England, who had there given various very splendid proofs of his professional talents, especially in a public building of Grecian architecture at Chester. Mr. Harrison had besides studied many years, and to great purpose, at Rome. Lord Elgin consulted him, therefore, on the benefits that might possibly be derived to the arts in this country, in case an opportunity could be found for studying minutely the architecture and sculpture of ancient Greece; and his opinion very decidedly was, that although we might possess exact measurements of the buildings at Athens, yet a young artist could never form to himself an adequate conception of their minute details, combinations, and general effect, without having before him some such sensible re-

presentation of them as might be conveyed by *casts*. This advice, which laid the groundwork of lord Elgin's pursuits in Greece, led to the further consideration, that, since any knowledge which was possessed of these buildings had been obtained under the peculiar disadvantages which the prejudices and jealousies of the Turks had ever thrown in the way of such attempts, any favourable circumstances which lord Elgin's embassy might offer should be improved fundamentally; and not only modellers, but architects and draftsmen, might be employed, to rescue from oblivion, with the most accurate detail, whatever specimens of architecture and sculpture in Greece had still escaped the ravages of time, and the barbarism of conquerors.

On this suggestion, lord Elgin proposed to his majesty's government, that they should send out English artists of known eminence, capable of collecting this information in the most perfect manner; but the prospect appeared of too doubtful an issue for ministers to engage in the expense attending it. Lord Elgin then endeavoured

to engage some of these artists at his own charge; but the value of their time was far beyond his means. When, however, he reached Sicily, on the recommendation of Sir William Hamilton, he was so fortunate as to prevail on don Tita Lusieri, one of the best general painters in Europe, of great knowledge in the arts, infinite taste, and most scrupulously exact in copying any subject he is to represent, to undertake the execution of this plan; and Mr. Hamilton, who was then accompanying lord Elgin to Constantinople, immediately went with M. Lusieri to Rome, where, in consequence of the late revolutions in Italy, they were enabled to engage two of the most eminent *formatori* to make the *madreformi* for the casts: Signior Balestra, the first architect there, along with Ittar, a young man of great talent, to undertake the architectural part of the plan; and one Theodore, a Calmouk, who had distinguished himself during several years at Rome, in the capacity of figure-painter.

After much difficulty, lord Elgin obtained permission from the Turkish government to establish these six artists at Athens, where they prosecuted the business of their several departments during three years, acting on one general system, with the advantage of mutual control, and under the general superintendence of M. Lusieri. They at length completed lord Elgin's plan in all its parts.

Accordingly, every monument, of which there are any remains in Athens, has been thus most carefully and minutely measured; and, from the rough draughts of the

architects (all of which are preserved), finished drawings have been made of the plans, elevations and details of the most remarkable objects; in which the Calmouk has restored and inserted all the sculpture, with exquisite taste and ability. He has besides drawn, with astonishing accuracy, all the bas-reliefs on the several temples, in the precise state of decay and mutilation in which they at present exist.

Most of the bas-reliefs, and nearly all the characteristic features of architecture, in the various monuments at Athens, have been moulded, and the moulds of them have been brought to London.

Besides the architecture and sculpture at Athens, all remains of them which could be traced through several other parts of Greece, have been measured and delineated, with the most scrupulous exactness, by the second architect, Ittar.

And picturesque views of Athens, of Constantinople, of various parts of Greece, and of the Islands of the Archipelago, have been executed by don Tita Lusieri.

In the prosecution of this undertaking, the artists had the mortification of witnessing the very wilful devastation, to which all the sculpture, and even the architecture, were daily exposed, on the part of the Turks and travellers. The Ionic Temple, on the Illysus, which, in Stuart's time (about the year 1759), was in tolerable preservation, had so completely disappeared, that its foundation can no longer be ascertained. Another temple, near Olympia, had shared a similar fate, within the recollection

tion of man. The Temple of Minerva had been converted into a powder magazine, and been completely destroyed, from a shell falling upon it, during the bombardment of Athens by the Venetians towards the end of the seventeenth century; and even this accident had not deterred the Turks from applying the beautiful Temple of Neptune and Erechtheus to the same use, whereby it is constantly exposed to a similar fate. Many of the statues on the *posticum* of the temple of Minerva (Parthenon), which had been thrown down by the explosion, had been absolutely pounded for mortar, because they furnished the whitest marble within reach; and the parts of the modern fortification, and the miserable houses where this mortar was so applied, were discovered. Besides, it is well known that the Turks will frequently climb up the ruined walls, and amuse themselves in defacing any sculpture they can reach; or in breaking columns, statues, or other remains of antiquity, in the fond expectation of finding within them some hidden treasures.

Under these circumstances, lord Elgin felt himself impelled, by a stronger motive than personal gratification, to endeavour to preserve any specimens of sculpture he could, without injury, rescue from such impending ruin. He had, besides, another inducement, and an example before him, in

the conduct of the last French embassy sent to Turkey before the revolution. French artists did then remove several of the sculptured ornaments from several edifices in the Acropolis, and particularly from the Parthenon. In lowering one of the metopes, the tackle failed, and it was dashed to pieces; but other objects from the same temple were conveyed to France, where they are held in the very highest estimation, and some of them occupy conspicuous places in the gallery of the Louvre.\* And the same agents were remaining at Athens during lord Elgin's embassy, waiting only the return of French influence at the Porte to renew their operations. Actuated by these inducements, lord Elgin made use of all his means, and ultimately with such success, that he has brought to England from the ruined temples at Athens, from the modern walls and fortifications, in which many fragments had been used as so many blocks of stone, and from excavations made on purpose, a greater quantity of original Athenian sculpture, in statues, alti and bassi relievi, capitals, cornices, frizes, and columns, than exists in any other part of Europe.

Lord Elgin is in possession of several of the original metopes from the Temple of Minerva. These represent the battles between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, at the nuptials of Pirithous. Each metope contains two figures, grouped in va-

\* Vide Dictionnaire des Beaux Arts, par A. L. Millin, 1806, article PARTHENON; and the Memoir, on the subject of a fragment of the frieze of that temple, brought by M. de Choiseul Gouffier from Athens, and constituted national property during the French revolution. The Memoir is published in M. Millin's *Monumens Antiques inédits*.



rious attitudes; sometimes the Lapithæ victorious, sometimes the Centaurs. The figure of one of the Lapithæ, who is lying dead and trampled on by a Centaur, is one of the finest productions of the art: as well as the group adjoining to it, of Hippodamia, the bride, carried off by the Centaur Eurytion; the furious style of whose galloping, in order to secure his prize, and his shrinking from the spear that has been hurled after him, are expressed with prodigious animation. They are all in such high relief, as to seem groups of statues; and they are in general finished with as much attention behind as before. They were originally continued round the entablature of the Parthenon, and formed ninety-two groups. The zeal of the early Christians, the barbarism of the Turks, and the explosions which took place when the temple was used as a gunpowder magazine, have demolished a very large portion of them; so that, with the exception of those preserved by lord Elgin, it is in general difficult to trace even the outline of the original subject.

The frize, which was carried along the top of the walls of the cell, offered a continuation of sculptures in low relief, and of the most interesting kind. This frize, being unbroken by triglyphs, had presented much more unity of subject than the detached and insulated groups on the metopes of the Peristyle. It represented the whole of the solemn procession to the temple of Minerva during the Panathenaic festival: many of the figures are on horseback; others are about to mount: some are in chariots; others on

foot: oxen, and other victims, are leading to sacrifice: the nymphs called Canephoræ, Skiophoræ, &c. are carrying the sacred offerings in baskets and vases; priests, magistrates, warriors, &c. forming altogether a series of most interesting figures, in great variety of costume, armour, and attitude. Some antiquaries, who have examined this frize with minute attention, seem to think it contained portraits of many of the leading characters at Athens, during the Peloponnesian war, particularly of Pericles, Phidias, Socrates, Alcibiades, &c. The whole frize, which originally was six hundred feet in length, is, like the temple itself, of Pentelic marble, from the quarries in the neighbourhood of Athens.

The tympanum over each of the porticoes of the Parthenon was adorned with statues. That over the grand entrance of the temple from the west contained the mythological history of Minerva's birth from the brain of Jove. In the centre of the group was seated Jupiter, in all the majesty of the sovereign of the gods. On his left were the principal divinities of Olympus; among whom Vulcan came prominently forward, with the axe in his hand, which had cleft a passage for the goddess. On the right was Victory, in loose floating robes, holding the horses of the chariot which introduced the new divinity to Olympus. One of the bombs fired by Morosini, the Venetian, from the opposite hill of the Museum, injured many of the figures in this tympanum; and the attempt of general Kœnigsmark, in 1687, to take down the figure of Minerva, ruined the whole. By purchasing the house

of one of the Turkish janizaries, built immediately under and against the columns of the portico, and by demolishing it in order to excavate, lord Elgin has had the satisfaction of recovering the greatest part of the statue of Victory, in a drapery which discovers the fine form of the figure with exquisite delicacy and taste. Lord Elgin also found there the torsi of Jupiter and Vulcan, the breast of the Minerva, together with other fragments.

On the opposite tympanum had been represented the contest between Minerva and Neptune for the honour of giving a name to the city. One or two of the figures remained on this tympanum, and others were on the top of the wall, thrown back by the explosion which destroyed the temple, but the far greater part had fallen; and a house being built immediately below the space they had occupied, lord Elgin, encouraged by the success of his former excavations, obtained leave, after much difficulty, to pull down this house also, and continue his researches. But no fragments were here discovered: and the Turk, who had been induced, though most reluctantly, to give up his house to be demolished, then exultingly pointed out the places in the modern fortification, and in his own buildings, where the cement employed had been formed from the very statues which lord Elgin had been in hopes of finding. And it was afterwards ascertained, on incontrovertible evidence, that these statues had been reduced to powder, and so used. Then, and then only, did lord Elgin employ means to rescue what still remained from a similar

fate. Among these objects is a horse's head, which far surpasses any thing of the kind, both in the truth and spirit of the execution. The nostrils are distended, the ears erect; the veins swollen, one might almost say throbbing; his mouth is open, and he seems to neigh with the conscious pride of belonging to the ruler of the waves. Besides this inimitable head, lord Elgin has procured from the same pediment, two colossal groups; each consisting of two female figures. They are formed of single massive blocks of Pentelic marble: their attitudes are most graceful; and the lightness and elegance of the drapery exquisite. From the same pediment has also been procured a male statue, in a reclining posture, supposed to represent Neptune: and, above all, the figure denominated the Theseus, which is universally admitted to be superior to any piece of statuary ever brought into England. Each of these statues is worked with such care, and the finishing even carried so far, that every part, and the very plinth itself in which they rest, are equally polished on every side.

From the opisthodomos of the Parthenon, lord Elgin also procured some valuable inscriptions, written in the manner called Kionædon, or columnar, next in antiquity to the Boustrophædon. The greatest care is taken to preserve an equal number of letters in each line: even monosyllables are separated occasionally into two parts, if the line has had its complement, and the next line then begins with the end of the broken word. The letters range perpendicularly, as well as horizontally, so as to

render it almost impossible to make any interpolation or erasure of the original text. The subjects of these monuments are public decrees of the people; accounts of the riches contained in the treasury, and delivered by the administrators to their successors in office; enumerations of the statues; the silver, gold, and precious stones, deposited in the temples; estimates for the public works, &c.

The Parthenon itself, independently of its decorative sculpture, is so chaste and perfect a model of Doric architecture, that lord Elgin conceived it to be of the highest importance to the arts to secure original specimens of each member of that edifice. These consist of a capital; assizes of the columns themselves, to show the exact form of the curve used in channelling; a tryglyph, and metules from the cornice, and even some of the marble tiles with which the ambulatory was roofed: so that, not only the sculptor may be gratified by studying every specimen of his art, from the colossal statue to the basso-relievo, executed in the golden age of Pericles, by Phidias himself, or under his immediate direction; but the practical architect may examine into every detail of the building, even to the mode of uniting the tambours of the columns, without the aid of mortar, so as to give to the shafts the appearance of single blocks.

Equal attention has been paid to the Temple of Theseus; but as the walls, and columns, and sculptures of this monument, are in their original position, no part of the sculpture has been displaced, nor

the minutest fragment of any kind separated from the building. The metopes in mezzo-relievo, containing a mixture of the Labours of Hercules and Theseus, have been modelled and drawn, as well as the frize representing the battle between the Centaurs and Lapithæ, some incidents of the battle of Marathon, and some mythological subjects. The temple itself is very inferior in size and decorative sculpture to the Parthenon: having been built by Cimon, the son of Miltiades, before Pericles had given to his countrymen a taste for such magnificence and expense as he displayed on the edifices of the Acropolis.

The original approach to the Acropolis, from the plain of Athens, was by a long flight of steps, commencing near the foot of the Areopagus, and terminating at the Propylæa. The Propylæa was a hexastyle colonnade, with two wings, and surmounted by a pediment. Whether the metopes and tympanum were adorned with sculpture, cannot now be ascertained: as the pediment and entablature have been destroyed, and the intercolumniations built up with rubbish, in order to raise a battery of cannon on the top. Although the plan of this edifice contains some deviations from the pure taste that reigns in the other structures of the Acropolis, yet each member is so perfect in the details of its execution, that lord Elgin was at great pains to obtain a Doric and an Ionic capital from its ruins. On the right hand of the Propylæa, was a temple dedicated to Victory without wings; an epithet to which many explanations have been given. This temple was

built from the sale of the spoils won in the glorious struggles for freedom at Marathon, Salamis, and Plataea. On its frize were sculptured many incidents of these memorable battles, in a style that has been thought by no means inferior to the metopes of the Parthenon. The only fragments of it that had escaped the ravages of barbarians, were built into the wall of a gunpowder magazine, near it, and the finest block was inserted upside downwards. It required the whole of lord Elgin's influence at the Porte, very great sacrifices, and much perseverance, to remove them; but he at length succeeded. They represent the Athenians in close combat with the Persians, and the sculptor has marked the different dresses, and armour of the various forces serving under the great king. The long garments and zones of the Persians had induced former travellers, from the hasty and imperfect view they had of them, to suppose the subject was a battle between Theseus and the Amazons, who invaded Attica, under the command of Antiope; but the Persian tiaras, the Phrygian bonnets, and many other particulars, prove them to be mistaken. The spirit with which the groups of combatants are portrayed, is wonderful;—one remarks, in particular, the contest of four warriors to rescue the dead body of one of their comrades, which is expressed with uncommon animation. These bas-reliefs, and some of the most valuable sculpture, especially the representation of a marriage, taken from the parapet of the modern fortification, were embarked in the *Mentor*, a vessel belonging to

lord Elgin, which was unfortunately wrecked off the island of Cerigo; but Mr. Hamilton, who was at the time on board, and most providentially saved, immediately directed his whole energies to discover some means of rescuing so valuable a cargo; and, in the course of several months devoted to that endeavour, he succeeded in procuring some very expert divers from the islands of Syme and Calymno, near Rhodes; who were able, with immense labour and perseverance, to extricate a few of the cases from the hold of the ship, while she lay in twelve fathoms water. It was impossible to recover the remainder, before the storms of two winters had effectually destroyed the timbers of the vessel.

Near the Parthenon are three small temples of the Ionic order, so connected that they might be almost considered as a triple temple. One of them was dedicated to Neptune and Erechtheus, another to Minerva Polias, and the third to the nymph Pandrosos.

The second of these is of the most delicate and elegant proportions; the capitals and bases of the columns are ornamented with consummate taste; and the sculpture of the frize and cornice is exquisitely rich. The vestibule of the temple of Neptune (now used as a powder magazine) is of more masculine proportions; but its Ionic capitals have great merit.

“Both these temples have been measured; and their plans, elevations, and views, made with the utmost accuracy. All the ornaments have been moulded; some original blocks of the frize and cornice have been obtained from

the ruins, as well as a capital and a base.

"The little adjoining chapel of Pandrosos is a most singular specimen of Athenian architecture: instead of Ionic columns to support the architrave, it had seven statues of Caryan women, or Caryatides. The Athenians endeavoured, by this device, to perpetuate the infamy of the inhabitants of Carya, who were the only Peloponnesians who sided with Xerxes in his invasion of Greece. The men had been reduced to the deplorable state of Helotes; and the women not only condemned to the most servile employments; but those of rank and family forced in this abject condition, to wear their ancient dresses and ornaments. In this state they are here exhibited. The drapery is fine, the hair of each figure is braided in a different manner, and a kind of diadem they wear on their head forms the capital. Besides drawings and mouldings of all these particulars, Lord Elgin has brought to England one of the original statues. The Lacedæmonians had used a species of vengeance similar to that above mentioned in constructing the Persian portico, which they had erected at Sparta, in honour of their victory over the forces of Mardonius at Platæa: placing statues of Persians in their rich oriental dresses, instead of columns to support the entablature."

A ground plan has been made of the Acropolis, in which are inserted not only all the existing monuments, but those the position of which could be ascertained from traces of their foundations.

"The ancient walls of the city of Athens, as they existed in the

Peloponnesian war, have been traced by Lord Elgin's artists in their whole extent, as well as the long walls that led to the Munychia and the Piræus. The gates mentioned in ancient authors have been ascertained: and every public monument that could be recognised, has been inserted in a general map; as well as detailed plans given of each. Extensive excavations were necessary for this purpose, particularly at the great theatre of Bacchus; at the Pnyx, where the assemblies of the people were held, where Pericles, Alcibiades, Demosthenes, and Æschines delivered their orations, and at the theatre built by Herodes Atticus to the memory of his wife Regilla. The supposed tumuli of Antiope, Euripides, and others have also been opened; and from these excavations, and various others in the environs of Athens, has been procured a complete and valuable collection of Greek vases. The colonies sent from Athens, Corinth, &c. into Magna Græcia, Sicily, and Etruria, carried with them this art of making vases, from their mother country; and, as the earliest modern collections of vases were made in those colonies, they have improperly acquired the name of Etruscan. Those found by Lord Elgin at Athens, Æginæ, Argos, and Corinth, will prove the indubitable claim of the Greeks to the invention and perfection of this art: few of those in the collections of the King of Naples at Portici, or in that of Sir William Hamilton, excel some which Lord Elgin has procured, with respect to the elegance of the form, the fineness of the materials, the delicacy of the execution, or the

beauty of the subjects delineated on them; and they are, for the most part, in very high preservation. A tumulus, into which an excavation was commenced under Lord Elgin's eye during his residence at Athens, has furnished a most valuable treasure of this kind. It consists of a large marble vase, five feet in circumference, enclosing one of bronze thirteen inches in diameter, of beautiful sculpture in which was a deposit of burnt bones, and a lachrymatory of alabaster, of exquisite form; and on the bones lay a wreath of myrtle in gold, having, besides leaves, both buds and flowers. This tumulus is situated on the road which leads from Port Piræus to the Salaminian Ferry and Eleusis. May it not be the tomb of Aspasia?

"From the theatre of Bacchus, Lord Elgin has obtained the very ancient sun-dial, which existed there during the time of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides; and a large statue of the Indian or bearded Bacchus,\* dedicated by Thrasyllus, in gratitude for his having obtained the prize of tragedy at the Panathenaic festival. A beautiful little Corinthian temple near it, raised for a similar prize gained by Lysicrates, and commonly called the Lantern of Demosthenes, has also been drawn and modelled with minute attention. It is one of the most exquisite productions of Greek architecture. The elevation, ground-plan, and other details of the octagonal temple, raised by Andronicus Cyrrhestes to the Winds, have also been executed with

care; but the sculpture on its frieze is in so heavy a style, that it was not judged worthy of being modelled in plaster."

A search made through the churches and convents in Athens and its neighbourhood, by permission of the archbishop, furnished many bas-reliefs, inscriptions, ancient dials, and other antiquities. From the English consul Logotheti, Lord Elgin obtained a bas-relief of Bacchantes, as well as a *quadriga* in bas-relief, with a Victory hovering over the charioteer: and many curious antique votive tables, with sculpture and inscriptions were purchased from the peasants.

"A complete series has also been formed of capitals of the only three orders known in Greece, the Doric, the Ionic, and the Corinthian; from the earliest dawn of art in Athens, to its zenith under Pericles; and from thence through all its degradations, to the dark ages of the Lower Empire.

"At a convent called Daphne, about half way between Athens and Eleusis, were the remains of an Ionic temple of Venus, equally remarkable for the brilliancy of the marble, the bold style of the ornaments, the delicacy with which they are finished, and their high preservation. Lord Elgin procured from thence two of the capitals, a whole fluted column, and a base.

"Lord Elgin was indebted chiefly to the friendship of the captain pacha for the good fortune of procuring, while at the Dardanelles, in his way to Con-

\* This statue was represented by Stuart with a female head, and was called by him the Personification of the Demos of Athens.

stantinople, the celebrated Boustrophedon inscription from the promontory of Sigæum, a monument which several ambassadors from Christian powers to the Porte and even Louis XIV. in the height of his power, had ineffectually endeavoured to obtain."

By the aid of this valuable acquisition, "Lord Elgin's collection of inscriptions comprehends specimens of every remarkable peculiarity in the variations of the Greek alphabet, throughout the most interesting period of Grecian history.

"A few bronzes, cameos, and intaglios, were also procured; in particular a cameo of very exquisite beauty, in perfect preservation, and of a peculiarly fine stone: it represents a female centaur suckling a young one. Lord Elgin was equally fortunate in forming a collection of Greek medals, among which are several that are very rare; others of much historical merit; and many most admirable specimens of art."

From different sources, particularly from various religious establishments in Greece, a great many MSS. have been brought home, and a particular catalogue and description of such as were left behind.

"In proportion as Lord Elgin's plan advanced, and the means accumulated in his hands towards affording an accurate knowledge of the works of architecture and sculpture in Athens and in Greece, it became a subject of anxious inquiry with him, in what way the greatest degree of benefit could be derived to the arts from what he had been so fortunate as to procure."

The architectural works of course must be engraved—and arrangements are suggested for bringing them, in point of expense, within the means of professional men.

"More difficulty occurred in forming a plan for deriving the utmost advantage from the marbles and casts. Lord Elgin's first attempt was, to have the statues and bas-reliefs restored; and in that view he went to Rome to consult and to employ Canova. The decision of that most eminent artist was conclusive. On examining the specimens produced to him, and making himself acquainted with the whole collection, and particularly with what came from the Parthenon, by means of the persons who had been carrying on Lord Elgin's operations at Athens, and who had returned with him to Rome, Canova declared, That however greatly it was to be lamented that these statues should have suffered so much from time and barbarism, yet it was undeniable that they had never been retouched; that they were the work of the ablest artists the world had ever seen; executed under the most enlightened patron of the arts, and at a period when genius enjoyed the most liberal encouragement, and had attained the highest degree of perfection; and that they had been found worthy of forming the decoration of the most admired edifice ever erected in Greece: that he should have had the greatest delight, and derived the greatest benefit, from the opportunity Lord Elgin offered him of having in his possession, and contemplating, these inestimable

marbles: but, (his expression was) it would be sacrilege in him, or any man, to presume to touch them with a chisel. Since their arrival in this country, they have been thrown open to the inspection of the public; and the opinions and impressions, not only of artists, but of men of taste in general, have thus been formed and collected. From these, the judgment pronounced by Canova has been universally sanctioned; and all idea of restoring the marbles has been deprecated. Meanwhile, the most distinguished painters and sculptors have assiduously attended this museum, and evinced the most enthusiastic admiration of the perfection to which these marbles now prove to them that Phidias had brought the art of sculpture, and which had hitherto only been known through the medium of ancient authors. They have attentively examined them, and they have ascertained that they were executed with the most scrupulous anatomical truth, not only in the human figure, but in the various animals to be found in this collection. They have been struck with the wonderful accuracy, and at the same time the great effect of the minutest detail; and with the life, and expression so distinctly produced in every variety of attitude and action. Those more advanced in years have testified the liveliest concern at not having had the advantage of studying these models. And many who have had the opportunity of forming the comparison (among these are the most eminent sculptors and painters in this metropolis) have publicly and unequivocally declared, that, in

the view of professional men, this collection must be far more valuable than any other collection in existence."

Two suggestions have met with much approbation, in a view to the improvement to be obtained to sculpture from these marbles and casts—"The first, that casts of all such as were ornaments on the temples, should be placed in an elevation, and in a situation similar to that which they actually had occupied; that the originals should be disposed in a view to the more easy inspection and study of them; that particular subjects should occasionally be selected, and premiums given for the restoration of them. This restoration to be executed on casts, but by no means on the originals; and in the museum itself, where the character of the sculpture might be the more readily studied.

"Secondly: from trials which Lord Elgin was induced to make at the request of professional gentlemen, a strong impression has been created, that the science of sculpture, and the taste and judgment by which it is to be carried forward and appreciated, cannot so effectually be promoted as by athletic exercises practised in the presence of similar works: the distinguishing merit of which is, an able, scientific, ingenious, but exact imitation of nature. By no other way could the variety of attitude, the articulation of the muscles, the description of the passions; in short every thing a sculptor has to represent, be so accurately or so beneficially understood and represented.

"Under similar advantages, and with an enlightened and encourag-



ing protection bestowed on genius and the arts, it may not be too sanguine to indulge a hope, that, prodigal as nature is in the perfections of the human figure in this country, animating as are the instances of patriotism, heroic actions, and private virtues, deserving commemoration, sculpture may soon be raised in England to rival the ablest productions of the best times of Greece."

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**FOUNDATION OF MAGDALEN HALL AND COLLEGE, OXFORD.**

*From the life of William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, and Chancellor. By Richard Chandler, D. D.*

The long continuance of the war with France had engrossed the attention, and exhausted the finances, as well of individuals as of the public. The university of Oxford lamented its empty halls and inns; and the condition of the scanty number of students, which still resorted to it, was from poverty, neglect, and the difficulty of obtaining instruction, truly deplorable. Indigent clerks had one while received assistance from customary and voluntary stipends, or exhibitions, chiefly the bounty of rich churchmen; but these, instead of residing, as formerly, on their preferments, lived in the houses of the great, or expended their revenues at the court. In a synod of the clergy held at London (1438), Archbishop Chichele had procured the renewal of a decree, that ecclesiastical benefices should be conferred only on persons who had taken their degrees; yet few of them fell to the lot of academics. Many belonged to mo-

nasteries and cathedrals, or collegiate churches, and were supplied by vicars and hirelings with knowledge proportionate to their salary. Many were bestowed by the Pope; and the university afterwards solicited archbishop Bourchier to resist this usurped power, as the bane of literature. A dispensation purchased at Rome indulged the pluralist, protected the non-resident, or admitted the beardless youth to the first offices of the church. So numerous were the discouragements and so abject was the fortune of the Oxford scholars, that it was common for them to beg from house to house. We are told that in this reign the university of Paris, which flourished, broke off its ancient connexion with that of Oxford, as beneath its notice.

The attention of Waynflete had been directed to the two universities by their alliance to the colleges of Winchester and Eton. He had observed the low estate of the scholars, clerks, and pitied their condition. On his advancement to the see of Winchester, he became intent, says Budden, on demonstrating that he was equal to his new dignity, and that his possessing it would be of general advantage to the community. He studied in what manner he could most usefully oblige, not only his contemporaries but posterity. A fervent desire to increase knowledge in a country then scarcely beginning to emerge from barbarism, animated him, and he justly decided, that to promote letters was to be a public benefactor.

Waynflete appears to have conceived early, a warm regard for the university at which he was

educated, and to have been connected with it by constant friendly intercourse. Duke Humphrey was an encourager of learning, and a collector of books. He had added to a present of nine volumes, which he made to the university of Oxford, one hundred and twenty in 1439, and one hundred and thirty-five in 1443. He had promised more, perhaps his whole library, publicly, in an assembly of the doctors and masters in the congregation-house, and often afterwards privately by their messengers; and had confirmed his donation, as they were assured, on testimony deserving credit, a little before his death. When that happened, they were unwilling to lose his valuable gift; they requested Waynflete to exert his power, at which they professed to rejoice, in their behalf, and to endeavour to obtain it for them from the king; not doubting but he, naturally disposed to be gracious, would be influenced by his intercession, and that of other good men, in their favour. They intimated that more promises had been made by the duke, *about which it was better to be silent*. Waynflete was not as yet a bishop. They celebrate his approved love for his *Alma Mater*; and their letter is remarkable for the affectionate terms in which it is conceived.

King Henry had resided at Queen's College, Oxford, with his uncle Beaufort, who, proud as he was, had deemed it not unworthy of his high birth and station, to instruct him with other boys as their schoolmaster. He had condescended to be styled the Founder of All Solen College, established by the munificence of Chichele for

forty poor and indigent scholars, clerks, to pray for Henry V. the Duke of Clarence, those who had perished in the war with France, and for the souls of all the faithful defunct. He had bestowed on it the lands of some of the alien priories, which had been surrendered by the archbishop and clergy as a propitiatory offering to his father in 1414, when he was petitioned by parliament to seize their revenues. He is represented as ever friendly to Oxford, and we are told, that Waynflete endeavoured to persuade him to erect a college there: but he replied, "Rather at Cambridge;" declaring his wish, if possible, to continue two universities in this kingdom.

If Waynflete did, indeed, at any time apply to Henry, as is related, and was unsuccessful, his own liberal hand was speedily extended to relieve literate distress. In 1448, the year after his advancement to the mitre, he obtained the royal grant, dated the 6th of May, empowering him to found a hall, to be called after the blessed St. Mary Magdalen, for the study of divinity and philosophy, at Oxford; to consist of a president and fifty poor scholars, graduates; the number to be augmented or diminished in proportion to their revenues; and to confer on them a right to use a common seal. This was accompanied with a license for one hundred pounds a year in mortmain.

It was the care of John Godmanston, an esquire of Essex, who is styled by Budden a great admirer of the fine arts, to procure a proper site for the intended edifice and society. An agreement

was concluded on the 9th of June between him and Richard Vise, or Vyse, master, and the brethren of the hospital for the maintenance of poor and sick persons dedicated to St. John Baptist without the east gate, Oxford. They granted for a long term, all their lands and tenements enclosed by the way leading from the east gate to the street of St. John Baptist on the east, and to Horse-mullane, afterwards Logic-lane, on the west; having the High-street on the north, and St. John's-street, where is St. Alban-hall and Merton College, on the south. Of these tenements, in number nine, some with small courts and gardens, the four principal were Boster-hall, Hare-hall, Pencrych-hall, and Nightingale-hall. The first was one hundred and thirty-five feet long, and thirty-seven broad, and stood where afterwards was a house called the Scruple-office, in the High-street, on the west side of the Saracen's Head, now the Angel Inn. Hare-hall was seventy-five feet long, and sixty-six broad. They also let to him on the 20th, Hare or Nightingale-hall lane, three hundred and forty feet long, which they rented at two shillings a-year of the mayor and corporation of Oxford.

The Bishop on the first of August constituted Simon Godmanston his attorney, to take seisin in his name; and John Godmanston, having made over to him Bostar and Hare-hall, with their gardens, immediately united these premises under the name of St. Mary Magdalen-hall. By his charter of foundation, dated the 18th, John Hornley, bachelor of divinity, a man of eminence, was appointed presi-

dent; and thirteen masters of arts with seven bachelors, were nominated to commence the new society. Among the latter were Simon Godmanston, John Foreman and Richard Berne, or Barne, Bernes, Barnes, Bernys, Barnys, or Baronys. On the 29th the president received possession of the hall by his attorney. The remaining premises were delivered over to him in like manner in the following year by John Godmanston. This person is mentioned by Budden, not only as a zealous promoter of the design, but as the pious donor of the site of the hall. I have been more particular in this detail, because I apprehend he was in the whole business merely an agent for the founder.

The scandalous lives of the monastic clergy, were a topic largely insisted on by Wickliffe and his followers. The visitations of his diocese by Waynflete as ordinary, had furnished him with evidence of their bad conduct, and its influence on his mind is explained by his own pen. He relates, that he had carefully inspected the traditions of the ancient fathers, and the various approved rules of the saints; and that he had been grieved, on a survey of their numerous professors, to find the institutions were no longer observed, as formerly, according to the intention of the founders; that, disturbed on this account, he had seen clearly, it were better for him to dispense his temporal goods with his own hands to the poor, than to appropriate and confirm them in perpetuity to the uses of the imprudent, bringing danger on the souls of many by their violating his ordinances: but after

long wavering, and most devoutly invoking the divine assistance, he had fixed his eyes inflexibly on the affording of aid and relief to poor scholars, clerks, living in the schools; with a firm hope that men of letters and science, fearing God, would, before others, observe his statutes; and had finally determined to lighten the burthen of their necessities, by lending to it the assistance of compassion to the best of his ability. With these sentiments, confiding in the great Maker of all things, who knows, directs, and disposes the wishes of those who trust in him, he resolved, out of the goods which the favour of his plenitude had bestowed on him in abundance, to establish, by royal and apostolic authority, one perpetual college, to be called St. Mary Magdalen College, in the university of Oxford, for poor and needy scholars, clerks; who should be required to study, and make proficiency in divers sciences and faculties; to the praise and glory and honour of Christ, his virgin-mother, the blessed St. Mary Magdalen, St. John Baptist, the apostles Peter and Paul, St. Swithin the Confessor, and the other saints patrons of the cathedral of Winchester, and of all saints; for the maintenance and exaltation of the Christian faith, for the profit of the church, and for the augmentation of divine worship, and of the liberal arts, sciences, and faculties.

Waynflete expended a considerable sum on the embattled wall now enclosing the grove, the alterations of the hospital, and the fabric of his college; which has undergone some changes in a long series of years, not to mention the

additional buildings; but still exists a curious monument of the age in which it was erected.

The portal or grand entrance of the quadrangle is decorated with the statues of the two founders of the hospital and college, and of their patron saints; Waynflete kneeling in prayer; King Henry the Third; Mary Magdalen; and St. John Baptist. These all again occur, in small but elegant figures, over the great or western door of the chapel; Waynflete kneeling as before, and as he is represented on the seals of the hall and college; with bishop Wykeham on his right hand, (which is remarkable), and Mary Magdalen in the middle. On each side of the chapel door, near the cloister, is an angel carved in relievo, holding a scroll, with difficult characters painted and gilded; one with the motto of the founder, (*f* denoting *F*)

*fecit mihi magna qui potens est!*

the other with a passage from Genesis xxviii. 17.

*Hic est domus Dei et porta celi;*

which was formerly exhibited by an angel in like manner near the entrance of the chapel at New College. In the centre of the arch of the stone-roof by this door is a small figure of an aged bishop in his pontificals, with a cross raised in his left hand, the fingers of his right, disposed according to the usage of the Romish church in giving the benediction. He is between two angels with wings, such as may be seen supporting the arms of Waynflete in the

cloister, by the library, and in various other places. Portraits or busts of kings and bishops, now disregarded and without a name adorn the inside of the chapel and hall, both which are spacious and handsome. Grotesque or emblematical figures, not understood by Dr. Budden, are disposed round the quadrangle. The spouts, roofs, windows and doors have their carved-work. Toward the street is a monk in a cowl; as has been noticed, I think, at Lincoln or some other college. Among the armorial bearings are the royal rose with a radiated sun or star; the plume of ostrich feathers, the portcullis, and those of the see of Winchester and of the founder. The initials of his name (W. W.) occur in cypher; and his favourite lilies are frequently introduced.

The magnificence as well as piety of Waynflete was displayed in the chapel. The windows after the fashion which had prevailed from the time of Henry the Fourth, were adorned with portraits and painting on the glass. It was rich in missals, manuals, martyrologies, antiphonaries, and books of devotion, some finely ornamented; in crosses gilded or set with precious stones, some enclosing a portion of the real wood; in chalices, of which one was given by president Mayew, and another by master Thomas Kerver; and in all sorts of sacred utensils, many valuable for the materials and of curious workmanship in copes and sacerdotal vestments some of damask, velvet, and gold tissue, of various colours, decorated with pearls, and embroidered, some with the arms of

Waynflete, some with lilies and other flowers, with birds, animals, and devices; with images representing angels and holy persons, the crucifixion and scriptural stories; besides canopies, curtains, standards, streamers, linen and a multiplicity of articles used by the Roman church in great abundance for the high altar, and the altars in the nave of the chapel, in all six; and for the chapel of the president. Two inventories of these sacred effects are extant; and mention is made of oblations before the image of St. Mary Magdalen, which probably graced the high altar.

The art of printing, exercised at Mentz in Germany about the year 1442, had been rapidly propagated in other countries on the dispersion of its professors in 1462. It was established in England; and the version of Tully De Senectute by William Wyrcestre was published in 1481 by the famous Caxton, who had been recommended to King Edward by Earl Rivers, brother of his queen, and was permitted to set up his presses in Westminster Abbey. The Grammar of Leilont was probably printed at the same place or at Oxford, or St Albans, nearly at the same time. One of the epigrams prefixed to it by Carmelian an ecclesiastic and poet-laureat in favour with the king, is addressed to Waynflete. A succession of eminent persons had pursued and promoted learning especially on the continent, where authors had greatly multiplied in consequence of the discovery and practice of typography. Waynflete, as might be expected from a lover of literature, and the found-

er of a college for its advancement had been attentive to provide an ample collection of books for the permanent use of the successive members of his society; and it is likely that his rank and reputation, his zeal and liberality, co-operated to forward the accomplishment of his desire; that, besides purchases he received many as the tribute of esteem, of gratitude, or expectation. When he visited his college in 1481, he sent before him a very great quantity, we are told for the new library; eight hundred volumes, or about that number, exclusive of such as were already there, given or bequeathed by sundry benefactors. Many of them must have been first editions, or manuscripts; some with illuminations and, as the fashion then was, expensive ornaments of silver. A descriptive catalogue, of this single deposit, if preserved, would, it is probable enlarge our biblical knowledge, and be acceptable both to the typographical annalist, and general antiquarian.

The society was finally fixed to consist of a president; forty scholars, clerks, including the three stipulated for by Ingledew and Forman; thirty scholars, commonly called Demys because they were originally admitted to half commons; four presbyters, chaplains; eight clerks, and sixteen choristers; besides servants and other dependants. The schoolmaster and usher were to be allowed each a yearly stipend of one hundred shillings, besides chambers and weekly commons. A person was to be hired to teach the choristers. A clerk of accounts was to be provided and

agreed with by the president and bursars. Bailiffs were to be appointed who lived on the manors and had frequent opportunities of seeing the lands and tenements. The two porters were to be likewise barbers, and to shave diligently the other members of the college; and in the old account-books charges occur for the necessary implements.

To perpetuate the number of the forty, Waynflete directed the vacancies to be filled annually with bachelors or masters of arts competently skilled in plain chant having the first clerical tonsure, fit and disposed for the priesthood; to which every master, if not a student in civil law or physick, was to proceed within the year after the completion of his regency unless some legal impediment subsisted. The masters promoted to the priesthood were speedily to be instructed in the devout celebration of mass. They were forbidden, while collegiates, to perform it elsewhere by way of annual service, or to accept of any stipend or salary; but with permission to serve the cure of Horspath near Oxford, and to receive for officiating at it in the chapel. The succession of the forty he annexed to certain dioceses and counties, from which the candidates were to be chosen to a year of probation before they could be admitted real fellows.

From the diocese of Winton, five;  
 county of Lincoln, seven;  
 Oxford, four;  
 Berks, three;  
 Diocese of Norwich, four;  
 Chichester, two;  
 county of Gloucester, two;  
 Warwick, two;

from the counties of Bucks, Kent, Nottingham, Essex, Somerset, London, Northampton, Wilts, each one; from the county of York, one; and from the diocese of York and Durham, two. It was probably intended by this restriction to preclude a partiality similar to that at Cambridge, of Millington the first province of the King's College, which Waynflete had condemned and combated; and from which, if not guarded against, he was fearful that his munificence, instead of being widely diffusive, would be contracted and confined within a narrow boundary.

The thirty scholars, or demys, were to be chosen not under twelve years of age, with a preference first to the parishes and places, and next to the counties, in which the college should have possessions acquired in his lifetime.

In a review of the devotional regulations and of the establishment of divine worship in the society, the reader, who remembers that Waynflete lived in the fifteenth century, will expect to meet with a copious provision of masses and prayers to be said for the founder and other persons; some, whose title to this distinction is sufficiently obvious, and a few about whom no information has occurred. He had received donations by will or otherwise, without compact; the result of regard, relationship, or family connection; and some of the masses which he ordained, were perhaps the pious retribution of affection and gratitude.

The president, fellows, and scholars, were required to say

daily, at getting up and at going to bed, certain prayers in honour of the Trinity; and, while Waynflete was living, "*Rege, quæsumus, Domine, famulum tuum Williamum pontificem fundatorem nostrum;*" and, after his decease, an additional prayer for him. Each of them was to repeat daily, at the hour he chose, a psalm and prayers for the soul of King Henry the third, Edward the Third, Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, Lord Crumwell, Sir John Fastolf, for the souls of Richard and Margery his parents, that of the founder, and those of the other benefactors to his college, and of all the faithful defunct; mentioning the names of his father and mother and also his own after his decease, with the prayer as above. Each of them was to hear mass once a day; and then, or at some other hour, to say, kneeling, fifty times *Ave Maria*, and after every tenth a *Pater Noster*. Vespers were to be sung in the chapel every evening; and solemn processions to be made about the cloister, or boundary of the college, after the use of Sarum, with masses daily after mattins, except on Easter day. In the morning-mass, which was to be said at the Arundel altar in the nave of the chapel, the priest was to pray especially for Lord Arundel and Lord Maltravers, while either was living; and for their souls when dead. In the second mass he was to pray for the Lords Reede and Scures and other benefactors, the founder while living, Lord Lovell and his consort, for the universal church, for peace, for the soul of the father and of the mother of Waynflete, of Lord Crumwell, and for the

Bishop of Winchester. The third mass, which he permits to be celebrated in the collateral oratory near the high altar, was to be *De requie* for souls of good memory ; to wit, for Henry the Third, Edward the Third, Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fourth, the founder when dead, his parents, Lord Crumwell, Sir John Fastolf, and other benefactors to himself and to his college. A solemn mass *De S. Trinitate* was to be celebrated before Easter, and certain prayers used in the chapel ; to be followed by a scrutiny in the hall.

Two scholars or fellows, were to recommend to God in their masses, the good estate of Lady Joan Burrough while living, and the souls of William Port and N. Burrough, knight ; seven of the demys, the seniors in age, were to pray especially for the souls of Sir John Fastolf and of his consort, of his friends and benefactors, in the psalm *De profundis*, which they were bound to say daily, and in their other prayers ; and each of them was to receive from the college a penny a-week for his battles. One was to say aloud in the chapel daily after high mass. "*Anima fundatoris nostri Williami, et animæ omnium fidelium defunctorum, per misericordiam Dei in pace requiescant ;*" which formulary was likewise to be repeated in the hall after dinner and supper.

Waynflete ordained quarterly obits for himself. In one of them a special collect was to be said for the anniversary of Peter de Rupibus, with the prayer "*Deus indulgentiarum ;*" and in another for that of the Duke of Norfolk

with the same prayer. Also, four other obits ; for the soul of King Henry the Third ; for that of Lady Joan Danvers ; for the souls of the progenitors of Lord Lovell then living, and for his wife when deceased ; the last for the Earl of Arundel and Lord Maltravers.

The master of the school at Waynflete, if a priest, to whom the statute gives a preference was specially to pray in his masses for the soul of the founder after his decease ; of William Aulekar ; and for the souls of the other benefactors, and of all the faithful defunct : for the good and prosperous estate of Magdalen College the president, scholars, and benefactors ; and for the increase of good morals and knowledge. He was, moreover, to take care that all the scholars prayed devoutly for the founder and their benefactors, and said daily, before they went out of the school, a psalm and prayers ; one for the souls above mentioned, with those of his parents.

Waynflete designed his college to be a seminary and a seat, as well of literature as of religion. He has required that, besides good morals and manners, all his scholars should possess abilities and aptitude for learning repeatedly declaring it to be the great and fervent desire of his heart, that they should be carefully and profoundly instructed, and that their proficiency should be multifarious, and their progress rapid.

The thirty scholars, or demys, being competently instructed in reading and in the plain chant, when chosen were afterwards to learn diligently, grammar, and



logic or sophistry. On information that some hastened on without being sufficiently advanced in the former, he decreed, "because as experience proves, a weak foundation betrays the superstructure, and grammar is acknowledged to be the mother and the basis of all science," no one should in future be admitted to other studies, unless he was found fit and capable by the president, schoolmaster, or one of the deans; and he allowed two or three of the number, at least, to be employed so long in that faculty, in poetry, and the arts of humanity, as to be qualified for teachers.

The fellows, scholars, and clerks of the chapel were required to learn and hear logic and sophistry, from their admission into the college till the completion of their third year, or of their fourth, if directed by the president. The other fellows were to be their instructors, and each was liable to the burthen, to which a stipend was annexed of six shillings and eight pence yearly for each pupil: the whole sum to be received by a teacher, not to exceed annually an hundred shillings.

It was a principal aim of the founder, that the holy Scripture, the mother and mistress of all knowledge, might, in the language of the statute, spread her tents wider; and that either philosophy, natural and moral, might militate under the banner of theology. He instituted a lectureship in each of these faculties, and required the forty scholars to apply to them; but with permission that two or three selected by the president, and some other persons, might study in canon and civil

law; as also two or three in medicine. The lectureships were to be filled by two masters of arts, and by a doctor or bachelor of divinity. The solicitude of the founder to have these departments ably supplied, was such, that he left them open to all persons of eminence and merit; and, for their encouragement, removed the obstacle to their being chosen fellows of his college, by dispensing with the statute of dioceses and counties in their favour. I've, a distinguished champion in the controversy with the mendicants, and Grocyn, both famous men, may be cited as evidences of his care in selecting his readers of divinity.

To secure a proficiency in scholastic study, all bachelors of arts were to dispute in the hall twice a-week in full term, except in Lent, on logical subjects; and during Lent, once a-week in moral philosophy, when all masters of arts, regent or not, were required to be present, and the elder and more skilful, to instruct and inform the others; the deans, to regulate the beginning and ending; and the lecturers, attended by the bachelors, the solution of the question discussed. From the seventh of July to the first of August, they were to dispute once a-week, though in vacation; and to read at least thrice a-week, until the fifteenth of August, cursory lectures in the nave of the chapel, or elsewhere, at the discretion of the dean or deans present, on some useful matter; and first of all on algorism, or a treatise concerning the sphere, or the motion of the planets. Among the fellows, theologians, a disputation was to be

held in the chapel once a-week, except in Lent; to be regulated by the lecturer in divinity, or, in his absence, by the senior; the doctors, masters, and scholars of the faculty to be all present.

The hours of instruction and attendance on disputations, lectures, and exercises in the chapel or hall, or in the university, were so many, that little time was left for idleness. It was the idea of Waynflete, that to teach or to learn should be the business and pleasure of each individual, when

unoccupied by the important duties of religion. His liberal view extended beyond his society. It included every scholar and student in the university; all persons of all nations, religious and secular willing to resort to him for wholesome knowledge. To all comers was gratuitous information reached out by his hand, in grammar, in moral and natural philosophy, with mathematics; and in divinity, at his school or at the public lectures in his college.

## MISCELLANIES.

JOURNAL OF A VOYAGE DOWN  
THE ELBE.\*

*From Travels through Denmark  
and Sweden, by Louis de Bois-  
gelin, Knight of Malta.*

THE season being still sufficiently favourable for a journey by water, we determined to go down the Elbe to Hamburgh. The accounts received from the army, though only at a very few days journey from Dresden, being various and uncertain, we hastened our preparations for departure, to which we never looked forward without forming a wish that it might still be delayed.

We hired a covered boat, containing three persons, with a large open space at the head, in which was a kitchen exposed to the air. This place was spacious enough for a carriage, baggage, and for the boatmen to row: at the stern of the vessel was another space rather smaller, employed for a variety of purposes. The crew consisted of four men, besides the master who bore the title of captain, and prided himself extremely on having taken Lord Nelson in his boat to Hamburgh. With him we made a bargain for 250 Saxon

dollars for the whole of the voyage. A provision of tea, sugar, coffee, chocolate, beer, and wine, should be taken on these occasions. New white bread cannot always be procured on the voyage; but fish, meat, milk, and eggs may generally be had every day, and at reasonable rates. Those who wish it, may sleep on shore, but the inns are frequently bad, and in many places incapable of affording accommodations for a family; we therefore brought beds from Dresden, and always slept on board; this we found much more comfortable and convenient, several of the towns being at a great distance from the shore.

The news from the army was so very alarming on the Monday evening (13th of October), that we resolved on leaving Dresden the next morning as early as possible; but, notwithstanding all our exertions, we did not row from the shore till the clock struck eleven.

On quitting the bridge, we cast a tearful eye on the electoral palace, so long the residence of virtue and the seat of happiness; the surrounding crowd seemed to partake in our sentiments, and to dread the removal of the former,

\* In 1806, during the French invasion of Prussia.

and the termination of the latter.

The weather was mild, and the wind favourable; so much so, indeed, that with minds at ease, we should greatly have enjoyed the beginning of our voyage; but the clearness of the horizon contributed to our melancholy, by presenting to view the smiling banks of the Elbe, decorated with the elegant villas of several of our friends and acquaintance, whose public employments, or domestic affairs, would not permit them to quit this distressful scene.

The pavillion at Prsnitz forms a beautiful object. On descending the Elbe, it is situated on the left bank, which is very elevated, and extremely picturesque. The opposite shore is flat, but the plain is terminated by mountains, ornamented by a variety of country-houses, vineyards, and plantations.

Before we arrived at Meissen, we were stopped by a floating-bridge, thrown over the Elbe to facilitate the passage of the troops, and which was opened every two hours for vessels to pass through. Here we were detained about half an hour, and arrived at Meissen at half past three. The approach to this place is truly beautiful; the town itself, the covered bridge, and castle, form a point of view equally varied and picturesque. We remained here at least two hours paying the tolls, and were very impatient to be gone, but our captain assured us, and his words were but too true, that we should frequently be detained still longer for the same purpose. We would advise all travellers to follow our example, and make an agreement with the captain for the payment of these tolls, which are

very numerous, and at very little distances from each other. What contributes to make them tedious and troublesome is, that the different sovereigns to whom they belong, insist on being paid in the coin of their several countries. The houses, too, where the payments are made are sometimes two or three English miles from the shore. This is highly inconvenient at all times, but particularly after rain, when there are several places almost impassable. —The boatmen frequently stop longer than they ought to do, but it is impossible to prevent them, for they are as obstinate as the Saxon postillions, who have that defect to such a degree, that they even withstand the temptation of money: we had, however, no occasion to complain of our crew, whom we bribed on some occasions to make such very fatiguing efforts as pained us to witness. Smuggling has no small share in these repeated delays, especially towards evening, when, though sufficiently light to proceed much further, nothing can prevent the boatmen from casting anchor for the night.

Disagreeable as are these tolls to a traveller, they are attended by much greater inconvenience to trading vessels, which, though laden with necessary provisions, are detained equally with a pleasure-boat. This we had frequent opportunities of remarking between Magdeburgh and Ham-  
burgh.

After walking more than an hour at Meissen, we continued gliding down the stream. The setting sun was beautiful, and gilded the enchanting scenes

which presented themselves, for about an hour longer, on each side of the Elbe. The banks were for a part of the way elevated, but then became flat, and continued so the greatest part of the way to Hamburg.

We cast anchor at a distance from any habitation, and on the morrow (the 15th) were stopt to pay the tolls at Mühlberg, Strehla, and Torgau. We inquired eagerly for news at all these places, and were always answered in the same manner: "That they knew nothing with any certainty; that a general battle was expected (it had already taken place on the 14th); and that the French husbands had laid Leipsick under contribution." This we had learned at Dresden the morning of our departure. Every one, however, agreed in the account of the heroic death of Prince Louis Ferdinand of Prussia, who, surrounded by a corps of several thousand Frenchmen, preferred death to yielding himself a prisoner; thus giving an example to the Prussian army, which no officer nor soldier could fail following. We were acquainted with the Prince at Dresden. He was an officer of the most sanguine temper, and it was always thought that he would fall a victim to his rashness. His former wounds ought to have reminded him, that French bullets were sometimes but too well aimed; had he, however, on this last melancholy occasion, attended to the dictates of prudence, he most probably would have escaped the fury of the enemy. Both armies have paid the deserved tribute to his valour, frequently declaring, that he fought like a brave soldier, and

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died like a hero. Such a funeral eulogium will descend to posterity, and palliate those errors, of which, perhaps, some of his contemporaries may deem him guilty.

The spire of Torgau church is seen at a distance, and appears still handsomer on a nearer approach. The castle is large; and the covered bridge is four hundred and twenty feet in length: eight of the piles are of stone, and the remainder of wood. After passing under it, we saw eight water mills, on floating pontoons. There are great numbers of the same kind the whole way down the river, particularly at Magdeburgh. A little beyond Torgau, we passed a stud of stallions and brood mares belonging to the Elector. Farther on, the inhabitants near the river have sunk fences close to the edge, formed of wattled hurdles; and, in some places, planted young willows to raise a live hedge, in order to defend the banks from the overflowings of the Elbe, and to prevent the ground from falling in; there are likewise stone piers in some parts, to break and turn off the force of the stream.

After passing the night in the same kind of isolated situation as the preceding one, we set off as early as possible the next morning. The idea of the French being at Leipsick, only two days' march from Torgau, induced us to lose no time in flying from so dangerous an enemy. We were, however, detained, as usual, by the tolls at Pretsch, where the news we heard was far from satisfactory, and made us still more eager to continue our voyage; particularly as the corn and wood magazines on the left bank of the

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Elbe, between Pretsch and Wirtemberg, seemed very likely to attract the attention of the enemy. Before we arrived at the last-mentioned town, the sky was absolutely clouded by flights of wild ducks and geese, and we scarcely passed a day during the remainder of the voyage without seeing great numbers: some of these birds permitted us to row very near them. This threatened severe weather, which, as we had only one stove in the vessel, would have been very disagreeable: fortunately, however, we suffered no inconvenience from the cold, for though there was a little white frost almost every night, it was quickly dispelled by the morning sun.

We were obliged to stop some time at Wirtemberg, which, though a post of great importance, had not a single soldier of the regulars within its gates. The bridge over the Elbe is of wood, and so indeed are the eight piles which support the arches. This city merits the attention of the traveller, on account of the university, and the tombs of Luther, Melancthon, &c.

We passed that night near Coswig, where, in happier times, we should certainly have disembarked to have seen the celebrated gardens at Werlitz, on the road to Dessau: fortunately we did not yield to the temptation; had we done so, we should have had reason to repent having gratified our curiosity. The morning was so foggy, that we could scarcely distinguish the banks of the river, almost the whole of the way to the bridge of Dessau, but, from the very little we saw, they appeared to be extremely well wooded. This bridge is entirely built of wood,

and they were repairing it when we passed. Here we landed, whilst our boatman went to pay the tolls. The news they brought was very alarming. Couriers were continually passing and repassing, but their intelligence was very contradictory, some bringing the most favourable, and others the most unfavourable accounts. Anxious as we were, we could not possibly quit the bridge of Dessau, without admiring the beautiful sheet of water formed by the Elbe in this interesting spot, and the pleasant situation of a little turret, from which a variety of exquisite scenery presents itself on every side.

Scarcely had we returned to our little *drawing-room*, before we were surprised by the firing of cannon, which, at first, appeared at a great distance, but came nearer by degrees, and in about two hours ceased entirely. We were not deceived in the ideas we formed on this occasion, having judged that so short a cannonading, which seemed to approach us, though the sounds grew weaker, could only announce the defeat of the army between us and the French. We soon after landed at a ferry, and conversed with an old Prussian officer, who was walking, with some others, on the bank of the river. He either was, or pretended to be, ignorant of the disastrous state of his army, and expressed great impatience for an account of the last engagement. He, however, told us, that the Duke of Brunswick had been dreadfully wounded in the eye, and had crossed the river the evening before. There was a relay of carriage-horses waiting on the shore, which the old officer told us had

been there a considerable time, in expectation of the Prince of G—, who arrived just after we had re-embarked. He was attended by only one person, who appeared to be an officer. They immediately changed horses, and got into the ferry-boat, which passed at no great distance from our vessel. As I thus had an opportunity, I ventured to address myself to him in French, no longer doubting of the unfortunate event which had taken place at the battle of Halle:—"Does not your Highness think," asked I, "that it would be dangerous to continue our voyage to Magdeburgh?"—"I do not believe it will," very obligingly answered he in the same language. This prince travelled in a hunting calash made of wicker, plain and light; he had no baggage, and his attendant only a leathern bag fastened to a belt, like a sportsman's pouch. The approach to Barby is extremely beautiful, but we did not venture to admire it too long; and the moment the toll was paid, we continued our voyage, thinking ourselves very happy in being able to proceed nearly three miles further that evening.

Early the next morning (Saturday the 18th) we distinguished the smoke from the salt-pits at Schönbeck. The town appeared as having suffered from a terrible fire, scarcely half extinguished. Our boat stopped on the opposite bank, where we could not learn any particulars of the battle the day before: but what confirmed our apprehensions, were the orders just received from the Prussian government, to remove all the public money from Schönbeck.

Though eager to proceed, we

were detained some time; there being two tolls to pay on each side of the river. Soon after embarking, we perceived the spires of Magdeburgh, where we had reason to believe we should gain certain intelligence of all that had passed from the opening of the campaign; for hitherto the accounts had been as contradictory as those at Dresden.

On arriving at Magdeburgh, what a melancholy spectacle presented itself to view! The whole country was covered by a line of waggons, which extended beyond our sight, and were filled with the sick and wounded, and their baggage. The ramparts were lined with soldiers, as if besieged by the enemy. The dry ditches were full of carriage-horses and their drivers, both worn out by fatigue and fasting, the greater part having neither eaten nor drank for more than twenty-four hours. The cannon, and the ammunition and other waggons came on so fast, that the town, large as it is, was presently entirely filled. In vain was it that it was represented at the gates, that it was impossible to admit more, that the squares, courts, and streets, were already crowded with carriages; still those who arrived continued rushing in, till at last they were forced to open a passage into the large inclosure of the advanced fortifications. This, some of our party witnessed; and words cannot do justice to the distress of the inhabitants, who appeared terror-struck. Those from the suburbs hastened to bring their most valuable effects into the city; and on my inquiring at the custom-house for the principal clerk, they pointed out a boat, in which

he also was going to town with his beds and family. All these circumstances continued to alarm us, especially as no one was allowed to go through the bridge, vessels of every kind being obliged to pass by the same sluice. Even those laden with provisions, which ought to have landed their cargoes, and returned to fetch fresh supplies, were detained equally with pleasure-boats; indeed the latter, by means of money, frequently accelerated their departure. The critical situation of affairs made no change in these forms, which, though sometimes perhaps useful, were now attended with very ill consequences. Alterations in this particular might easily be made, without affecting the interest of the crown. The great Frederick had enacted that all carriages and vessels, whatsoever might be their lading, or the place of their destination, should remain a stated time at every station, custom-house or toll-house; so that no driver, nor master of a vessel, should have reason to complain of being obliged to continue his journey, without having reposed some hours. This regulation was disapproved, even during the reign of that monarch, which makes it surprising it should have existed so long. Travellers being detained in ale-houses and inns cannot possibly be advantageous to a nation; and an able minister cannot be ignorant that the countries easiest of access are the most frequented; that the less difficult it is to transport merchandize, the cheaper it is; and that the fewer obstacles thrown in the way of traders and travellers, the more they are induced to quit their native place;

consequently the only method to attract foreigners, and to encourage trade, is to facilitate the approach to a country, and to impose as little restraint as possible upon the interior circulation.

It appears very extraordinary, that in so commercial a city as Magdeburgh, there should be only one sluice, which is opened only once in two hours, and then only three vessels are admitted at a time. Fortunately for us, our captain obtained permission, by a *douceur* of twenty dollars more than the customary duties, for his boat to enter the sluice out of its turn, and, against the rule, as there were already three vessels in it. By these means we had an opportunity to observe, that it is really not sufficiently spacious to contain more than three large trading vessels, since it was with difficulty we crowded in ours, though comparatively a small one. Having once got out of the sluice, we flattered ourselves that we should meet with no further delay, but in this we were mistaken; for scarcely had we passed the fortifications, before another toll detained us above an hour. Here I landed, and walked to the last wooden bridge between the town and country. At the same moment a hussar arrived full gallop, and stopping, whispered the officer who commanded the nearest post to the bridge: he then immediately rode into Magdeburgh. This officer was in the artillery, and never quitted the cannon planted in that place, for the purpose of destroying the bridge: it was ready pointed, and the cannoneers, with lighted matches, only waited for the signal to fire. Having observed a



decent dressed citizen talking with this officer, who appeared much alarmed on quitting him, I ventured to ask him what news was brought by the hussar? I was answered, "that the French would be in sight in an hour." This most disagreeable intelligence I kept to myself, not wishing to alarm my fellow travellers, but my impatience to proceed can easier be imagined than expressed.

At last we quitted this ill-fated shore, but, though our boatmen were very alert, and rowed on with great perseverance, we could only go seven miles beyond Magdeburgh; for the Elbe being full of sand-banks in that part, it is scarcely possible to avoid them in the dark. We passed the night in a solitary spot, at some distance from the shore. The morning of the 19th was beautifully fine, and we set off very early; but we had only proceeded half an hour, when we felt our vessel touch the ground at different times, and at last we were completely stranded in the middle of the river. Our boatmen, during two hours, vainly endeavoured to extricate us from this distressful situation, and appeared to despair of success. After what we had heard of the rapid march of the French (which, however, proved not exactly true) it is to be supposed that our feelings were not of the most enviable kind. Several vessels passing by, we called for assistance, but no one chose to risk striking on the same bank. We then offered a reward to our crew, which induced them to renew their efforts, and joining our strength to theirs, we at last succeeded in getting the vessel afloat, and continued our

voyage. The left bank of the Elbe is in several places finely wooded; but we remarked very few good houses: the only handsome one belongs to Count Schullemburg, a little beyond which is a row of newly-built alms-houses.

Before we arrived at Tangermünde, the Elbe forms a considerable angle: fourteen miles from the above-mentioned place is a toll-house, so inconveniently situated, that we were necessarily detained a great length of time. We passed the night near Tangermünde, where we walked about, and were much astonished to find the inhabitants entirely ignorant of the late events, though the Queen of Prussia had slept in the town the night before. From thence, till within fifteen miles of Wittenbergen, the Elbe is crowded with small islands and sand-banks, which make the navigation very difficult. We, however, were happy enough to avoid them, and to arrive safely at Sandau on Monday the 20th at noon. Here we were detained a considerable time, there being two toll-houses, distant from each other. The King of Prussia passed through the town, and proceeded as fast as possible to Berlin, whither the French were making forced marches. We could now no longer doubt of the total defeat of the Prussian army; indeed the scenes we had witnessed at Magdeburgh gave us but too much reason to believe it was the case. The ill effects of the delays caused by fiscal forms were particularly obvious between Sandau and Hamburgh, since we met numbers of large vessels laden with provisions of all kinds for Magdeburgh. The

first of these informed us there were above three hundred more bound for the same place, which we afterwards found to be a fact. They eagerly inquired concerning the state of affairs at Magdeburgh; and, on our assuring them that they must not lose a moment, if they wished to arrive in time to enter the port, they declared the frequent tolls made it impossible to proceed more expeditiously; but though they certainly were exposed to real danger, not one of them expressed the least dissatisfaction. They had, however, the advantage of a favourable wind, which continued nearly a fortnight, and which delayed us extremely; but we could not complain of a circumstance which we hoped might be productive of such good consequences. The inconvenience suffered by these vessels at so important a moment, naturally led us to inquire whether a method might not be found to obviate it: and we immediately thought, that it would be easy to place flat-bottomed boats on the river, of the same kind as those on which the millers erect their houses and mills. The custom-house officers, their clerks, &c. would then have a better opportunity of examining vessels and receiving the tolls, and the trader and traveller would be presently at liberty to continue their voyage, and, even if they wished it, could have no plausible pretext for delay. The custom-house might indeed object to this new kind of dwelling, but the discontent of a few individuals is trifling, when compared to the general utility of such an arrangement. Besides, it is but reasonable, that those who live at the

public expense should sacrifice their personal interest to the public good; and I am perfectly assured, that this plan would be a great saving to government, and produce advantage to commerce beyond all calculation.

Our boatmen were so extremely fatigued with rowing constantly against the wind, that they were obliged to stop for the night fifteen miles short of Wittembergen. After passing that town the following morning, the Elbe was again crowded with small islands and sand-banks. We landed at a small village in Hanover, where, though the custom-house officers were not very strict in examining the baggage, we were detained some time. They were equally indulgent at Lenzen in the Prussian territories, which is half a mile from the shore. There we cast anchor, and passed the night in company with ten or twelve vessels laden with provisions for Magdeburgh, which were not suffered to proceed till past ten in the morning, though the custom-house officers had time enough to examine them the evening before, and though they knew the importance of the commission with which they were charged.

The wind rising and blowing violently, we could not possibly proceed any further; and being told that it might probably continue in the same quarter for several days, I consulted with my fellow travellers, and determined upon going by land to Hamburgh. The idea of being separated from my friends, and leaving them exposed to dangers which they thought it more prudent in me to avoid, was so very painful, that I

was more than once tempted to return, during my walk to Lenzen. I, however, went on to that town, where I was informed at the post-house that orders had been received to keep seventy horses in readiness. A species dollar (four and sixpence) induced the hostler to provide me with an open waggon and a pair of miserable horses. The first post was twenty-five miles (before it was measured they only charged twenty-one), and the road so dreadful, that it would be scarcely passable for a large English carriage. I was, however, driven tolerably fast, and found a very excellent inn at Lupthen, which, though large, was so crowded, that ten or twelve people who arrived some hours before me, were forced to remain in their carriages. The master of the inn spoke good English, and taking me for a courier, invited me into his own room, and promised to procure me a peasant's waggon and a pair of horses; he added, that he was greatly embarrassed, having a hundred horses bespoke, and that he was going to send an express to order eighty at every post the whole of the way to Hamburg. I gave a mark (sixteen-pence) to the man who carried the express, to order me likewise a post waggon and pair, which he faithfully promised, but forgot to keep his word. I passed a wretched night in my open waggon, it raining violently, and blowing a strong north-east wind in my face. I was five hours in going the seventeen miles between Lupthen and Boitzenbourg, where I found no horses ready at the post-house, and was told I could not possibly have any for seven or eight hours. Two light

carriages-and-four arrived at the same moment, and received the same answer as myself. I entered into conversation with these travellers, who were Jews from Leipsick, and who told me they had been constantly within sight of the French ever since they had left that town; adding, that they would give any sum for horses, sooner than fall into their hands. This induced me to bribe my postillion with a species dollar, who presently procured me a pair, and I went the twenty miles to Eschburg so fast, that I soon passed the two light carriages, though they had paid enormously for double the number of horses, and rewarded the postillions most handsomely. Lauenbourg is the only remarkable place on this road, and when time is not wanting, is well worth seeing. A Swedish officer at Eschburg asked me very politely for my passport, and when he heard my name, almost insisted upon my dining with him. I could not help acquainting this hospitable officer of the fate which awaited him, and the troop under his command should they persist in remaining in their present situation. "You know the king," replied he, "and not a Swedish soldier, let the number of the enemy be what it may, will ever quit his post till he has received orders to abandon it." — Impressed with sentiments of admiration for a man so heroically devoted to his duty, I quitted him with my heart full, and had nearly been too late for the gates at Hamburg, from having conversed with him so long. Indeed I was the last person who entered the city that evening, and I had no small difficulty in procuring a

lodging at La Ville de Londres (the City of London), which is in much the finest situation in Ham-  
burgh, though certainly the dearest inn in the whole place. My first inquiry was naturally respecting the march of the French army, but no one could give me any exact intelligence, and I did not learn till the next morning that it was at too great a distance to overtake my friends; yet still the wind continued so violent and so contrary, that I suffered great uneasiness; the French marching with such rapidity, and losing no time in pursuing their enemies. Happily, however, on the sixth day after our separation, I was joined by my fellow travellers.

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**HISTORY OF FATAL EFFECTS  
FROM THE ACCIDENTAL USE  
OF WHITE LEAD. By John  
Deering, Surgeon, F. M. S.;  
with additional Remarks by Wil-  
liam Shearman, M. D. F. M. S.**

*From the Transactions of the Me-  
dical Society of London.*

Aldersgate Street, Oct. 4, 1809.

If the following narrative do not convey any important medical information, it may not be wholly uninteresting, as it relates to a domestic calamity, occasioned by a circumstance which at the time was wholly unsuspected; and it may at least inculcate the necessity of a closer investigation of symptoms from causes not fully ascertained, and at the same time evince the fallacy of hasty prognostics.

On the 21st of October last, I was desired to visit Mrs. R. the wife of a respectable tradesman in

Aldersgate-street, who complained of violent pain in the scrobiculus cordis, with great soreness of the epigastric region when pressed upon. She had vomited a considerable quantity of bilious matter, and at the same time her bowels were constipated: the pulse was calm and regular, the tongue clean and moist, and there was no symptom of fever present. She immediately took a cathartic, which operated, and an opiate in the evening. The following morning the patient appeared relieved; in the evening, however, the pains and vomiting recurred, and these symptoms continued for some successive days, in so distressing a degree, that it was deemed advisable to consult the family physician, which was done on Nov. 4, 1808. At this time these symptoms continued as already intimated, without any appearance of fever, and hence the physician was induced to consider the affections as of a rheumatic and spasmodic nature.

In a few days, in consequence of the amendment of the patient, he discontinued his visits. In about a week after this period, a boy in the same family, nearly sixteen years of age, was seized with symptoms exactly similar to those of the preceding case, and similar remedies afforded only partial relief, till at length he was removed into the country, and thereby recovered his health.

A week after the attack of this youth, the eldest child, a boy six years old, was also seized with analogous symptoms, and, the mother having relapsed into her former state, the physician was again consulted on the 19th of

November. At this time three other persons in the family laboured under similar affections, and suspicions were now entertained that some poisonous substance might have caused this general indisposition of the family; but after minute investigation no one circumstance was discovered to confirm this suspicion, or to elucidate the source of so extensive a calamity.

The sickness and pain continued unabated in Mrs. R.; but the son, after the period of a fortnight, was deemed in a state of convalescence by his physician, who discontinued his attendance; he was, however, soon after seized with convulsions, and expired within a few hours. Unexpected and severe as this shock was, Mrs. R. afterwards gradually grew a little better. She had hitherto continued to suckle her child, which, it being fifteen months old, she was advised to wean: to this she reluctantly consented. In about ten days afterwards the child became somewhat costive, without any other apparent indisposition; but at this period it was seized with vomiting and convulsions, and suddenly expired. The unhappy parent now experienced a return of her complaints, and, under a persuasion of the inefficacy of professional aid, she was prevailed upon to consult an empiric, whose attendance, though continued to the end of the year, proved unavailing; and on the 3rd of January, 1809, she had the advice of Mr. Chevalier, an experienced surgeon, who considered the patient's complaint to be chronic rheumatism; and by the use of clysters of warm water, oily mucilaginous medicines, fo-

mentations, and vesicatories, she appeared to experience more relief than at any period since the first attack; but, although the vomiting and sickness were less violent and frequent, the pain and soreness of the abdomen, first complained of, never entirely subsided; she was, however, able to sit up, and amuse herself with a little needlework, and even to go about the domestic concerns of the family, and Mr. Chevalier had proposed to pay his final visit on the 21st. On the morning of this day she rose at ten o'clock, and within the space of an hour afterwards, whilst standing near the desk of drawers, she suddenly exclaimed, "I am dying!" She was seized with convulsions, which continued till five o'clock, when she expired.

On the subsequent day, Mr. Chevalier, whose anatomical skill is well known, examined the body by dissection. Neither the thoracic and abdominal viscera, nor the brain, upon the most minute examination, exhibited the least appearance of disease; in short, not the least trace could be discovered of any morbid affection.

With respect to the three other persons already mentioned to have been indisposed, the servant maid, one of them, was conveyed to her friends, and recovered. A sister-in-law of Mrs. R. also recovered; but the third, who was her mother-in-law, died, after lingering under disease till March.

These circumstances having been cursorily communicated to the Medical Society, Dr. Adams, Dr. Hamilton, and Mr. Lawrence, were requested to visit the house of this unfortunate family, and to endeavour to ascertain the cause

of the calamity. Every culinary article, and the whole premises were accurately examined, but without its leading to any discovery. It appeared, indeed, that Mr. R. the husband of the deceased lady, had purchased a cask of sugar at a sale, a considerable part of which had been disposed of to some friends in the country, who had used it without inconvenience, and hence no suspicion was entertained of this article having produced the fatality in Mr. R.'s family.

In this state of uncertainty, Dr. Laird, another member of the Medical Society, visited the house; and, on examining the cask which had contained the sugar, he observed a white powder adhering to its inner surface, and which, on being heated by the blow-pipe on charcoal, afforded globules of lead in the metallic state.

The mystery was thus at length developed. The sugar had been injudiciously put into a cask which had previously contained white lead. That part of the sugar which was sent into the country had probably been taken out of the middle of the cask, and had never come in contact with the lead; whilst that which was used by the family, having been taken from the side, was impregnated with this metal, and doubtless was the source of the fatal events described.

Of nine persons in this family, who were more or less indisposed, four died, and the effects of the poison appear to have been nearly in the ratio of their respective ages.

The infant, fifteen months old, was attacked and expired within the space of twenty-four hours;

the child six years of age survived a fortnight: Mrs. R. aged forty, lingered three months before the fatal event took place; and the mother-in-law, aged sixty-seven, died four months after the attack.

The symptoms in each were very similar. The vomiting, pain in the stomach, and costiveness, marked the attack of the disease; and the soreness of the epigastric region in those who recovered was not removed by medicine, but seemed rather gradually to wear away by time or change of air. The matter vomited was usually of a dark yellow colour, though sometimes green; the fæces were in general dark-coloured; but in the case of Mrs. R. they were completely white during the space of twenty-four hours only.

There was a considerable sameness in the medical treatment. The opiates which were given afforded no mitigation of the symptoms, unless joined with cathartics, and aided by fomentations, &c. The countenances of all the patients exhibited a pale, sickly, wan aspect. The pulse in each was slow and regular, rather indeed sluggish, and generally below the natural state; but in no instance was there any symptom of paralysis.

J. DEERING.

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FURTHER OBSERVATIONS ON THE SAME SUBJECT. *By William Shearman, M. D. F. M. S.*

The circumstance related in the preceding communication of several persons in the same family being attacked with similar symptoms, differing only in degree, and resembling in appearance those of the colica pictonum, the exciting

cause of which could not be discovered after the most accurate research, brings to my recollection an occurrence which happened within my observation several years ago, where this disease raged with different degrees of violence among a great number of people, produced in all of them by the same unsuspected cause, and which, in its incipient and milder state, from its general prevalence, was not recognised either by the other practitioners of the town where I then resided, or myself, to be the genuine painters' colic.

This town, a sea-port in Essex, contained between three and four thousand inhabitants, and at the time I speak of, very many people, chiefly adults, and a greater proportion of them men, complained of occasional violent colic pains, chiefly occurring after meals, attended with an obstinate costiveness; and although these symptoms were for a time relieved by the use of purgatives and other means, they almost universally recurred. The progress of the disease, even in those cases where it attained its utmost violence, was in almost every instance so insidious and so slow, as to leave us unapprehensive of its true character; which, however, was at length brought to light in the following manner:

An infant, under twelve months, at the breast, who had been subject to complaints arising from acidity of the food, was tormented with most excruciating pain, apparently in the bowels, attended by a very great degree of constipation, and accompanied with violent straining efforts at evacuation, resembling tenesmus. The suffer-

ings of this poor little child were in the highest degree distressing, and it obtained but temporary relief from the warm bath, laxative injections, those of an anodyne quality, the throwing up into the rectum warm oil, opiates and purgatives combined, or from any treatment whatever that could be suggested. The seeing so unusually severe a case, suggested to my mind the probability that some improper substances had been exhibited to the little patient, and I was earnest in my inquiries to this point. All my endeavours only ascertained that the nurse had occasionally given the child a tea spoonful or two of ardent spirit in its food; a practice which, although I much reprobated, I knew to be too common among nurses, solely to account for this violent disease. My patient at length fell a victim; and a very short time after, the father of the child regretting to me the mismanagement of its nurse in giving it spirits, observed, that he himself was occasionally tormented with pains in his bowels, which he was inclined to attribute to drinking a single glass of Hollands and water every night. This induced a suspicion in my mind; and upon dropping into a small quantity of the spirits a single drop of the volatile tincture of sulphur of the old London Pharmacopœia, it assumed a very dark colour, affording a certain evidence of its containing a metallic poison. This Hollands geneva had been bought at the king's excise warehouse in the town, where many hundred gallons were annually sold, that had been seized by the excise officers from persons attempting to smuggle it into this

country. The gentleman, grieved at the loss of his child, which he could no longer fail to attribute to its true source, brought up the chief managing officer before the magistrates; when he confessed that the whole of the quantity of Hollands sold at the last sale had been impregnated with sugar of lead, for the purpose of depriving the spirit of the colour which it always obtained by being kept for some time in the tubs in which it was brought over sea by the smugglers, and the loss of which colour enhanced its price by three or four shillings a gallon. This circumstance afforded an easy explication of the cause of the malady which had so generally prevailed; and henceforth none other than coloured Hollands were exposed to sale at the excise warehouse, as had been the custom previous to this scientific attempt of the above officer, at once to increase the king's revenue and his own.

This recital strongly illustrates the obscurity in which the occasional causes of disease may sometimes be involved; and, as a proof of the difficulty of raising suspicion of the deleterious quality of substances, I may mention, that among those who died on this occasion was a dissenting clergyman, about sixty years of age, a man of good sense and observation, of temperate habits (if the daily custom of taking a glass of spirits and water after supper is not to be considered a deviation from the rules of temperance), whose wife carried on the business of a druggist; and it may be supposed they were both acquainted with the noxious qualities of the prepara-

tions of lead; yet it appeared that the sugar of lead with which this spirit was impregnated had been bought at their house by the exciseman himself, and in quantities of 28 lbs. at a time; but it did not occur to either of them, or to his medical attendant, that the disorder was connected with the drinking of the Hollands. It is to be remembered, that in the early stages we have no certain diagnostic signs by which the colica pictonum can be distinguished from the other species of colic; it is only by its ultimate effects, or by a knowledge of its exciting causes, that we can confidently pronounce concerning the existence of the disease.

W. SHEARMAN.

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TOPOGRAPHY AND POPULATION  
OF AVA. *From Major Franklin's Tracts on Ava.*

The *Era Wuddey* river (supposed by Captain Cox to be a continuance of the Nan Kian of the Chinese) divides the original territory of the Birmahs into two unequal parts—to the eastward they possess a tract of ten days' journey, about 150 miles, to the banks of a river called the *Salong-Miet*. This river falls into the *Sittong*, and the latter disembogues itself into the gulph of Martaban—these rivers properly form the boundaries toward the Siamese country—the banks on both sides are desolate, owing to the eternal predatory warfare between the two states; very little of the tract of country between these rivers and the *Era Wuddey* is inhabited or cultivated; a ridge of high moun-



tains divides them, and the country, for the most part, is barren and jungle. To the westward, not including Arracan, they possess a tract varying in breadth from ten to thirty miles, where it is terminated by a ridge of mountains, inhabited by a barbarous race called Kains, who are for the most part independent of the Birmah government. This western tract continues along the west bank of the Chedouwain to latitude  $24^{\circ}$  north, where the country is said to be altogether mountainous or desert, so that excepting the plains of Manchewban, situated between the rivers *Chindouwein* and *Era Wuddey* (which is said to be the granary of the northern part of the *Birmah* dominions), they do not appear to me to possess, at least derive advantage, from any part of their extensive territory from *Kevun-incoun* to *Prone*, beyond fifteen miles from the banks of the *Era Wuddey*, in many parts not so much. To the northward they command the navigation of the *Era Wuddy* to *Quantong* on the frontiers of *Yunan*—to the north and east of *Amerapoorah*, the country is mountainous as far as the borders of *Yunan* to the north-east, and *Laos* to the east—the valleys are under the dominion of many little princes called *Chobwahs*, who pay a certain annual tribute, I fancy very trifling. The inhabitants of the mountainous tract in general are called *Shans*. *Shan*, in the language of the *Manchew* and eastern *Tartars*, is the generic name for mountain; to the northward of *Manchewban* also are several tributary *Chobwahs*, and beyond them, the country in general is mountainous and desert,

inhabited by savage hordes called *Yeoks* and *Carrian Nhees*. Beyond the range of mountains to the west of the *Chedouwain*, is the country generally called *Cos-say*, into which the *Birmahs* have occasionally made incursions, but hold no regular communication with, or dominion over it.

Below *Prone* the country in general is more level and susceptible of cultivation. On the banks of the river is as rich a soil as any in the world; to the south-east of *Prone* is the ancient kingdom of *Tonghou*, said to be fertile, but thinly inhabited—to the southward and westward of *Tonghou*, the country, in general, to the sea is called *Henzawuddy*—to the eastward and southward of *Tonghou* is the ancient kingdom of *Sittong*, now dependant on *Henzawuddy*. *Martaban* is a large and populous province, lying round the gulph of the same name, and extending some way down. The coast of *Tenassarum* is a separate government, the sea ports of *Tavoy* and *Mergui* have very little territory annexed, and are also separate governments.

All the country to the southward of *Prone*, formerly constituted the kingdom of *Pegue*; and as the outlines of it are pretty accurately delineated in *Major Rennel's* map, it needs no further description at present from me.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCE. The climate of the whole of those parts of the *Birmah* dominions which I have visited, is more temperate and salubrious than any country of the same parallel of latitude that I know. The seasons are regular, and a pestilence was never known. Earthquakes

are very rare, and storms or tempests seldom felt.

The soil of the upper provinces in general is a sandy loam, on a bed of free-stone, or feruginous rock: in the lower provinces it has a larger proportion of argillaceous earth and vegetable matter.

The produce is various and abundant. The spontaneous produce of its forests maintains a decided pre-eminence from the northern frontiers to the sea. Teak wood, with all the varieties of timber known in India, is to be found in abundance and perfection. In the upper provinces they grow wheat, and all the variety of pulse and dry grains known in India. On the banks of the rivers, and wherever they can command water, rice; besides indigo, Cossonba of a very superior quality—very fine tobacco—and cotton of two kinds, the common white of India, and a brown kind peculiar to the country, which is imported to China for making nankeens; they have also abundance of sugar-cane, but do not manufacture it, contenting themselves with Jagree made from the Tear-tree. They have great variety of fruits, some peculiar to the country; all those common to India, some in great perfection, as mangoes, oranges and melons—they have also the various legumes and excellent vegetables and roots common to India, and a dearth is seldom known; when it happens, it proceeds more from indolence and oppression, than any fault in the soil or climate.

**MINES, MINERALS, &c.**—The country abounds in minerals, and they have several mines now open

in various parts of their dominions, but they are very deficient in the arts of mining and metallurgy. I have particular accounts of almost all the mines in the country, and specimens of the ores, &c. which I hope soon to have the honour of sending you; at present I can only give you a catalogue of names. They have gold, silver, tin, lead, copper, zinc, iron, antimony, arsenic, sulphur, vitriol of copper, zinc, and iron, natron, nitre, mineral or fossil salt, coal, petroleum, amber, jet, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, topazes, amethysts, garnets, crystal, spar of various kinds, cats eyes, jasper, loadstone, onyxes of various kinds, steatites, marble, lime-stone, &c. &c. There are also several mineral springs, caverns, and caves, natural and artificial. I have accounts of some, which, if true, surpass every thing of the kind hitherto explored in India.

**COMMERCE, ARTS, and MANUFACTURES.**—To China they export annually five or six lacks of rupees worth (prime cost) of cotton; the returns are made in raw silk, wrought silks, velvet, gold and silver thread, gold in thgots and plates—leaf-gold true and false for gilding (of which immense quantities are exported), foils of various colours, paper-toys and dried fruits—the Chinese also take off a great part of their ivory, amber, jasper, and precious stones, and some birds' nests brought from Tavoy and Mergui; but it does not appear to me that any European or Indian commodities find their way to China by this route, not even broad cloth; as under the present system the price would be too high before it

reached the consumer: exclusive of this, the Chinese appear to me to be universally bigoted in favour of their own manufactures; with less liberality, their commercial policy seems to be regulated by the same principles as our own; they encourage the import of raw materials, and the export of manufactures. A Yunan Chinese pedlar's box differs but little from a Duke's-place Jew's, except in the fashion of the articles.

The whole produce of the ruby mines, in which sapphires, topazes, emeralds, and garnets, are found jumbled together, does not amount to more than 30,000 tecals per annum; at least what are permitted to be sold: the most valuable being appropriated for the use of the king, and locked up in his treasury. The produce of the silver and other mines it is impossible to learn, but it is but trifling, owing to the rapacity of government, which does not afford sufficient security to the adventurers, or allow them an adequate share for their risk and labour. Mining is every where a dangerous speculation; here particularly so—the Chinese and Shans are in general the adventurers.

To Bengal, by the way of Arracan, they chiefly export silver bullion for the purchase of silk and cotton piece-goods; they speak of five hundred boats employed in that trade, but I much doubt the fact; it is in your power also to ascertain it; and it is necessary it should be done, and subjected to some equalizing regulations, otherwise the carrying trade of our own shipping to Yanghong will be ruined. Should an accommodation take place, I shall

submit some regulations for your consideration on that head.

From Yanghong and Bassien they export stick lack, timber, ivory, wax, cutch, wood, and earth oil, precious stones, and other trifles, to various parts of India, to the amount of ten or fifteen lacks of tecals or rupees; and import various European, Indian, and China goods, to the amount of ten lacks, more or less.

From the Shan country they get gold, silver, musk, stick lack, ivory, jasper, horses, and laipac (a coarse kind of tea, in general use amongst them, and which they eat with oil, chillies, and garlick): the eating of laipac forms an indispensable part of the ceremonial in every contract.

From Martaban, Tavoy, and Mergui, they get a little gold, wild cardamums, ivory, wax, birds'-nests, and tin; and most of their salt-fish and blatchong.

They manufacture most of their silks, and dye them very well of various brilliant colours; also a fine brown cotton cloth, of which they are very fond; and a great deal of coarse, and some fine cotton cloth for their own consumption. They smelt metals: iron in large quantities for their own use; make paper, various articles of lacquered ware; refine culinary salt-petre; make gun-powder (very bad); manufacture most of the coarse ironmongery; found brass for various purposes; build ships and boats; make twine and cordage; turn in wood and ivory; polish and cut their precious stones; and excel in pottery; but all their best artificers are foreigners; all that they do is done rudely; and to their women alone

must be ascribed the merit of weaving and dying. A Birmah is seldom any thing else than a government servant, a soldier, boatman, husbandman, or labourer. They break in their cattle very well, but their arts of husbandry are very rude; their plough is nothing more than a large wooden rake, on which the ploughman stands and drives the oxen or buffaloes that draw it. The grain is committed to the soil, and the crop is generally left to chance to make its way up with the spontaneous growth, except when in the ear, when a good deal of dexterity is used in defending it from the birds. In the culture of tobacco, Cossoomba, and some other articles, they are more careful; but husbandry, as well as every thing else, seems to be on the decline. Inclosures were once very general, and artificial reservoirs for water constructed in many places.

**POPULATION.**—This is a question very difficult to be determined any where, but more especially in a country so deficient in system as the Birmah empire; inquiries of this kind were also very delicate for a person in my situation to make. I have not, however, been deficient in inquiry, and shall now offer the little I have collected, but without vouching for its authenticity.

There are three stages of society in which man varies his habitation; in the earliest, or mere savage state depending on the spontaneous productions of nature for support, he generally crowds to the margin of the sea, the banks of lakes and rivers; hence navigators have so often erred in estimating the population of the

islands and coasts, which they have cursorily viewed. As numbers increase, and other resources become necessary, men apply themselves to raising herds, or tilling the soil, and gradually recede from the banks of rivers, &c. to the interior; a second visitant forms nice conjectures: in the third and last stage, when commerce is introduced, the banks of navigable rivers, &c. are again frequented, and towns raised by the super-flux of society; and a third visitant of the same country will speculate on the new appearance of things, and condemn his predecessors, without being a jot nigher the truth himself.

The Birmah nation has advanced to this last stage of society. The Era Wuddey is the high road of the country, and the most fertile tracts of land are to be found on its banks and islands. A traveller passing and repassing to and from the capital, who has no opportunity of making incursions inland, would form very erroneous conclusions of the population of the country, were he to draw his inferences merely from the seas. I at first fell into this error myself, as I observe by some remarks in my diary on my way up the river. We must, therefore, have recourse to other *data*: scanty as they are, they may tend to throw some light on the subject.

The question of population, I understand, has been often agitated at the Birmah court, and four millions stated as the population of the Birmah territory; and I have reason to believe it is pretty near the truth, rather more than less. One of the town-clerks of Amerapoorah told my informant,

that there were fifty thousand houses at Amerapoorah, including the suburbs and adjoining hamlets. I think this is an exaggerated account, because I know that Yanghong, the first place of trade in the Birmah dominions, and more populous than any other for its size, contains only 5000 taxable houses; and Amerapoorah, in its most extended sum, does not appear to me more than four or five times as large. I have visited most parts of both cities, and think my estimate of their comparative size near the truth. Birmah houses are only of one story, and spread a good deal of surface; their cities, &c. are also crowded with many religious buildings, and the houses of all those employed under government are surrounded by courtyards, so that both these take up a great deal of room. As the taxes are levied on houses, a greater number of people are crowded under one roof, than is usual in single storied houses in other countries, I shall therefore allow seven persons to one house; and rating the houses of Amerapoorah at 25,000, it will make the population of the capital 175,000 souls men, women, and children. The residence of a court, however despotic, has many attractions; it therefore serves in some measure as a criterion to judge of the population of the country. But even supposing the above stated number of inhabitants doubled, it would argue but a small population in the Birmah dominions.

A second data is the number of cities, towns, and villages in the Birmah dominions, conquered countries inclusive. It is said that his majesty, desirous of informa-

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tion on this subject, some years ago ordered that every city, town, or village, should send one soldier for the Birmah army, and that when they were mustered at Amerapoorah there appeared to be 8000 men. Supposing this statement correct, and it is more likely to be exaggerated than diminished, we must have a regard to local circumstances, before we can apply it as a data. In England and Wales I think there are about 1,200 cities, towns, and villages, and the population of both countries is rated at about seven millions, more or less; but it must be remembered, that, from the security derived from our happy government the face of the country is scattered over with habitations; besides, the flourishing state of our commerce has crowded our cities and towns with inhabitants. The case is far different with the Birmah dominions; its immense wilds are inhabited by savage hordes, or ferocious animals hostile to the civilized inhabitants. Oppression is ever on the watch to seize the unprotected peasants; and anarchy and lawless rapine stalk at large throughout the land. The inhabitants, therefore, are compelled to unite in societies for their mutual protection.

Their towns, and villages in general are little more than a straggling row of huts along the strand, or a double row lining a road of communication. The whole of these 8000 cities &c. do not average more than 150 or 200 houses each; taking the largest statement, or 200, it will make the number of houses in the Birmah dominions 1,600,000: and, at seven persons to a house,

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11,200,000 persons in the whole of the Birmah dominions; a very scanty population indeed for so extended a territory. And its very extension operates against its ever proving an adequate resource either for defence or revenue; for in truth not one half of this population can be said to be in a state of solid allegiance; and from the remainder a very large proportion must be deducted for females, old men, and infants.

The proportion of women to men has been stated to me as 10 to 6, and 4 to 1; and this enormous disproportion of the sexes has been accounted for by the incessant state of warfare in which the Birmah nation has been engaged by the restless ambition of its sovereigns, particularly those of the present dynasty. That it does not proceed from a natural cause, I have pretty well ascertained; for on the strictest inquiry I do not find that the births of females exceed that of the males beyond the usual proportion: but, admitting that the proportion does not exceed 3 to 1, and stating the effective population of the Birmah dominions at six millions, it will leave only 1,500,000 males; from these must be deducted all those under 15 years of age and above 50, according to the common rules of political arithmetic; there will then remain one fourth, or 375,000 men capable of bearing arms, supposing that the whole of the country was to rise in a mass, according to the modern phrase; but this experience has proved to be an impossibility: I am therefore induced to credit what I have often heard asserted, that his present majesty would find it extre-

mely difficult to raise and maintain for any length of time, an army of sixty thousand men.

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ACCOUNT OF THE CITY OF TUNIS, THE CLIMATE, COUNTRY, MANUFACTURES, &c.

*From Accounts of Tunis by  
Thomas Macgill.*

The city of Tunis is built at a distance of about six miles from the head of the gulf which bears its name; and is separated from the sea by an extensive lake, which also receives its name from the city. It is surrounded by a miserable wall of mud and stone, neither fitted for ornament, nor for use. The buildings in the town are of stone, but of very mean architecture. In the whole city there is not to be found one building worthy of description. The Bey is erecting a palace, which, when finished, may perhaps be handsome, but it is buried in a dirty narrow street; and that nothing may be lost, the lower, or ground floor, is intended for shops. He is also building several barracks in the town, which, when completed, will render his soldiers much more comfortable than they are at present. The streets of Tunis are narrow, dirty, and unpaved; the bazars, or shops, are of the poorest appearance, and but indifferently stocked with merchandise. The inhabitants, who crowd these miserable alleys, present the picture of poverty and oppression.

It must be confessed, notwithstanding, that the present Bey has added greatly to the respectability

of the town's appearance. At the different gates he has erected, under the direction of a Dutch engineer, something like fortifications. But should they ever chance to be attacked, these decorations of Mynheer will be found only like the pasteboard batteries of a theatre. In the neighbourhood of the city, however, he has built several small castles, which promise to afford better protection.

At the upper end of the town stands the castle of the Gaspa, built by the Spaniards when they had possession of the country. This fort commands the town, and in case of necessity, would keep it in complete subjection.

The port of Tunis is at the Goletta or entrance from the sea into the lake. As no river, nor even rivulet, runs into the lake of Tunis, the evaporation is supplied by a current at the Goletta from the sea.

At the Goletta, there are two forts of considerable strength, built by the Spaniards during the reign of Charles V. They are in a tolerable state of repair. Several fine guns are to be seen in them, particularly a large one for throwing stone-shot, and a gun of exquisite workmanship, which was plundered from the arsenal of Leghorn by the French, and sold by one of Bonaparte's commissaries to an agent of the Bey of Tunis, about seven years ago.

It was at one time the intention of the Bey to drain the lake, which is daily filling up by the filth of the city, which runs into it. For this purpose, he sent for several engineers from Holland. The intention was to drain the lake, and form a channel of sufficient depth

to bring vessels of burthen up to the town, where a handsome port was to be formed, fitted to contain not only merchant vessels, but also the ships of war belonging to the prince. Many obstacles, however, arose to prevent the execution of this princely design. The draining of the lake might create bad air, and the country, which had just been scourged by the pestilence, might again be visited by disease. The engineers were also of opinion, that ten years would be necessary to complete the work, with the labour of ten thousand slaves, and the cost of no small sum of money besides materials.

The plan was for these reasons abandoned, and the Bey contented himself with forming a small port at the Goletta. Into this, vessels of a small draught of water can enter through a handsome canal of stone, in which there is at all times fifteen feet of water.

This being the situation of the port of Tunis, the ships of the Bey make use of Porto Farina as safer, and more commodious. Vessels loading or unloading at Tunis, lie off in the roads, in between five and seven fathoms water with, fine anchorage, and are served by large lighters, to transport their cargoes. These lighters, named sandals, drawing little water, even navigate in the lake, and bring their loads to its borders below the city. Ships wishing to avail themselves of the port of the Goletta can enter on paying a due of three Spanish dollars a day; but very few choose to lay themselves under so heavy a tax.

It is said that the French at one period offered to form the port which the Bey wished, provided

The asses of Tunis are also good, and much used.

The prices of all these animals are very high. A good horse will cost from seven hundred to a thousand piasters; a fine mule not less, and often more; and an ass, very frequently from four hundred to fifty piasters.

Camels are generally used throughout the whole regency. They are certainly better adapted to the climate than any other animal; and both carry a greater load, and are more easily maintained.

Dromedaries are not very easily to be seen. The Bey used them formerly to carry his dispatches; but it would appear that the breed is now lost in this country. The pace taught the mules, is the natural pace of the camel and dromedary, in which the latter travels with an astonishing velocity.

The necessities of life at Tunis, were formerly extremely reasonable; but the war with Algiers having cut off the greater part of the supplies, particularly of sheep and bullocks, they have risen to more than double their usual price. Formerly a good bullock cost only twenty or twenty-five piasters; now one of the same quality cannot be had for less than from fifty-five to sixty. A sheep formerly sold for five piasters, but now sells for upwards of twenty.

During nine months in the year, the number of bullocks brought from the district near Constantine, amounted monthly to ten thousand, and of sheep to twenty thousand. But during the two last years in which the war has continued, this supply has been cut off; and the Bey, in order to preserve the breed, has ordered that in all

his territory no cow or ewe should be killed.

Arts and manufactures, as will be easily believed, are in a low state in the regency of Tunis. In the whole state, besides soap, we only find three manufactures of any note: caps, woollen stuffs, and Morocco leather.

Tunis, for ages, has been famous for the manufacture of scull-caps, so generally worn by Mussulmans, Jews, and Christians, of every description, who shave their heads and wear the oriental dress.

At a former period, Tunis was almost the only country in which these caps were manufactured, but within these few years, they have been imitated both at Leghorn and Marseilles. The quantity thus manufactured, and the low price at which they have been brought into the market, have considerably lessened the demand for those of Tunis, but have not had the effect of lessening their reputation; for those made in Europe, are neither equal in colour, fineness, nor strength, to those made in Tunis.

This manufacture is, without doubt, the most lucrative enjoyed by the subjects of the Bey. It gives food to thousands of the inhabitants, and causes a great circulation of wealth throughout the state. At a moderate calculation, it employed formerly upwards of fifty thousand persons, and three thousand bales of Spanish wool were annually used in it. At present, it is reduced to hardly one third of its original extent. The balance in favour of Tunis by this manufacture, formerly amounted to about seven millions of piasters annually, between the price of the wool and dyes imported, and the



caps sent out of the country. Even now, should one-third remain, it is no small source of wealth derived from one branch of manufacture, to a state like Tunis.

The manner of making these caps, is as follows: The wool is first combed and spun into a coarse soft thread, which is twined, and knit into caps of a conical form, like a night-cap. These are next soaked in oil; and, on a form put upon the knee of the manufacturer, are milled down, by turning and rubbing the sides together. By this process, they are reduced to about one-third of their original size. When the cap begins to become thick, great care is taken to bring out the nap. This is done by brushing it down with a curious long *bur*, which nature seems to have made for the purpose. A pair of large sheers is used to clip off the parts of the wool which may be too long for the beauty of the manufacture. The caps thus reduced, brushed, and clipped, become of the form of a semi-globe. In this state they are sent to Zawan, about thirty miles distant from Tunis, where they are dyed, for the most part, of a deep crimson colour. It is worthy of observation, that the water at Zawan is the only water in the whole regency which can be used for this purpose. It has the quality of giving a particular richness to the dye; and it is even disputed whether any other water can give a colour so beautiful and so well fixed, for the colour never fades. The caps thus dyed, are returned to the manufacturer; are milled again somewhat thicker, combed, and clipped with still greater care than before; and finally, dressed

in a manner so elegant, that they actually appear to be made of rich velvet.

It is an erroneous opinion that the caps of Tunis are knit double, like a double cone, or a double night-cap. They are entirely single, and it is only in the milling that the edge of the cap assumes the appearance of being double.

After having gone through all the operations described, the cap is carefully examined by the master of the shop or factory, and all its faulty parts are corrected. A neat tassel of mazarine blue silk thread is then sewed to the top, and it is considered as finished.

The manufacture of caps in Tunis, is upon an establishment which would do no discredit to an European country, and is much superior to what could have been expected, under such a government, and in such a state of society, as that of Tunis.

The Bey fixes annually the price of Spanish wool for this manufacture; in which he is naturally guided by the advice of the manufacturer, as well as by his own private observation. By this means, the speculator in Spain or other parts, knows what price he may obtain in Tunis. No buyer is allowed to give more than the established price, and many regulations are laid down to prevent monopoly. For instance, no person can buy a whole parcel of wool, if it exceed five bales; and the whole must be examined by the Amina, or chief of the trade. Every branch of trade in the regency is also adjusted by a committee of the traders themselves, from which an Amina is elected. All disputes are decided by him;

and the disputants, if they are not satisfied with his determination, can have recourse to the Bey.

The Amina judges of the quality of the wool in the market, and makes such divisions of it, as to prevent all kinds of monopoly, and to keep every manufacturer employed. But any cap-maker or holder, who pleases to speculate in Europe, and import wool into Tunis, can manufacture, if he chooses, the whole extent of his speculation for his own account.

Another regulation is, that all caps, when finished, must be examined by the Amina, before they are put into paper; otherwise they are liable to confiscation. By this means, the character of the caps of Tunis is sustained.

Many different kinds are made, both for the use of Tunis, and the different states of Barbary; and also for the Levant, where their chief market lies. The caps made for the Levant, are of three different qualities. The first are called Stambol caps, which are those used by a part of the soldiery of the Grand Seignior, and are very large. A bale of wool of two cantars, will render only twenty-five dozen of this description. The second are called Sakis, or Sciots, from the island of Scio. They are worn by all the Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Jews, wearing the long dress, and even by the soldiers, under those which are large. One hundred dozen of these are produced from a bale of wool. The third are called Haram, from being worn by the fair sex and children. These are still smaller than the last mentioned; a bale of wool will render two hundred dozen of this kind. Besides, these,

which are perfect in their several sorts, there is a kind called Bastardi; which are such as for the character of the manufacture, are separated from the rest, and sold as faulty.

The woollen stuffs manufactured in the regency, principally at Jerba, are of a thin texture, resembling in some degree a soft serge. They are made from the finest wool produced in the country, and are really of good workmanship. All classes of Moors, who have any covering, are dressed, more or less, in this manufacture. Thousands have no other dress than a scull-cap, and a blanket thrown round the body and shoulders in several turns. Others have turbans and girdles of woollen; and almost all have a cloak, or Bernous, as it is called. The fair sex have a robe of woollen gauze thrown round them, some with silk stripes; and many of them wear shawls, both long and square, of the same species of manufacture. This kind of woollen stuff is also used for blankets, which are soft light and warm. But besides the immense quantities which are used in the country in these various ways, a great portion is exported both to Europe and the Levant. The shawls are dyed of different brilliant colours, and are to be seen in every part and city of Turkey.

It is impossible to give a true idea of the extent of this manufacture. Thousands are employed in it, in different parts of the state; and it consumes annually, thousands of cantars of wool.

The manufacture of Morocco leather is also considerable. Great quantities of dyed skins are an-

nually exported from the country, and as almost all the Moors wear red leather slippers, or boots, the consumption of this article in the regency, is by no means trifling.

ACCOUNT OF THE EDDA. *By*  
*Dr. Holland.*

*From Sir George Mackenzie's*  
*Travels in Iceland.*

Poetry having so entirely the character of an art among the ancient Icelanders, we might expect to find them possessing some common means of education and instruction in this favourite pursuit. The Edda, one of the most valuable remnants of northern antiquity, is a work designed expressly for these purposes. Much controversy has existed respecting this singular and celebrated performance; the period at which it was written, and the writers, being made equally the subjects of question. Though certain points of the discussion have never been completely decided, yet we may now consider ourselves as possessing all those facts respecting the work, which are of any material importance. It seems to be well ascertained, that the Edda is not entirely the composition of one person, or of one age, but that it derives its present form from several distinct sources. The name has been assigned to two different works; one of which is called the ancient Edda, or Edda of Sæmund; the other, supposed

to be of more modern date, bear the name of the celebrated Snorro Sturleson, to whom it is ascribed. It must be remarked, however, that these titles were given at a period much later than the composition of either of the works; and that their accuracy has been disputed, inasmuch as regards the names of the authors affixed to them.\*

The ancient Edda consists of various odes; which, as some allege, are the fragments only of a much larger work, now lost to the world. These writings, suppressed during a long period by the mistaken zeal of the catholic clergy, were brought to light about the year 1680, by Brynjolfus Suenonius, Bishop of Skalholt. The most important of the poems are the *Völuspa*, and the *Hávámál*. The *Völuspa*, or *Prophetess of Vola*, is a digest of the ancient Scandinavian mythology, short and extremely obscure; the *Hávámál*, a singular collection of moral precepts, professing to be derived from the god Odin himself. These poems have generally been attributed to Sæmund Sigfuson, an eminent Icclander, born A. D. 1056; who, from his knowledge, writings, and various acquirements, has been called by succeeding authors, Frode, or the learned. This opinion, however, as before mentioned, has had its opponents; and strong reasons have been urged for believing that Sæmund did not compose, perhaps

\* Different derivations have been given of the name *Edda*: some have derived it from *Edde*, a grandmother, thus making it to signify the parent of poetry; or from *Atta*, a father, with the same use of the prosopopeia. Others have referred it to *Odde*, the residence of Sæmund Sigfuson. Arnas Magnæus considers the name as a feminine of the old word *Odr*, signifying wisdom, or reason.

not even compile, the Edda which is ascribed to him.\*

The second work, bearing this name, has come to us under a more perfect form, and though itself losing the garb of poetry, is much better adapted to the object of instructing others in the poetic art. It is distributed into two principal parts. The first contains an extensive view of the mythology of Odin, under the form of dialogue; in which are explained the attributes of the deities, their several actions, and the other remarkable events of the mythology. This was a code from which the Skalds, or bards of the age, might derive incidents and allusions for the ornament of their verses. The second part of the Edda, which has been called Skaldalaga, is a still more singular instance of the attention which was given at this period to poetry, as an art. It is a collection of synonymes, epithets, and prosodiacal rules, carefully arranged, and admirably adapted to increase the accuracy and facility of composition. The different errors of style are distinctly pointed out, and a minute account is given of the varieties of figure and of metre, which

may be admitted into poetical writing. The origin of this extraordinary work, like that of the ancient Edda, is still a matter of dispute. Most authors concur in ascribing it to Snorrio Sturleson, admitting, however, that certain additions were afterwards made to the Skaldalaga, either by Gunnlaug, a monk who lived about the beginning of the thirteenth century, or more probably, by a poet called Olaf Huitaskald, the nephew of Sturleson. The learned Arnas Magnæus, and some other writers, have contradicted this opinion, and suppose it more probable that the Edda was greatly altered, if not composed, in the fourteenth century: an idea which is the less probable, since at this period the art of poetry had greatly declined among the Icelanders, and the office and reputation of the Skalds were now become almost wholly extinct.†

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#### VERBAL REMARKS.

*From Essays Literary and Miscellaneous, by J. Aikin, M. D.*

I. *On the words REPUBLIC and COMMONWEALTH.*

The examples are numerous,

\* The principal opponent of Sæmund's claim to the first Edda is Arnas Magnæus; whose recondite inquiries into the early literature of Iceland have given him much celebrity. See his *Life of Sæmund Frode*, prefixed to the *Edda Sæmundar*, Hafnia: 1787.

† See *Vita Sæmund. Mult. Edd. Sæmund. præfix. p. 14*; also *Sciagraph. Hist. Lit. Island. p. 17*. The controversy respecting the origin of the Edda, and the examination of this singular work, have engaged many writers of great eminence. Besides those just referred to, we find connected with this subject the names of Wormius, Bartholin, Rudbeck, Resenius, Mallet, Suhm, Ihre, Thorkelin, &c. from whose several works the curious reader may obtain ample information on the subject. The principal editions of the Edda are those of Resenius, (*Copenhagen, 1665*), and of Mr. Goranson, a Swede, who obtained his text from the Upsal Manuscript of the work. A French translation of the greater part of it has been given by Mr. Mallet in his *Introduct. à l'Hist. de Dannemarck*; and this has been transferred to our language by Dr. Percy, in his *Northern Antiquities*. To the pens of Gray, Herbert, and Cottle, we owe poetical translations of several passages in the ancient Edda.

in various languages, of the deviation of a word from its original and etymological signification, in consequence of certain casual associations, which, differently affecting different minds, have introduced ambiguity into the use of such words, and into reasonings founded upon the ideas annexed to them. In these cases it is a service, not only to literature, but frequently to morals, to rectify these misconceptions, and to recall the proper and definite meaning of terms, that they may no longer, either with or without design, be employed so as to delude or perplex the unwary. It is my intention to take some of these words into consideration, with the hope that, by impartial and temperate discussion, some prevalent errors of which they are the subject may be corrected: and I shall begin with those placed at the head of this section.

The notion commonly attached in this country to the terms COMMONWEALTH and REPUBLIC, is that of a form of constitution susceptible, indeed, of many varieties, but uniform in its rejection of a *king*; and the appellation of *republican*, as applied to an individual or a party, is understood to imply abhorrence of kingly government. It is sufficiently obvious from what events in our annals this interpretation is derived; but temporary and local circumstances ought not to stamp a peculiar signification upon words common in their use to various ages and countries. It will therefore be proper to revert to their origin and history.

The Greeks made use of the expression *το κοινον*, or *τα κοινα*,

to denote the *common* or *public* concerns of any body of men associated into a community; and they applied the term *πολιτεια* to the administration or form of government of the *πολις* or state. In Latin, the *το κοινον* is exactly rendered by *respublica*; the *πολις* is *civitas*; and the *πολιτεια* is *administratio reipublicæ vel civitatis*. As all these appellations were founded on the idea of a community of right and interest in the state among all its members, they were not compatible with *monarchy* properly so called, or *tyranny* (in the Greek sense of the word), because, in that form of government, every thing which is common and public in other constitutions is appropriated by an individual, who is conceived to possess the property of it, and to administer it according to his own pleasure. But the office of *king*, understanding by the title only the visible head of the state, and the administrator of its executive power, was not at all incompatible with the existence of a *respublica*; and therefore the terms *republic* is, without hesitation, applied to Sparta and other Grecian states, where kings were component parts of the government.

Our English word, *commonwealth*, or *commonweal*, is precisely analogous to *respublica*, and has been used in at least as extensive a signification by accurate writers. Thus Locke, in his *Treatise on Civil Government*, says, "By *commonwealth* I must be understood all along to mean, not a democracy, or any form of government, but any independent community, which the Latins signified by the word *civitas*." And this is

the sense in which, he says, king James (surely no friend to democratical ideas) employs it. Nay, amidst the different *forms of a commonwealth*, Locke enumerates that in which the power of making laws is lodged in *one man*, and his heirs after him ; but this is upon the supposition that it is a trust committed by the people—a case, I believe, that scarcely ever happened, except among those whom previous habits had inured to despotism. The proper use, then, of the word *commonwealth* is relative to the origin and authority, not the form, of government ; and every constitution which preserves the principle of a community of right and interest, as the basis whereon all civil authority is founded, may, under a variety of changes as to form, still retain the denomination of a commonwealth. The case is exactly paralleled by those associations for particular and limited purposes, which constitute companies or fraternities, and which, in what manner soever they may choose to manage their common concerns, either personally, or by agents and officers to whom different degrees of power may be delegated, still retain in the body at large all the authority of the administration.

The term *republic*, as adopted in our language, has, by use, acquired a more confined signification than *commonwealth* ; being generally understood as denoting the *rule of many*, in opposition to *monarchy*, or the *rule of one*. Thus Dr. Johnson, in his Dictionary, defines a republic to be “a state in which the power is lodged in more than one.” It is manifest that this definition includes all those con-

stitutions, which, by a kind of solecism, are called *mixed monarchies* ; for although the executive power may be single and independent, yet, if there exist a power to controul in any effectual manner its exertions, the government cannot be said to be placed in *one hand*. Whilst then, from the sole circumstance of *division* of the supreme power, we apply the title of republic to constitutions so different as the hereditary aristocracies of Italy, the partially-elected ones of Holland and some cantons of Switzerland, the Swiss democracies, and the pure representative government, with an executive president, of the United American States ; we cannot consistently refuse the title to others which agree in this essential character, though they have an executive head styled a *king*. The late government of Poland always bore the name of a republic under that predicament. It is true its head or king was elective ; as were those of Hungary and Bohemia, before they fell under the dominion of the house of Austria. But, essentially, every kingdom is elective in which, on any emergency, the people have assumed to themselves the prerogative of altering the course of hereditary succession ; for by such an act they have testified that the regal authority emanates from themselves ; and the limitations under which they have exercised this prerogative have been the result of their own discretion, not of any defect of power to make alterations which must, in theory, be regarded as the same whether the degree of change effected be great or small. It seems, therefore, to have been

with no impropriety of language that a prelate (I think, Dr. Rundle) called the English government "a republic with a king at its head:" at least, he employed his terms with more accuracy than Addison, in his *Vision of Liberty* (*Tatler*, No. 161) who uses the word *Commonwealth* as synonymous with Democracy, and makes the Genius of Monarchy the representative of the English constitution; thus confounding the latter with the pure monarchies of the continent, in which there is no division of the supreme power.

If then, in the strictest language, every state which recognises a community of interest in its members is a *commonwealth*; and every form of government which has secured these interests by "lodging power in more hands than one," is *republican*, why should these terms bear an obnoxious import in a country where all parties profess to act upon these common interests, and where a division and balance of power has been the great object of the constitution? Ought they not rather to be employed to denote those principles in which all the friends of civil liberty, in its most tempered form, agree, and to be set in opposition to nothing but tyranny and despotism? The cant words *Whig* and *Tory* carry with them no proper meaning but that of a faction, and may be accommodated to any set of principles, however inconsistent with former declarations. But the term *republican* or *commonwealth's-man* has a determinate meaning, and might, I should suppose, without hesitation, be avowed by all who hold that government was instituted for the

good of the whole; and that this good is best consulted by a proper division of the supreme authority.

## II. On the words *PEOPLE* and *POPULACE*.

Few words stand more prominent in political discussions than that of *people*, which is taken in different acceptations by writers and speakers of different parties, who often artfully endeavour, by the sense in which they employ it, to convey impressions favourable to their arguments. Yet if we consider the term in its proper and original import, little doubt, I imagine, will remain of the signification that it ought to bear in correct language.

The Latin *populus* (whence *people* is obviously derived) properly and strictly signifies the whole body of a nation or civil community, and is exactly analogous to the Greek *δημος*. That this is its primary meaning cannot be doubted, when we observe its application to such a body when spoken of in general terms. For although no phrase is more familiar in Latin writers than *Senatus Populusque Romanus*, yet this limited sense is subordinate to the former; and the *populus* here denotes a part of the community only because the *senatus* is taken out of it:—it is, in fact, all the rest. In the opening of his History we find Livy proposing to treat on the affairs *populi Romani*; whom he soon after terms *princeps terrarum populus*; conformable to which lofty appellation is Virgil's

..... *populum latè regem, belloque  
superbum.*

A people reigning wide, and proud in war

This is, likewise, the first sense ascribed by Dr. Johnson to the word *people*; and indeed he might have been content with this only sense, together with its variation of "men in general;" for when, after his usual mode of splitting senses, he adds those of, "vulgar," and of "persons of a particular class," it is evident that his references authorize those significations only by prefixing some other word, as *common people*—*country people*, &c.

The proper use of the word is preserved in the ordinary phrase of *Prince and People* as placed in contra-distinction; and I conceive a prince, king, or supreme governor, holding his office for life, and not amenable to the common laws of the state, to be the only person not included in the enumeration of *people*. No particular class of the community is exempted from the number; and though we have the division of Lords and Commons, both are equally portions of the *people of this realm*. This conception of the term is the only one which accords with the genius of a free state, to which it is essential that laws and privileges should be common to all its members, and that no line of separation should be drawn between one part of the subjects and another, at least in important concerns. Without a common appellation there cannot be a common interest; and every designation which excepts a portion out of the general mass, sets it up as an object of ill-will or suspicion, unless where it implies some distinction clearly connected with the public welfare. In those countries where patricians or noblesse have prided

themselves in marking as strongly as possible their superiority to plebeians, and have supported it by the greatest number of exclusive prerogatives, they have been most liable to be deserted in times of public danger by the body of the nation, which has not been disposed to sympathize with them in losses of which it did not partake, or greatly to deprecate changes by which its condition was as likely to be ameliorated as to be made worse.

To confound *people* with *populace* has been a very common, though a shallow artifice of men who have at times been opposers of those notions of equality, which carried to a certain extent, are the basis of all that deserves the name of freedom in governments. They have studiously, in all their reasonings, endeavoured to inculcate the idea of two classes in society, the respectable, orderly, and enlightened—and the base, turbulent, and ignorant—to the latter of which they have affected to appropriate the name of *people* and, whenever the rights, voice, or will of the people have been brought forward, they have chosen to regard them as applicable to the mere rabble. It is true, such is the distribution of the advantages of social life in human communities, that in almost all countries the mass of the people have been left destitute of the opportunities of mental cultivation, and by the want of property, and the ordinary comforts of existence, have been rendered discontented, and debased in the scale of rational beings. But this part of society forms no proper class; for every thing between the lowest and the



highest condition of subjects (especially in a country like ours where free scope is given to the exertions of industry and ingenuity) is gradational, and no line can be drawn which shall separate the well-informed, well-principled, and independent members of the community from their opposites, —the only distinction worthy of consideration in a political view! —Moreover, it is perfectly false in fact, that the two pretended classes act separately upon public occasions; for the low are incapable of any combined or determinate exertions without the counsel and aid of the high, to whom they are generally subservient in their schemes, whether selfish or patriotic, with no other views for themselves, than some vague notions of rectifying abuses by which they suppose themselves aggrieved, and which notions are easily made to coincide with plans for general good.

Let those persons, therefore, who accustom themselves to use the word *people* in a contemptuous sense, and to regard it as implying all that is ignoble and worthless in society, consider what right they have to exempt themselves from the number to which this designation belongs. If not part of the people, what are they? What other appellation can they claim, which shall mark a distinction in their favour? Are there not occasions in which they are proud of participating in the title? Have they never challenged a fellowship with a brave, a free, and enlightened *people*? The phrase, *majesty of the people* (borrowed from the Romans) is said, when first pronounced in parliament, to

have excited a laugh, but, when persisted in by the speaker, to have made a serious impression. In reality, it includes all the genuine majesty of a nation; for the majesty of a king is only a figurative attribute, derived to him as a kind of personified image of the combined power and dignity of the people; from them it is reflected; and to them, when they choose to assert it, it must return. A Lewis XIV. strutting among his courtiers, and led by their flattery to believe, that in his person actually resides all the greatness of the state, is, in fact, a more ridiculous object than a self-constituted body of political mechanics, who, at least, possess the strength of their united arms. But to bring the monarch to reason, and to over-awe the turbulent *populace*, the general mass of wisdom and power existing in the *people* is alone to be relied upon.

### III. On the words *LOYAL* and *LOYALTY*.

To the well-founded observation, that from the shades of difference which words often acquire in passing from a primary to a derivative language, inferences may be deduced concerning the modes of thinking in different countries, the English use of the words which are the subjects of this section may at first sight appear a remarkable exception. *Leale*, *Lealtà*, in Italian; *Loyal*, *Loyauté*, in French, have the signification of frank, sincere, honest, and of good faith; whereas *Loyal* and *Loyalty* in English (manifestly the same words in their origin) are entirely limited in their sense to fidelity and attachment to a *king*, except that

by a kind of metaphor, our poets sometimes apply them to denote the same affections towards a mistress. This diversity was the source of much mistranslation after the French revolution by our newspaper writers, who were doubtless surprised to find that people, when become republican, ostentatiously applying the term *loyal* to their sentiments and proceedings. Had these translators, however, been better acquainted with the language, various instances would have occurred to them explanatory of its true meaning.—Thus Moliere, in the “*Tartuffe*,” ironically names a Norman serjeant-at-mace *Mons. Loyal*; upon which one of the characters in the play remarks,

Ce Monsieur Loyal porté un air bien déloyal :

This Mr. Honest looks very like a knave.

Philip de Comines even applies the word to the Creator, who, he says, has “*loyalement tenu à toutes gens*,” the promise which he made when he created man.

The motto of one of our ancient noble families is “*Loyauté n’a honte*,”—which might be rendered, Faithfulness incurs no shame;—though possibly such a version would not be adopted at the present day.

It is not difficult to conceive how a word signifying fidelity in general, should come to be exclusively applied to what might appear the most meritorious exercise of the quality; but the wonder is, that England should have been the country in which alone the word has been so limited. There is no doubt that, according

to modern usage, the sole meaning affixed to the English word *loyalty* is that passionate attachment to the person and interests of the reigning king, as such, which almost all public men profess, and which many seem to consider as the first of political virtues. I am not able exactly to trace the progress of this appropriation of a word, which once had among us at least the intention of signifying faithfulness to an obligation of service of any kind. Thus Shakespear not only, in the high-flown language of a lover, speaks of writing

———*loyal cantos of neglected love*;

but makes the good old Adam say to Orlando,

————— I will follow thee  
To the last gasp with truth and *loyalty*.

This dutiful attachment of a servant to his master is a sense of the word not noted by Johnson, who limits its use to fidelity to a prince and a mistress. He quotes however, a line of Milton as exemplifying the meaning of “faithful in love,” which appears to me to refer to the more extended signification above hinted: it occurs in the poet’s beautiful address to Wedded Love:

..... by thee  
Founded in reason, *loyal*, just and pure.

The word is here evidently used as a synonym to *constant* and *faithful* to an engagement, without limitation to a particular instance. I should suppose that the reign of Elizabeth, which, to the profound veneration for royalty that prevailed under her father, added the chivalrous devotion of which her sex was then the object, was the

period in which the modern appropriation of the term principally took place. Possessing this double claim to the reverence and sentimental attachment of her subjects, she was treated with a fervor of submission nearly amounting to adoration; and the *passion of loyalty* appears fully formed in the language both of the poets and the statesmen of that day. James I. was not a sovereign adapted to inspire the real feeling attending this display; nor, perhaps, would his son have done so in any high degree, had it not been for the contest between republicanism and monarchy which agitated his reign, and of which he was finally the victim. The partisans of the latter thought they could not too strongly express their attachment to regal government; and the sufferings of the king, with his dignified behaviour under them, were calculated to excite the warmest emotions in his behalf. Loyalty was therefore renewed in all its force, both as a passion and a principle, and in the breast of a cavalier it took place of every public, and almost of every private affection. It required no personal favours for its support; for, as Butler in a *serious strain* observes,

..... Loyalty is still the same,  
Whether it win or lose the game,  
True as the dial to the sun,  
Although it be not shone upon.

As the fall and restoration of monarchy were intimately connected with those of the established religion, the principle of loyalty, thus understood and limited, received all the support that could be given it from that religion

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when become triumphant; and the duty of almost unbounded submission and attachment to the person wearing the crown was inculcated by the clergy as conjunct and scarcely inferior to that of similar affections towards the Supreme Being.—Charles II. little as he was entitled to these sentiments from his personal character succeeded to them in their full force; and notwithstanding the opposition his schemes incurred during part of his reign, it closed with laying every other political principle at the feet of loyalty. In the works of Dryden and other poets as well as in those of numerous prose writers, secular and ecclesiastic, this was the prime public virtue held up for admiration and imitation; and if any thing remained to be done in restricting the meaning of the term to devotion to the possessor of the crown, it was now completely effected.

As the purpose of this discussion is merely verbal, I shall not enter into a consideration of the worth and propriety of such a principle under a mixed constitution like the English. I cannot, however, forbear to advert to a passage of Lord Clarendon, a writer whom no one will suspect of heterodox opinions concerning monarchy. Speaking of the public character, he says “He had never any veneration for the court but only such *loyalty* to the king as the law required;” in which sentence he seems to point out, and without censure, a measure for this affection, which distinguishes it from the blind and passionate attachment that some would inculcate under its name.

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The passage also suggests a probable etymology of the word from *law* (*loy*), as implying a due regard to *legal* obligation : and thus we find the modern French using it with particular reference to the faith of treaties and compacts.

On the whole, considering that the attachment enjoined by the principle of loyalty is to the wearer of the crown *merely as such*, and without regard to his personal qualities, it might be sufficient, in general, to confine the sentiment within the bounds of Cordelia's honest declaration,

I love your Majesty  
According to my bond, nor more nor less.

#### IV. On the words REFORM and REFORMATION.

Johnson in his Dictionary has assigned to these words the simple signification of "change from worse to better," thus making them synonymous, or nearly so with *amendment* or *improvement*, and consequentially implicating them in a share of the meaning of *alteration* and *innovation*. The effect of such an approximation upon minds of a certain stamp may readily be conceived ; and in fact it has almost consigned *reform* to the catalogue of those ill-sounding words, which produce a shuddering in delicate political nerves. But in reality, its proper sense includes none of these dreadful notions. To *reform* (*reformare*) is to *form* again, and accurately, to restore the form in which the thing first appeared. Thus Ovid, speaking of Iolaus as miraculously restored to youth, calls him "*primos reformatus in annos* ;" and the same poet in the

person of Proteus instructing Peleus how to manage Thetis, directs him to hold her fast in all her transformations "*dum quod fuit ante reformet.*" The name of the *Reformation* given to the change in religion by which the errors of popery were abrogated, certainly was not meant to imply the notion of *bettering*, as referring to that which primitive christianity had been, but only a restoration of that state. It was indeed, regarded as a "change from worse to better," but not simply so ; for such a change would ensue on the conversion of a nation of idolatrous heathens ; which event could not be properly called a reformation.

To *reform*, then, is the very reverse of to *innovate*, since it looks back to something which has already existed under the same title as that which now subsists in an altered and vitiated state. This, I presume, is the idea entertained by those who are advocates for the *reform of Parliament* ; for although some may meditate *improvements*, conformable to the present state of the nation, yet I conceive their intention substantially to be, to *restore* or *redintegrate* the ancient representation of the commons of this realm. And in every case, where the purpose is to bring back to its pristine and uncorrupted state an approved institution which has been deteriorated, or perverted from its original intention, there seems to be no other room for hesitation than with regard to the best means of carrying the design into effect.

I conclude this article with the literary remark, that to speak, as

is commonly done, of the "reformation of abuses," is a gross impropriety of language; since it is not the *abuse* which is to be reformed, but the thing in which it existed. Bribery in elections is an abuse: remove the abuse, and you reform the mode of election; that is, you restore it to its state before the abuse took place.

#### V. On the words REBEL and REBELLION.

The Latin use and derivation of *rebel* (*rebellare*) implies the act of *fighting again*, or resuming arms which had been laid down; and the word is commonly employed in that language upon occasions in which a people who had been compelled to submit to a superior force and undergo the law of the conqueror, have taken an opportunity of vindicating their original independence, and throwing off the yoke. This resistance to imposed authority, however provoked by tyranny and oppression, was always regarded by the Romans as a capital crime and punished with the greatest severity. It is obvious indeed that a nation which set out upon a plan of aggrandizement by conquest, could not adopt any other policy. If their treaties with the vanquished did not confer a *right* to future dominion, all their acquisitions could be considered as only temporary, and held by the immediate tenure of the sword. The same opinion was naturally adopted by other powerful and ambitious states; and thus *rebellion* at length acquired the signification assigned to it by modern writers, of "Insurrection against lawful authority" (*Johnson*). But

in the application of the term it usually happens that the authority itself is the matter in dispute, and that the party in possession assumes the justice of its own cause by stigmatizing the adverse party with an opprobrious title. Hence it is commonly said that defeat alone identifies the *rebel*; and it is curious to remark with what fluctuation, according to the course of events, the word is used during the progress of a civil contest. This was strikingly exemplified in the war which terminated with American independence. The insurgents against the authority of the mother country, the lawful extent of which was the point in question, were, at first, without hesitation termed *rebels*; and the politeness of General Gage in his proclamation destined their leaders "to the cord." After Burgoyne's capture, the term began to lose ground. The Americans were civilly called "our deluded fellow-subjects;" and the gazettes simply denominated them "provincials." The termination of the contest converted a *rebellion* into a *revolution*. Had not the struggle against arbitrary power in the reign of Charles I., after its temporary success, concluded with the Restoration, it would never have been stigmatised in history with the appellation of the *Grand Rebellion*; which term, indeed, is still rather the shibboleth of a party, than a title employed by unprejudiced writers. When there are competitors for the same crown, it is usual for each party in turn, or at the same time, to pronounce the other *rebels*, and to treat them as such when it can be done without fear of retaliation.

This practice was so fatal to the English nobility in the vicissitudes of the wars of York and Lancaster that it was found necessary under Henry VII. to pass an act to exempt from the penalties of high treason those who should take up arms in defence of the king *de facto*. A hard case frequently occurs (as lately in respect to the poor Tyrolese), when a province, in consequence of a compulsory treaty, is transferred from a master to whom it is attached, to one whom it abhors. If either the sentiment of independence, or of habitual affection to former sovereigns impels such a people to attempt to throw off the new yoke, they are immediately declared in a state of rebellion. But, although in strictness it may be said that they are resisting "lawful authority,"—as far as the transfer of a people without their own consent can confer such authority,—it is cruel to brand their honourable principles with a term to which power has attached a flagitious meaning. If the Spaniards shall be temporarily compelled to renounce a native sovereign for a foreign usurper imposed upon them at the point of the bayonet, every generous effort to recover their lost rights will be stigmatised by their invader with the name of *rebellion*, till final success shall have obliterated the appellation.

The practical inference from this discussion is, that whenever the ruling powers stigmatize an armed opposition to their dominion with the title of *rebellion*, and place the authors of it in the odious and penal situation of *rebels*, it would be both prudent

and candid first to consider those words in their original neutral signification of *taking up arms again*; and not hastily to adopt the superinduced sense of *resistance to lawful authority*, without some examination of the real lawfulness or justice of that authority.

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TRANSLATIONS OF TWO LETTERS  
OF NADIR SHAH, WITH INTRO-  
DUCTORY OBSERVATIONS IN A  
LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.  
*By Brigadier General John  
Malcolm.*

*To Henry Colebrook, Esq. President of the Asiatic Society.*

My Dear Sir,

In the course of researches into the history of Persia, my attention was particularly drawn to a collection of letters, and original state papers of Nadir Shah, published after his decease by his favourite secretary Merza Mehedi. This collection is held in the highest estimation in Persia, not only from the light it throws upon the history of that nation, but from the style in which it is written, and which is considered to be the best model for those who desire to attain excellence in this branch of writing.

I have the pleasure to transmit, for the consideration of the Asiatic Society, translations of two of these letters which appear to be strongly illustrative of the character of Nadir Shah, and the history of the period at which they were written, and which may perhaps be deemed on that account not unworthy of a place in the Society's Researches.

The first is addressed to Muhammed Ali Khan, Beglerbeg \* of Fars, and must from its tenor have been written early in the year 1731, a few months previous to the dethronement of Shah Tamasp; which took place in the month of August of that year. Nadir Shah published, at the period at which he wrote this letter, a proclamation or manifesto addressed to the inhabitants of Persia, in which, after stating his own successes against the Afghans and the other enemies of his country, and the evils which appeared likely to arise from the shameful peace which had been concluded with the Turks, he announces his intention of marching after the feast of Nau Roz (which occurred that year on the 22nd of Ramzon, or 10th March) and of not only obliging the Turks, to consent to more just terms, but of depriving of dignity and power, and considering as infidels, all those who should oppose his intentions. This manifesto, as well as his letter to the Beglerbeg of Fars, sufficiently prove that his designs were at that moment more directed against his own sovereign than that of Constantinople.

There is no epoch in the life of Nadir Shah at which he acted with more consummate art and policy, than upon this occasion. The crown of Persia was completely within his grasp. But he appears to have considered it as indispensable to have his right universally acknowledged by his countrymen before he seized it. He had within a period of thir-

teen years risen from obscurity to unrivalled pre-eminence in the service of his weak monarch; and, by his wonderful valour and conduct, had not only rescued his country from the Afghans the Turks and the Russians, who taking advantage of the decline of the Sofaviyah dynasty and consequent dissensions of the nobles of the empire, had made themselves masters of its richest cities and finest provinces, but he had revived the military spirit of the Persians, and roused a nation sunk in sloth and luxury, to great and successful exertion. But neither this success, the imbecility of Shah Tamasp, nor a reliance upon his own fame and strength, could induce him to take the last step of usurpation, until he had by his arts excited a complete contempt in the minds of his countrymen for their reigning sovereign, and a pride in his glory, that was likely to make his elevation seem more the accomplishment of their wishes than of his ambition. The great ability with which he laboured to effect this object is admirably shown in his letter to Muhammed Ali Khan. He commences by stating his victories over the Afghans, whom he had not only completely expelled from the empire, but pursued into their own territories. He next exposes the impolitic and humiliating conditions of the treaty which the king had concluded with the Turkish government; and, on the ground of its bringing disgrace on Persia, asserts his right and intention, as the successful champion

\* Governor of Persia Proper.

of the independence of his country, to abrogate the ignominious engagement; and while he flatters the national spirit of the Persians by anticipating success against their ancient rivals the Turks, he endeavours to enflame all their bigotry by giving the colour of religion to the cause which he has undertaken; and calls upon them, with the well-feigned zeal of an enthusiast, to fight for the preservation and existence of the holy sect of Shiah, a schism which, as appears from his whole life, he always considered to be a heresy, and which it was the first and last object of his reign to eradicate and destroy: and, to make the effect of this letter complete, he concludes it with the usual declaration of all Muhammedan leaders who have made religion the pretext of war, that he should consider and punish as infidels all those that refused their concurrence and aid in the sacred cause to which he professed himself devoted.

The second letter is from Delhi, and must have been written immediately after the arrival of Nadir Shah in that city, in the month of February 1738. It commences with a clear statement of the causes of his invasion of Hindustan; which is followed by a concise relation of his military operations, and a particular account of the celebrated battle of Karnál in which he defeated the emperor of India. The account of occurrences before the action, the action itself, the subsequent visit which Nadir received from Muhammed Shah, and his resolution to replace that monarch upon the throne of his ancestors, are stated

with equal perspicuity and force, and the whole of this letter is written in a less inflated style than any oriental composition of a similar nature which has fallen under my observation. It records events of almost unparalleled magnitude, and the expression is (as far as I can judge) never more warm than what the subject justifies, and indeed requires.

These letters are perhaps calculated to give the reader a more favourable impression of the character of Nadir Shah, than any thing before published relating to that great and successful conqueror: who is chiefly known in Europe by the report of his tyranny and cruelties, and above all by the massacre of Delhi, which reached European narrators through the exaggerated statements of the surviving inhabitants of that unfortunate city. It is far from my intention to trouble you with what the Persian advocates of Nadir Shah state in vindication of his conduct upon that memorable occasion; nor do I mean to enter in this place into any inquiry regarding the character and actions of this extraordinary man; but you will, I am assured, forgive me, if I offer some observations on the manner in which the history of Nadir Shah and of several other Asiatic princes of eminence have been given by European writers.

In describing eastern despots, there has often appeared to me a stronger desire to satisfy the public of the author's attachment to freedom and his abhorrence to tyranny, and despotic power, under every shape, than to give a clear and just view of those characters whose history was the immediate



object of his labours. This usage may, no doubt, in some points of view, appear laudable. It may have a tendency to impress those who peruse the work with a still greater love of the first of all human blessings, rational liberty. But others, who look to a volume of Asiatic history with no other desire but that of obtaining historical truth, and a correct knowledge of the social and political state of the nation that is described, will be disposed to regret that there was any prejudice on the mind of an author or translator, that gave him a bias unfavourable to the gratification of their hopes. They will wish, that he had looked upon the political world with more toleration; and though they may not censure his warm admiration of the government of his own country, they will lament the existence of a feeling which was adverse to an impartial consideration of events illustrative of the general history of the human mind, and which has led him to stamp with general and unqualified reprobation rulers, who, however low their pretensions may be rated, if tried by the standard of countries towards whom that over which they reigned had no one point of affinity, must have stood high in the scale, if measured by that more applicable principle, which takes as its foundation, the actual state of the community in which such characters were born, the means which they possessed, and the actions which they achieved, and, on this fair and just ground, pronounces with truth and discernment, on the right they had, from their qualities and achievements, to that pre-eminence which they attained.

If such an author were to write the history of Nadir Shah, he would probably see something more than a mere usurper and tyrant in the man, who, born in a low rank of life, at a period when his country was overrun by foreign invaders, raised himself by the force of his own genius and courage to the highest military rank: attacked, defeated, and expelled every enemy from Persia; and afterwards, with the universal consent of his countrymen, seized the sceptre which his valour had saved, and which a weaker hand, could not have wielded. Such an historian, after dwelling with pleasure, if not enthusiasm, on the early events of his life, would accompany Nadir with satisfaction in his war upon those barbarous Afghan tribes, who for a series of years had committed the most horrid ravages in Persia; and though it would be impossible to commend the motives that led that monarch to attack the Emperor of India, the extraordinary valour and conduct which he displayed in that enterprise, the exercise he gave by it to that military spirit which he had with such difficulty rekindled among his countrymen, and the magnanimity with which he restored the crown (which he had conquered) to the weak representative of the illustrious house of Timur, might, without offence to truth, be stated by such a writer in mitigation of that insatiable desire of glory which prompted the enterprise, and of those excesses by which it was attended.

The actions of Nadir Shah, until the period of his return from India, are a theme of constant praise among his countrymen Of

the remainder of his life they say, that, though it was unmarked by great deeds, it was too evident that he had become intoxicated with success, and no longer acted under the guidance of reason; and all Persian authorities agree, that, after he had in a paroxysm of rage, or rather madness, put out the eyes of his eldest son, Reza Kuli Mirza, he became altogether insane. But neither this act of atrocity, nor the other cruelties which Nadir committed towards the close of his reign, have eradicated from the minds of his countrymen the sentiments of veneration which they entertain for his memory, as the deliverer of his country from its numerous, cruel, and insolent enemies.

I must trust to your indulgence to excuse the length of this letter. If the accompanying translations are deemed worthy of being inserted in the transactions of the Asiatic Society, I hope to be able to forward hereafter others of a similar kind.

I am, My Dear Sir,

with sincere respect

and esteem,

Yours faithfully,

31st Oct. 1808. JOHN MALCOLM.

#### LETTER I.

(Written before Nadir Shah ascended the throne) addressed to Muhammed Ali Khan, Beglerbeg of Fars and giving an account of the conquest of Herat.

To the highest of the exalted in station, the chief of the great nobles Muhammed Ali Khan, these happy tidings be conveyed.

Aided by the bounty of an all powerful Creator, and the happy auspices of the house of Haider\* and the twelve holy Imams (on whom be eternal mercy,) which my crescent formed and all-subduing scimitar, which in glory resembles the recent moon, and with my powerful and victorious army, and soldiers of propitious destiny, *who are those sent from heaven* † I have, under the influence of good fortune, surpassed all others in the capture of fortresses and cities.

At this happy and auspicious period, the host of Afghans of the tribe of Abdalli, who fled from the edge of the conquering swords of my dragon-like warriors, retired, *as a spider within its web*, ‡ into the fort of Herat. Their hearts were distracted with fear, and the pillars of patience and fortitude, that had supported their resolution, were cast down. Reduced to distress by the complicated evils of famine and of the sword, they implored mercy; and, "as clemency is enjoined to the powerful," I permitted them to evacuate the fort; and have sent (with a view to disperse them) 60,000 of this tribe with their families, who were reduced to great misery, to the city of Khar Shahr in the province of Khorasan. By the favour and blessing of that omnipotent Being,

\* Ali. Here the tribe of Shihhs are meant, who are supposed to be under Ali's protection, and in fact part of his family.

† Sentences marked in Italics, are passages from the Koran, of which I have concisely rendered the meaning.

‡ From the Khoran, The passage literally signifies "like unto the spider that maketh himself a house." But the weakest of houses surely is the spider's.

by whom I have been protected, the fort of Herat is in my possession; and the whole of the tribe of Afghans, as also of the Ghel-yahs\* of Candahar, who were in the bounds of alliance with them, have submitted; and have placed upon their necks the collar of obedience.

In the midst of these actions, by which the whole country from Herat to Candahar has been completely subdued, and the disturbers of tranquillity on the borders of Khorasan exemplarily punished, I learn by a letter from Muhammed Reza Khan, who was sent ambassador to the court of Rûm,† that he has concluded a treaty with the king, by which it is agreed that the Turkish empire shall possess the territory on the other bank of the River Aras; and the Persian, all upon this: but no arrangement appears to have been made for the liberation of the prisoners of the sect of Ali who are confined in the Turkish dominions.

It is an incontestible truth, that the existence of humble persons, like us, who, from the favour of a divine providence, have obtained rank and pre-eminence over others, is for no other purpose than that we should be the friends of the sect of Shíahí, that we should relieve the distress and dispel the grief of the poor and afflicted; ("for to protect the ruled is the duty of the ruler.") That we should combat the enemies of the weak, and eradicate the distemper of sedition from the body of the state: nor deaf to the voice of the helpless

and unmindful of those that are prisoners, we should break such sacred engagements, to conciliate the approbation and yield to the power of a proud enemy.

By the great and powerful God, this day is big with ruin to their enemies and with joy to the sect of Shíahs, the discomfiture of the evil minded is the glory and exaltation of the followers of Ali. *When the avenger is at hand the wicked tremble and are appalled. Their eyes roll wildly like one in the agonies of death. Let the danger pass over, and it is forgotten. They revile and mock with their tongues.*

This is a just description of the Turkish tribe. Why should we listen to more prevarications? Or why confine ourselves to the bank of the Aras; ‡ when it is manifest, that the peace, which has been concluded, is contrary to the will of God, and irreconcilable to the wisdom or dignity of imperial greatness.

I have stated to the minister of the exalted prince, that such a peace cannot be permanent, and that I conclude the mission of an ambassador to have been an act of compulsion, as I cannot believe that the prince would, under other circumstances, have consented to such a degradation of his dignity. But at all events, as offerings are continually made in the palaces of the lords of the faithful, and the holy men with broken hearts are praying to their divine creator for the release of the Mussulman prisoners; it was my determination,

\* A particular tribe of Afghans.

† Araxes.

‡ Constantinople.

after receiving leave from the holy prince of regions\* Ali Ibn Mause Reza (on whom the eternal blessings) to march on the second day after the feast of Fetert† towards the disputed quarter, aided by the divine power, and accompanied by an army raging like the troubled ocean.

## VERSES.

I shall overflow my banks, and fly like an impatient lover to his mistress;  
Like a torrent, will I rush, with my breast ever on the earth.  
Hafiz! if thy footsteps desire to gain, by the true path, the holy house,  
Carry along with thee the virtue of the exalted of Nejef.

I have represented also, that I have sent the high in dignity, Mahsum Ali Beg Geraili, ambassador to the court of Rûm, and that he is attended by a respectable escort; and that he is fully acquainted with my wishes and sentiments.

You will no doubt be rejoiced to hear, that, as it was to be hoped from the goodness of God, this peace with the Turks is not likely to endure; and you may rest in expectation of my approach. For, by the blessing of the Most High, I will advance immediately, with an army elated with success, skilled in sieges, numerous as emmetts, valiant as lions; and combining with the vigour of youth the prudence of age. I will attend on the exalted prince, and

then proceed towards the Turkish frontier.

## VERSE.

Let the cup-bearer tell our enemy, the worshipper of fire,  
To cover his head with dust:  
For the water, that had departed, is returned into its channel.

Such of the tribe of Shiahs, as are backward on this great occasion, and are reconciled to this shameful peace, should be expelled from the faithful seat; and for ever accounted among its enemies. To slaughter them will be meritorious; to permit their existence, impious.

"I have heard, that, during the reign of Mutasim,

"A woman of Ajim was taken by the foe:

"Her eyes became channels for torrents of blood.

"She thus complained of her wretched state.

"Oh Mutasim! why art thou supine?  
I call for justice!

"Thy subject is a prisoner in the hands of thine enemy,

"Thou art the flame in the lamp of the country.

"On thee depends the shame and glory of the nation.

"Thou art the protector of the poor and wretched:

"All their children are the children of their sovereign!

"Her masters, astonished at these exclamations,

"In rage struck her on the face;

"And said, "Now let your monarch Mutasim,

"With all the renowned heroes of Persia,

\* One of the twelve Imams, who died at Meshed in Khorasan, where he is buried.

† This feast happens at the conclusion of the month of Ramzan.

“Collect an innumerable army,  
 “And come, if they choose, to thy rescue.”

“This speech soon reached the great Mutasim,

“Who immediately published throughout Persia,

“That all, who pretended to the name of men,

“Should instantly assemble in arms.

“When the monarch had completed his mighty preparations,

“He soon heaped destruction on the heads of his enemies.\*

“To release one prisoner from the hand of the foe,

“If an incomparable army were assembled,

“At this moment, when numbers of the Shiahs of Persia

“Are prisoners in the hand of cruel men,

“And, with their lamentable cries uttered morn and eve,

“Have rendered dark and gloomy the azure sky;

“It is acknowledged by the tribe of Shiahs,

“That the king † of Khorasan, the Imam of the age,

“Is not considered by the men of Persia

“As less honourable, nor of lesser fame, than Mutasim!

“Then by the mercy and greatness of the creator,

“Victory is still declared to these soldiers.

“Under the auspices of the most merciful of the world,

“I have taken ample vengeance on the Afghans.

“Aided by the fortune of the lord of Khorasan,

“I have been revenged on the whole tribe of the Afghans.

“There remains not in this quarter, at this period,

“Aught of that tribe but their name.

“In this war great actions have been fought,

“The Kezel-bashes ‡ became each a sharp pointed thorn.

“From the slaughter that has been made, and the blood that has been shed,

“Our high-polished scimitars have received a purple stain.

“I have taken from the worthless foe,

“With my sword, the region from Herat to Candahar!

“By the sacred temple of the lord § of Nejeß,

“We will turn with vengeance to that quarter:

“We will perform a pilgrimage to that threshold:

“And we will afford protection to our prisoners:

“We will take ample vengeance of the Turks.

“We will punish || all our foes.

“And in this war, whoever continues inactive,

“Or from baseness remains in pretended ignorance,

“Both his property and his blood are lawful prize.

“He is to be considered out of the pale of the true faith.”

Most noble lord, if the state of the province of Fars will permit, lose not a moment in repairing to the court of the most exalted prince at Ispahan; and represent to him, that, as the peace which has been concluded will benefit no person whomsoever, and can in no light be viewed as proper or reputable, it neither meets the approbation of the nobles nor the commonalty of the empire.

But, if you should be prevented from moving to the capital, owing

\* This story is related by historians of Mutasim, the son of Harun al Rashid, and eighth Kalif of the house of Abas. *D'Herbelot Bibl. Or.* 639.

† Ali Mause Reza, the seventh Imam, buried at Meshed.

‡ Persians; literally *Redheads*, a name given to them from the circumstance of Shah Ismail having directed all true followers of the sect of Shiah to wear red caps.

§ Ali, the son-in-law of the prophet, who is buried at Nejeß.

|| Literally, *farbush the garments*.

to the dispute with the Arabs not being adjusted, let me be instantly informed. If you are able to quell these troubles, it is well. But, if you require aid, make me acquainted; and a detachment of my victorious army shall march to your support.

Keep me regularly informed of the news of your quarter.

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## LETTER II.

*From Nadir Shah to his son Reza Kuli Mirza, giving an account of the conquest of Delhi.*

To the exalted and glorious son of our wishes, the valiant Reza Kuli Mirza, who is our vicegerent in Irán, the seat of our empire; our most beloved, the pre-eminent in royal rank, allied to us in dignity:—be these glorious commands known.

Agreeably to our former communications, after the defeat of Afghan prince, Ashref Ali Merdan Khan was appointed our ambassador to the court of Hindustan for the purpose of representing to that court, that as the turbulent Afghans of Candahar and its neighbouring provinces were to be considered equal enemies to both states, it would be advisable to appoint an army from Hindustan, to occupy the passes, and prevent the retreat of the marauders. The emperor Muhammed Shah gave a ready assent, and concluded a treaty to the proposed effect. After the return of our ambassador, we sent Muhammed Ali Khan to the court of the Indian emperor to

repeat our instances on this subject, and Muhammed Shah confirmed his former engagement.

After our glorious and victorious standards returned to Candahar, we understood from our conquering generals employed with a part of our force in the reduction of the Afghans of Kallat and Ghizni, that Muhammed Shah had in no respect fulfilled his engagements; and that no appearance of an Indian army had been seen in that quarter. This intelligence induced us to send, with the utmost expedition, Muhammed Khan Turkoman to the court of Delhi, to remind the emperor of his promises; but that sovereign and his ministers, in dereliction of their former engagements, treated the subject with neglect, omitted answering our letters, and even put restraint on the person of our ambassador.

In this situation we were impelled to march against the Afghans of Ghizni and Cabul; and after punishing the refractory mountaineers in that quarter, as we considered the neglect and contempt with which Muhammed Shah had behaved, and his conduct to our ambassador irreconcilable with friendship, we marched towards Sháhjehánábád.

Of our success in reducing the provinces of Peshavir, and taking possession of Lahore, the former seat of empire, our beloved son has already been informed. We marched from that city the last day of Shavál, and on Friday the 10th of Zelkad reached Ambala, forty farsakhs from Sháhjehánábád. We have learnt, that Muhammed Shah had collected from Hindustán and the Dec'hin, a numerous

force, and accompanied by all his nobles, by an army of three hundred thousand men, three hundred pieces of cannon, three or four hundred elephants, and other equipments in proportion, had marched from Delhi and arrived at Pánipet, a village twenty farsakhs from Ambala. We immediately directed the superfluous and heavy baggage of our conquering army to be left at Ambala, and advanced to meet the enemy. Muhammed Shah also left Pánipet, and marched to Carnál, which is twenty-five farsakhs from Delhi.

In the course of our march we detached a force of five or six thousand men in advance, who had orders to observe the appearance, numbers, and order of Muhammed Shah's army. This body, when about two farsakhs from Carnál, fell in with the advance of the Hindustání army, which amounted to twelve thousand men; these they attacked and totally routed; presenting us with their general and many others, whom they made prisoners.

This signal defeat put a stop to Muhammed Shah's further advance. He halted at Carnál, and surrounded his army with a trench: he also constructed ramparts and batteries, on which he placed his cannon.

We had sent a detachment to march to the east of Muhammed Shah's camp, and post themselves on the road that led to Delhi: this party received accounts on the night of Tuesday the 15th, that Saadet Khan, known by his title of Burhán ul Mulk, and one of the chief nobles of the empire, had reached Malabat, accom-

panied by an army of 30,000 men, a train of artillery, and a number of elephants, and intended forcing a junction with Muhammed Shah.

With a view of intercepting this force, we marched our army, two hours before day-break, to the east of Carnál, and occupied the road between that village and Pánipet. This movement, we hoped, would force Mahummed Shah from his entrenchments. About an hour and a half after day-light we had passed Carnál, and gained the east side of the Hindustání camp, when the advance-guard made prisoners some stragglers of Saadet Khan's party, from whose information we learnt that that general had succeeded in his design of forming a junction with the emperor; in whose camp he had arrived at ten o'clock the preceding night.

On this intelligence we were pleased to order our royal tents to be pitched on the ground which we then occupied, opposite to the camp of Muhammed Shah, from whom we were distant about one farsakh.

As the junction of Saadet Khan had been the cause of Muhammed Shah's delays, he conceived on that event his appointments to be complete; and, leaving two thirds of his cannon for the protection of his camp, he advanced with a great part of his army, a third of his artillery, and a number of his elephants, at twelve o'clock the same day, half a farsakh in the direction of our royal army, and drew up his troops in order of battle. Placing himself in the centre of the advanced lines, he stationed the remainder of his troops in the rear as a support.

Their numbers were incredible. They occupied, as close as they could be drawn up in depth, from the front line to the entrenched camp, a distance of half a farsakh; and their front was of equal extent. The ground was every where dark with their numbers, and to judge from appearance, we should suppose they were ten or twelve times more numerous than the army of the Abdal Gardoghly.

We, whose only wishes were for such a day, after appointing guards for our camp, and invoking the support of a bountiful Creator, mounted, and advanced to give battle.

For two complete hours the battle raged with violence, and a heavy fire from cannon and musquetry was kept up. After that, by the aid of the Almighty, our lion-hunting heroes broke the enemy's line, and chased them from the field of action, dispersing them in every direction.

Saadet Khan, mounted on his state elephant, his Nisha Muhammed Khan, and other relations, fell prisoners into our hands. Samsám Alí Khan Dauran Amir ul Omra Bahádur, the first minister of the empire was wounded. One of his sons, with his brother, Muzefer Khan, was slain; and another of his sons, Mír Aáshue, was taken prisoner. He himself died the following day of his wounds.

Wasili Khan, the commander of the emperor's body guard, Shadab Khan, Amir Kuli Khan, Ali Muhammee Khan, Mir Husen Khan, Khájez Ashref Khan, Aliyar Khan, Aakil Beg Khan, Shahdad Khan Afghan, Ahmed Ali Khan, Razin Rai Khan, com-

mander of the artillery, as also Shir Khalu, with about three hundred other nobles and leaders, of whom fifteen were commanders of seven thousand, of four, and of three thousand, were slain.

Muhammed Shah, with Nizam ul Mulk, ruler of the seven provinces of the Dec'hin, and a chief noble of the empire, Kamer ul Din Khan, chief vizier, and some other nobles of less note, protected by a covering-party which had been left, made good their retreat within the entrenchments, and escaped the shock of our victorious swords.

This action lasted two hours; and for two hours and a half more, were our conquering soldiers engaged in pursuit. When one hour of the day remained, the field was entirely cleared of the enemy; and as the entrenchments of their camp were strong, and the fortifications formidable, we would not permit our army to assault it.

An immense treasure, a number of grand elephants, the artillery of the emperor, and great spoils of every description, were the reward of victory. Upwards of twenty thousand of the enemy were slain on the field of battle, and a much greater number were made prisoners.

Immediately after this action, we surrounded the emperor's camp, and took measures to prevent all communication with the adjacent country, preparing at the same time our cannons and mortars to level with the ground the fortifications which had been erected.

As the utmost confusion reigned in the imperial camp, and all discipline was abandoned, the em-



peror, compelled by irresistible necessity, after the lapse of one day, sent Nizam-ul-Mulk, on Thursday the 17th, to our royal camp; and the day following, Muhammed Shah himself, attended by his nobles, came to our heaven-like presence in an afflicted state.

When the emperor was approaching, as we are ourselves of a Turkoman family, and Muhammed Shah is a Turkoman, and the lineal descendant of the noble house of Guargáni, we sent our dear son, Nasir Ali Khan, beyond the bounds of our camp to meet him. The emperor entered our tents, and delivered over to him the signet of our empire. He remained that day a guest in our royal tent.

Considering our affinity as Turkomans, and also reflecting on the favours and honours that befitted the dignity and majesty of a king of kings, we bestowed such upon the emperor, and ordered his royal pavilions, his family, and his nobles, to be preserved; and we have established him in a manner equal to his great dignity.

At this time, the emperor with his family, and all the lords of Hindustan who marched from camp, are arrived at Delhi; and on Thursday the 29th of Zilkád, we moved our glorious standard towards that capital.

It is our royal intention, from the consideration of the high birth of Muhammed Shah, of his descent from the house of Gaurgáni, and of his affinity to us, a Turkoman, to fix him on the throne of the empire, and to place the crown of royalty upon his head.

Praise be to God, glory to the Most High, who has granted us

the power to perform such action! For this great grace, which we have received from the Almighty, we must ever remain grateful.

God has made the seven great seas like unto the vapour of the desert, beneath our glorious and conquering footsteps, and those of our faithful and victorious heroes. He has made, in our victorious mind, the thrones of kings, and the deep ocean of earthly glory, more despicable than the light bubble that floats on the surface of the wave; and no doubt his extraordinary mercy, which he has now shown, will be evident to all mankind.

As we have taken possession of a great number of cannon, we send 26,000 moghuls of Iran and Turan, with a detachment from our own conquering army, and a body of artillery, with some large elephants, whom we have directed to march to Cabul. No doubt our sons will inform us of the affairs of that quarter.

After the arrival of your letter, we will either order the detachment, which we have sent, to proceed to Balkh, or to go to Herat.

We have appointed the high in dignity, Aashur Khan, to march to Balkh, after the Nau-rôz (22nd March), which he no doubt will do.

Consider our glorious victory as derived from the bounty of the Creator of fortune beyond all calculation. Make copies of this our royal mandate, and disperse them over our empire, that the well-wishers of our throne may be happy and rejoice, and our secret enemies be dejected and confounded. Be you constantly employed in adorning and arranging your government; placing

your hopes in the favour of the Most High, so that, by the blessing of God, all those whether near or distant, that are not reconciled to our glorious state, and are brooding mischief, may be caught in their own snares ; and

all real friends, who are under our dominion may attain their wishes, and prosper under the auspices of our munificent government.

*Dated 29th Zilkad, 1115 Hejira,  
Shahjehanabad, or Delhi.*

POETRY

# P O E T R Y.

## O D E,

By W. SMYTH, Esq. Professor of Modern History.

*Performed in the Senate House at Cambridge, June 29, 1811, at the  
Installation of his Royal Highness William Frederick Duke of Glou-  
cester and Edinburgh, Chancellor of the University.*

### RECITATIVE.

**T**HOU, from thy realms of brighter day,  
Thou, the bard, whose matchless lay,  
Once gave to deathless fame thy Fitzroy's praise;  
Now, when again the festive pomp we lead,  
Oh yet receive, for 'tis the Poet's meed,  
The earthly homage, which the heart would raise;  
The fond, warm sigh, that would to life restore  
The Genius loved and mourn'd, that must return no more.

### AIR.

O thou lost Master of the British Shell!  
Pleased in the calm of Academic bowers  
To win the spoils of meditative hours,  
—And from thy studious cell  
See thy loved Arts and Virtue's gentle train  
Wide round the world securely reign.  
Alas! how is that world defiled,  
How changed each scene that peaceful smiled,  
Since in this crowded Dome thy skill divine  
Did laurel wreaths round Granta's sceptre twine—

### CHORUS.

—What countless forms, with frantic mien,  
Have flitted o'er yon darkened scene—  
They come—they rage—they disappear—  
The storm is Woe—the Pause is Fear—

### RECITATIVE.

But who is He that treads the uncertain gloom,  
That comes the last, nor shares the general doom?

## AIR, AND QUARTETT.

Vain now each mighty name,  
Thro' ages long descended ;  
Each Banner's storied fame,  
Which conquest once attended :

## RECITATIVE.

From height to height the Alpine Eagle flown,  
Screams, as he finds no wild remain his own ;

## RECITATIVE.

With sullen march recede  
The Russian's wasted train ;  
The high, indignant Swede  
The Oppressor braves in vain ;  
In dim eclipse the Crescent's glories fade ;  
And the far Indian sees the approaching shade.  
Where, 'mid the clouds of war,  
Where, now the fortune of the Austrian star ?—  
The high-born Maid, in bridal garlands shewn,  
Leads up the last sad pomp, that speaks a world o'erthrown.

## CHORUS.

—The shout is heard on high—  
Britannia ! hark—they fly—they fly—  
Hark—fallen is the foe, and thine the victory.—  
On Alexandria's plains glad sounds arise :  
Vimeira loud replies ;  
The conquerors of the world are conquered now—  
Rise, bind the laurels on thy brow,  
Britannia rise !—'tis thine—'tis thine—  
To roll the thunders of the blazing line,  
And bid the ruin wide the scatter'd foe pursue ;  
And thine, to rush amain  
Along the embattled plain,  
Pour o'er the opposing ranks, and sweep them from the view ;

## RECITATIVE, AND AIR,

On Talavera's height,  
And 'mid Barossa's fight,  
High beat each English heart with triumph warm ;  
And England's Genius o'er the battle's storm  
Rose proud, and shewed her Edward's laurelled form,  
While near was seen the sable warrior son,  
Crowned, as on Poictier's day, with wreaths from Cressy won.

## AIR.

O Glo'ster ! pleased to thee while Granta bends,  
And gives her sceptre to thy faithful hand ;  
Oh think, while round the baleful storm extends,  
Why yet thy native land,  
Why yet the loved, the beauteous isle  
In peace can rest, in virtue smile ;

## RECITATIVE.

'Mid states in flames and ruins hurled,  
Why England yet survives the world!—

## AIR.

From hardy sports, from manly schools,  
From Truth's pure lore in Learning's bower,  
From equal Law, alike that rules  
The People's will, the Monarch's power;  
From Piety, whose soul sincere  
Fears God, and knows no other fear;  
From Loyalty, whose high disdain  
Turns from the fawning, faithless train;  
From deeds, the Historian's records shew,  
Valour's renown and Freedom's glow,  
'Tis hence, that springs the unconquer'd fire,  
That bids to Glory's heights aspire:

## AIR.

O Glo'ster! hence the Sage's aim,  
The Scholar's toil, the Statesman's fame,  
The flaming sword, still ready found  
To guard the Paradise around—  
Here in their last retreat are seen  
The peaceful Arts, the classic Muse;  
And heavenly Wisdom hoar her light sereno,  
Her holy calm can still diffuse;

## AIR, AND CHORUS.

No common cause, no vulgar sway,  
Now, Glo'ster, claim thy generous zeal—  
In England's bliss is Europe's stay,  
And England's hope in Granta's weal.—

## AIR.

—Thee have the marshalled hosts of France  
Seen on their firmest ranks advance;  
Thine was the Soldier's fearless glow,  
And thine the skill that watched around;  
Shamed and repulsed the conscious foe  
The laurel gave, tho' Fortune frowned:  
And England heard, with loud acclaim,  
The promise of thy youthful fame;

## DUET.

The modest Virtues on thy steps attend—  
To thee the sons of grief and pain  
For pity turn, nor turn in vain;  
The hapless African has called thee friend—  
Oh ever thou the generous cause defend!

## CHORUS.

Pursue thy course!—an honest fame is thine—  
 And Granta still shall bless the day,  
 Granta that ever lov'd a Brunswick's name,  
 The honoured day, that saw her thus consign  
 To thee the Ensigns of her Sway,  
 Thee, Guardian of her Laws, her Rights, her Fame,  
 Son of her matron Lore, Prince of her Monarch's line.

From EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND ELEVEN.

By Mrs. BARBAULD.

**T**HERE walks a Spirit o'er the peopled earth,  
 Secret his progress is, unknown his birth;  
 Moody and viewless as the changing wind,  
 No force arrests his foot, no chains can bind;  
 Where'er he turns, the human brute awakes,  
 And, roused to better life, his sordid hut forsakes:  
 He thinks, he reasons, glows with purer fires,  
 Feels finer wants, and burns with new desires:  
 Obedient Nature follows where he leads;  
 The steaming marsh is changed to fruitful meads;  
 The beasts retire from man's asserted reign,  
 And prove his kingdom was not given in vain.  
 Then from its bed is drawn the ponderous ore,  
 Then Commerce pours her gifts on every shore,  
 Then Babel's towers and terraced gardens rise,  
 And pointed obelisks invade the skies;  
 The prince commands, in Tyrian purple drest,  
 And Ægypt's virgins weave the linen vest.  
 Then spans the graceful arch the roaring tide,  
 And stricter bounds the cultured fields divide.  
 Then kindles Fancy, then expands the heart,  
 Then blow the flowers of Genius and of Art;  
 Saints, Heroes, Sages, who the land adorn,  
 Seem rather to descend than to be born;  
 Whilst History, midst the rolls consigned to fame,  
 With pen of adamant inscribes their name.

The Genius now forsakes the favoured shore,  
 And hates, capricious, what he loved before;  
 Then empires fall to dust, then arts decay,  
 And wasted realms enfeebled despots sway;  
 Even Nature's changed; without his fostering smile  
 Ophir no gold, no plenty yields the Nile;

The thirsty sand absorbs the useless rill,  
And spotted plagues from putrid fens distil.  
In desert solitudes then Tadmor sleeps,  
Stern Marius then o'er fallen Carthage weeps ;  
Then with enthusiast love the pilgrim roves  
To seek his footsteps in forsaken groves,  
Explores the fractured arch, the ruined tower,  
Those limbs disjointed of gigantic power ;  
Still at each step he dreads the adder's sting,  
The Arab's javelin, or the tiger's spring ;  
With doubtful caution treads the echoing ground,  
And asks where Troy or Babylon is found.

And now the vagrant Power no more detains  
The vale of Tempe, or Ausonian plains ;  
Northward he throws the animating ray,  
O'er Celtic nations bursts the mental day :  
And, as some playful child the mirror turns,  
Now here now there the moving lustre burns ;  
Now o'er his changeful fancy more prevail  
Batavia's dykes than Arno's purple vale,  
And stinted suns, and rivers bound with frost,  
Than Enna's plains or Baia's viny coast ;  
Venice the Adriatic weds in vain,  
And Death sits brooding o'er Campania's plain ;  
O'er Baltic shores and through Hercynian groves,  
Stirring the soul, the mighty impulse moves ;  
Art plies his tools, and Commerce spreads her sail,  
And wealth is wafted in each shifting gale.  
The sons of Odin tread on Persian looms,  
And Odin's daughters breathe distilled perfumes ;  
Loud minstrel Bards, in Gothic halls, rehearse  
The Runic rhyme, and " build the lofty verse :"  
The Muse, whose liquid notes were wont to swell  
To the soft breathings of the' Æolian shell,  
Submits, reluctant, to the harsher tone,  
And scarce believes the altered voice her own.  
And now, where Cæsar saw with proud disdain  
The wattled hut and skin of azure stain,  
Corinthian columns rear their graceful forms,  
And light virandas brave the wintry storms,  
While British tongues the fading fame prolong  
Of Tully's eloquence and Maro's song.  
Where once Bonduca whirled the scythed car,  
And the fierce matrons raised the shriek of war,  
Light forms beneath transparent muslins float,  
And tutor'd voices swell the artful note.

Light-leaved acacias and the shady plane  
 And spreading cedar grace the woodland reign ;  
 While crystal walls the tenderer plants confine,  
 The fragrant orange and the nectared pine ;  
 The Syrian grape there hangs her rich festoons,  
 Nor ask for purer air, or brighter noons :  
 Science and Art urge on the useful toil,  
 New mould a climate and create the soil,  
 Subdue the rigour of the northern Bear,  
 O'er polar climes shed aromatic air,  
 On yielding Nature urge their new demands,  
 And ask not gifts but tribute at her hands.

London exults :—on London Art bestows  
 Her summer ices and her winter rose ;  
 Gems of the East her mural crown adorn,  
 And Plenty at her feet pours forth her horn ;  
 While even the exiles her just laws disclaim,  
 People a continent, and build a name :  
 August she sits, and with extended hands  
 Holds forth the book of life to distant lands.

But fairest flowers expand but to decay ;  
 The worm is in thy core, thy glories pass away ;  
 Arts, arms and wealth destroy the fruits they bring ;  
 Commerce, like beauty, knows no second spring.  
 Crime walks thy streets, Fraud earns her unblest bread,  
 O'er want and woe thy gorgeous robe is spread,  
 And angel charities in vain oppose :  
 With grandeur's growth the mass of misery grows.  
 For see,—to other climes the Genius soars,  
 He turns from Europe's desolated shores ;  
 And lo, even now, midst mountains wrapt in storm,  
 On Andes' heights he shrouds his awful form ;  
 On Chimborazo's summits treads sublime,  
 Measuring in lofty thought the march of Time ;  
 Sudden he calls :—" 'Tis now the hour !" he cries,  
 Spreads his broad hand, and bids the nations rise.  
 La Plata hears amidst her torrents' roar,  
 Potosi hears it, as she digs the ore :  
 Ardent the Genius fans the noble strife,  
 And pours through feeble souls a higher life,  
 Shouts to the mingled tribes from sea to sea,  
 And swears—Thy world, Columbus, shall be free.



## JOHNSON AND BURKE COMPARED.

From RETROSPECTION. By Mr. CUMBERLAND.

O H thou, my Muse!—(if yet I have a Muse),  
 Come, tho' on crutches, to thy vot'ry's aid,  
 And teach me by what answer to appease  
 This friend, who importunes me to decide,  
 If Burke or Johnson were the greater man.  
 He knew not either, and he knows not me,  
 Or surely he had sought an abler judge  
 To solve that question—

Nature gave to each  
 Pow'rs, that in some respects may be compared,  
 For both were Orators—and could we now  
 Canvass the social circles where they mix'd,  
 The palm for eloquence by general vote  
 Would rest with him, whose thunder never shook  
 The senate or the bar. When Burke harangu'd  
 The nation's representatives, methought  
 The fine machinery, that his fancy wrought,  
 Rich but fantastic, sometimes would obscure  
 That symmetry, which ever should uphold  
 The dignity and order of debate :  
 'Gainst orator like this had Johnson rose,  
 So clear was his perception of the truth,  
 So grave his judgment, and so high the swell  
 Of his full period, I must think his speech  
 Had charm'd as many, and enlighten'd more.

Yet that the sword of Burke could be as sharp  
 As it was shining, Hastings can attest,  
 Who thro' a siege of ten long years withstood  
 "Its huge two-handed sway," that stript him bare  
 Of fortune, and had cut him deeper still,  
 Had innocence not arm'd him with that shield,  
 Which turn'd the stroke aside, and sent him home  
 To seek repose in his paternal farm.

Johnson, if right I judge, in classic lore  
 Was more diffuse than deep : he did not dig  
 So many fathoms down as Bentley dug  
 In Grecian soil, but far enough to find  
 Truth ever at the bottom of his shaft.  
 Burke, borne by genius on a lighter wing,  
 Skim'd o'er the flow'ry plains of Greece and Rome,  
 And, like the bee returning to its hive,

Brought nothing home but sweets : Johnson would dash  
Thro' sophist or grammarian ankle-deep,  
And rummage in their mud to trace a date,  
Or hunt a dogma down, that gave offence  
To his philosophy—

Both had a taste  
For contradiction, but in mode unlike :  
Johnson at once would doggedly pronounce  
Opinions false, and after prove them such :  
Burke, not less critical, but more polite,  
With ceaseless volubility of tongue  
Play'd round and round his subject, till at length  
Content to find you willing to admire,  
He ceas'd to urge, or win you, to assent.

Burke of a rival's eminence would speak  
With candour always, often with applause :  
Johnson, tho' prone to pity, rarely prais'd.

The pun, which Burke encourag'd, Johnson spurn'd :  
Yet none with louder glee would cheer the laugh,  
That well-tim'd wit or cleanly humour rais'd ;  
And when no cloud obscur'd his mental sphere,  
And all was sunshine in his friendly breast,  
He would hold up a mirror to our eyes,  
In which the human follies might be seen  
In characters so comic, yet so true,  
Description from his lips was like a charm,  
That fix'd the hearers motionless and mute.

Burke by his senatorial pow'rs obtain'd  
Ten times as much as Johnson by his pen ;  
But (thanks to Thurlow) I rejoice to own,  
That learning and morality at last  
Could earn a pittance, humble as it was.

Splendor of style, fertility of thought,  
And the bold use of metaphor in both,  
Strike us with rival beauty : Burke display'd  
A copious period, that, with curious skill  
And ornamental epithet drawn out,  
Was, like the singer's cadence, sometimes apt,  
Although melodious, to fatigue the ear :  
Johnson, with terms unnaturalized and rude,  
And Latinisms forced into his line,  
Like raw undrill'd recruits, would load his text  
High-sounding and uncouth ; yet if you cull  
His happier pages, you will find a style

Quintilian might have praised: still I perceive  
 Nearer approach to purity in Burke,  
 Tho' not the full accession to that grace,  
 That chaste simplicity, which is the last  
 And best attainment author can possess.

### STANZAS ON LOVE AND INDIFFERENCE.

From *PSYCHE*, a Poem, by Mrs. TIGHE.

**W**HEN pleasure sparkles in the cup of youth,  
 And the gay hours on downy wing advance,  
 Oh! then 'tis sweet to hear the lip of Truth  
 Breathe the soft vows of love, sweet to entrance  
 The raptured soul by intermingling glance  
 Of mutual bliss; sweet amid roseate bowers,  
 Led by the hand of love, to weave the dance,  
 Or unmolested crop life's fairy flowers,  
 Or bask in joy's bright sun through calm unclouded hours.

Yet they, who light of heart in May-day pride  
 Meet love with smiles and gaily amorous song,  
 (Though he their softest pleasures may provide,  
 Even then when pleasures in full concert throng),  
 They cannot know with what enchantment strong  
 He steals upon the tender suffering soul,  
 What gently-soothing charms to him belong,  
 How melting sorrow owns his soft control,  
 Subsiding passions hushed in milder waves to roll.

When vexed by cares and harassed by distress,  
 The storms of fortune chill thy soul with dread,  
 Let Love, consoling Love! still sweetly bless,  
 And his assuasive balm benignly shed:  
 His downy plumage o'er thy pillow spread,  
 Shall lull thy weeping sorrows to repose;  
 To Love the tender heart hath ever fled,  
 As on its mother's breast the infant throws  
 Its sobbing face, and there in sleep forgets its woes.

Oh! fondly cherish then the lovely plant,  
 Which lenient Heaven hath given thy pains to ease;  
 Its lustre shall thy summer hours enchant,  
 And load with fragrance every prosperous breeze;  
 And when rude Winter shall thy roses seize,  
 When nought through all thy bowers but thorns remain,  
 This still with undeciduous charms shall please,  
 Screen from the blast, and shelter from the rain,  
 And still with verdure cheer the desolated plain.

Through the hard season Love with plaintive note  
 Like the kind red-breast tenderly shall sing,  
 Which swells 'mid dreary snows its tuneful throat,  
 Brushing the cold dews from its shivering wing,  
 With cheerful promise of returning Spring  
 To the mute tenants of the leafless grove.  
 Guard thy best treasure from the venom'd sting  
 Of baneful peevishness; oh! never prove  
 How soon ill-temper's power can banish gentle Love!

Repentance may the storms of passion chase,  
 And Love, who shrunk affrighted from the blast,  
 May hush his just complaints in soft embrace,  
 And smiling wipe his tearful eye at last:  
 Yet when the wind's rude violence is past,  
 Look what a wreck the scattered fields display!  
 See on the ground the withering blossoms cast!  
 And hear sad Philomel with piteous lay  
 Deplore the tempest's rage that swept her young away.

The tears capricious Beauty loves to shed,  
 The pouting lip, the sullen silent tongue,  
 May wake the impassioned Lover's tender dread,  
 And touch the spring that clasps his soul so strong;  
 But ah, beware! the gentle power too long  
 Will not endure the frown of angry strife;  
 He shuns contention, and the gloomy throng  
 Who blast the joys of calm domestic life,  
 And flies when Discord shakes her brand with quarrels rife.

Oh! he will tell you that these quarrels bring  
 The ruin, not renewal of his flame:  
 If oft repeated, lo! on rapid wing  
 He flies to hide his fair but tender frame;  
 From violence, reproach, or peevish blame  
 Irrevocably flies. Lament in vain!  
 Indifference comes the abandoned heart to claim,  
 Asserts for ever her repulsive reign,  
 Close followed by Disgust and all her chilling train.

Indifference, dreadful power! what art shall save  
 The good so cherished from thy grasping hand?  
 How shall young Love escape the untimely grave  
 Thy treacherous arts prepare? or how withstand  
 The insidious foe, who with her leaden band  
 Enchains the thoughtless, slumbering deity?  
 Ah, never more to wake! or e'er expand  
 His golden pinions to the breezy sky,  
 Or open to the sun his dim and languid eye.

Who can describe the hopeless, silent pang  
 With which the gentle heart first marks her sway ?  
 Eyes the sure progress of her icy fang  
 Resistless, slowly fastening on her prey ;  
 Sees Rapture's brilliant colours fade away,  
 And all the glow of beaming sympathy ;  
 Anxious to watch the cold averted ray  
 That speaks no more to the fond meeting eye  
 Enchanting tales of love, and tenderness, and joy.

Too faithful heart ! thou never canst retrieve  
 Thy withered hopes : conceal the cruel pain !  
 O'er thy lost treasure still in silence grieve ;  
 But never to the unfeeling ear complain :  
 From fruitless struggles dearly bought refrain !  
 Submit at once—the bitter task resign,  
 Nor watch and fan the expiring flame in vain ;  
 Patience, consoling maid, may yet be thine,  
 Go seek her quiet cell, and hear her voice divine !

## THE LILY.

By Mrs. TIGHE.

**H**OW withered, perished seems the form  
 Of yon obscure unsightly root !  
 Yet from the blight of wintry storm  
 It hides secure the precious fruit.

The careless eye can find no grace,  
 No beauty in the scaly folds,  
 Nor see within the dark embrace  
 What latent loveliness it holds.

Yet in that bulb, those sapless scales,  
 The lily wraps her silver vest,  
 Till vernal suns and vernal gales  
 Shall kiss once more her fragrant breast.

Yes, hide beneath the mouldering heap,  
 The undelighting slighted thing ;  
 There in the cold earth buried deep,  
 In silence let it wait the spring.

Oh ! many a stormy night shall close  
 In gloom upon the barren earth,

While still, in undisturbed repose,  
Uninjured lies the future birth;

And Ignorance, with sceptic eye,  
Hope's patient smile shall wondering view;  
Or mock her fond credulity,  
As her soft tears the spot bedew.

Sweet smile of hope, delicious tear!  
The sun the shower indeed shall come;  
The promised verdant shoot appear,  
And Nature bid her blossoms bloom.

And thou, O virgin Queen of Spring!  
Shalt, from thy dark and lowly bed,  
Bursting thy green sheath's silken string,  
Unveil thy charms, and perfume shed;

Unfold thy robes of purest white,  
Unsullied from their darksome grave,  
And thy soft petal's silvery light  
In the mild breeze unfettered wave.

So Faith shall seek the lowly dust  
Where humble Sorrow loves to lie,  
And bid her thus her hopes entrust,  
And watch with patient, cheerful eye;

And bear the long, cold, wintry night,  
And bear her own degraded doom,  
And wait till Heaven's reviving light,  
Eternal spring shall burst the gloom.

### THE DATE HARVEST.

From the Plants, Canto IV. By WILLIAM TIGHE, Esq.

COME, Fancy, from the Hesperian isles, or where  
Elysian flowers perfume the eternal spring,  
Dip thy light pencil in each fairy hue  
And paint the living scene.—Lo! where the dates,  
Hang golden clusters to the cloudless sky;  
And careless Arabs quaff the cooling breath  
Of night, or slumber unconfined beneath  
The stars which glitter through their verdant palms!  
Lo! where rich cocoas wave, in boundless groves,

Uncultured treasures o'er the coral strand,  
And sons of nature in the balmy shade  
Twine the fantastic dance from furrowed plains  
Remote, and toils incessant of the plough !

The sun towards Cancer from the line oblique  
Hath shaped his fiery course ; the Arabian shores  
And Persian feel the sultry vapours drink  
Their scanty fountains : the veiled nymph returns,  
Her vase unmoistened, from the dusty well.  
Then forth from Mascat or from Basra crowd  
The joyous caravans : each patient line  
Of camels, docile to the leader's voice,  
Retracing o'er the sand its annual course,  
To cooler hills, and ever-blooming shade  
Restores the troop, whom, in his playful guise,  
Gay Labour meets ; to mount the trunk erect  
Spring gracefully the pliant youth, or gain  
With circling cords the taper stem's ascent.  
Down, down are showered the honied dates mature,  
Or in the basket's pensile store descend.  
Prepared by vertical and ardent suns  
The fruit ambrosial swells the public wealth ;  
Or from the press distils its amber stream  
Luxurious nectar of Arabian kings.

Meantime the fountain and the breeze invite,  
Where spreads the tamarind, where the cassia droops,  
Or where the silver-blossom'd almond greets  
The pale mimosa, with impervious shade  
Of cypress o'erhung : fresh from the rill  
The native lymph, or from suspended jars  
More cool, delights ; where no exotic wines  
Inebriate, no smoking viands pall  
The languid guest ; where for the festive choir  
Perchance the melon or the liberal grape,  
Or purple-celled pomegranate crowns the board ;  
Or if the palm alone her clusters yield,  
Not less the Persian Muse her decent lyre  
Attunes, not less the freedom of her lay  
Winds through the unbounded shade and echoing rocks.  
Now, Hafiz, is thy light and happier song  
Borne on the fragrant gale : now Saadi pours  
The moral lesson ; or in arduous flight  
The rich Ferdousi sweeps the regal chords.

The cunning artist, and the loud buffoon,  
The mimic scene, the cymbals and the dance

Succeed :— or rising o'er the enraptured crowd  
 The bard spontaneous sings his wild romance ;  
 Or chants the dervise of the martyr'd sons  
 Of Ali ; or of Zemzem, gelid well,  
 Which burst for Hagar through the burning sand.  
 Then sings of saints and califs, and the stone  
 Of holy Mecca ; then with curses loads  
 The race of Othman and his tottering throne,  
 And crescent sinking in a troubled sky.

Yet more they love to hear of him, whose seal  
 Controlled the labouring Genii, and whose spells  
 Raised o'er his hidden gold the column'd piles,  
 Balbec or Estachâr : or of the sword  
 Of Rustan ; or of warriors borne o'er seas,  
 And Caf's bleak deserts, in the griffin claw  
 Of Simorg, bird enormous ; or of isles  
 With emerald leaves and ruby fruits adorned,  
 Or caves illumined by the flame innate  
 Of carbuncles, or Irem's magic bowers  
 And palaces secured from mortal view.

Nor ever doth the Arabian Muse forget  
 The woes of love, and Majnun's hapless tale.  
 What feud of hostile tribes, what adverse star  
 Could drive him from his Laila ?—O'er his arms  
 And naked body like a mantle flow  
 The streaming ringlets wild : no sandals sheath  
 His tortured feet ; and in his hair are twined  
 Thorns of the desert : on his brow the fiend  
 Of madness hath his habitation fixed,  
 And bound the oblivious shadow round his head :  
 Relentless flame, and Laila's vision track  
 His footsteps ; with unconscious eye he views  
 The shade, and hospitable tent ; the dog  
 Caresses him in vain ; the timid foal  
 In distant circuits prints the rising sand ;  
 Far o'er the waste, a solitary speck,  
 He roams ;—but not unpitied by the Muse ;  
 She weeps the wretch in bondage to the curse  
 Of unappeased desire ; inebriate  
 With woe ; whose front is flame, whose eye despair.

The gazel too, whom once he loved, pursues  
 His feet, sole partner of his pain, and oft  
 Kisses his drooping hand ; oft on his face  
 Looks piteous, mute drops stealing from her eye ;  
 " Follow no more," he cries " the woeful track



" Of one abandoned : turn ; thy mistress calls ;  
 " Turn ; for the fountains and the flowery vale,  
 " Thy kindred fawns await thee ; they who ne'er  
 " Chased thee away, ungrateful and unkind ;  
 " Ne'er drove thee frenzied to the howling blast.  
 " With me thou perishest ; no food have I  
 " For thee ; no rest, no joy :—the pain of love  
 " For Laila is sufficient :—welcome then,  
 " Ye burning sands, ye crags untrod by man,  
 " Ye whirling tempests of the naked plain,  
 " Ye spirits of the desert !—hark ! they call ;  
 " Away !" he cries, and as he speaks returns  
 His footsteps to the wild ; he runs and marks  
 With blood the flints, with tears the thorny path.  
 But not unpitied by the Arabian Muse  
 He roves, a monarch in the realms of Love.

## THE BALLOON.

**T**HE *airy ship* at anchor rides ;  
 Proudly she heaves her painted sides  
 Impatient of delay ;  
 And now her silken form expands,  
 She springs aloft, she bursts her bands,  
 She floats upon her way.

How swift ! for now I see her sail  
 High mounted on the viewless gale,  
 And speeding up the sky ;  
 And now a speck in ether tost,  
 A moment seen, a moment lost,  
 She cheats my dazzled eye.

Bright wonder ! thee no flapping wing,  
 No labouring oar, no bounding spring,  
 Urged on thy fleet career :  
 By native buoyancy impelled,  
 Thy easy flight was smoothly held  
 Along the silent sphere.

No curling mist at closing light,  
 No meteor on the breast of night,  
 No cloud at breezy dawn,  
 No leaf adown the summer tide  
 More effortless is seen to glide,  
 Or shadow o'er the lawn.

Yet thee, e'en thee, the destined hour  
 Shall summon from thy airy tower  
     Rapid in prone descent ;  
 Methinks I see thee earthward borne  
 With flaccid sides that droop forlorn,  
     The breath ethereal spent.

Thus daring Fancy's pen sublime,  
 Thus Love's bright wings are clipped by Time ;  
     Thus Hope, her soul elate,  
 Exhales amid this grosser air ;  
 Thus lightest hearts are bowed by care,  
     And Genius yields to Fate.

L. A.

## THE VISIONARY.

From Poems by the Hon. WILLIAM ROBERT SPENCER.

**W**HEN midnight o'er the moonless skies  
     Her pall of transient death has spread,  
 When mortals sleep, when spectres rise,  
 And nought is wakeful but the dead ;

No bloodless shape my way pursues,  
 No sheeted ghost my couch annoys,  
 Visions more sad my fancy views,  
 Visions of long-departed joys !

The shade of youthful hope is there,  
 That lingered long, and latest died ;  
 Ambition all dissolved to air,  
 With phantom honours at her side.

What empty shadows glimmer nigh !  
 They once were friendship, truth, and love !  
 Oh ! die to thought, to mem'ry die,  
 Since lifeless to my heart ye prove !

## GOOD-BYE AND HOW-D'YE-DO.

From the same.

**O**NE day, Good-bye met How-d'ye-do,  
     Too close to shun saluting,  
 But soon the rival sisters flew  
 From kissing to disputing.

" Away," says How-d'y-do, " your mien  
Appals my cheerful nature,  
No name so sad as yours is seen  
In sorrow's nomenclature.

" Whene'er I give one sunshine hour,  
Your cloud comes o'er to fade it ;  
Where'er I plant one bosom flow'r,  
Your mildew drops to fade it.

" Ere How-d'y-do has tun'd each tongue  
To hope's delightful measure,  
Good-bye in friendship's ear has rung  
The knell of parting pleasure !

" From sorrows past my chemic skill  
Draws smiles of consolation,  
Whilst you from present joys distil  
The tears of separation."

Good-bye replied, " Your statement's true,  
And well your cause you've pleaded ;  
But pray, who'd think of How-d'y-do,  
Unless Good-bye preceded ?

" Without my prior influence  
Could yours have ever flourish'd ?  
And can your hand one flow'r dispense  
But those my tears have nourished ?

" How oft, if at the court of Love  
Concealment be the fashion,  
When How-d'y-do has failed to move,  
Good-bye reveals the passion !

" How oft, when Cupid's fires decline,  
As every heart remembers,  
One sigh of mine, and only mine,  
Revives the dying embers !

" Go, bid the timid lover choose,  
And I'll resign my charter,  
If he, for ten kind How-d'y-dos  
One kind Good-bye would barter !

" From Love and Friendship's kindred source  
We both derive existence,

And they would both lose half their force  
Without our joint assistance.

" 'Tis well the world our merit knows,  
Since time, there's no denying,  
One half in How-d'y-doing goes,  
And t'other in Good-byeing!"

END OF VOL. LIII.















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